The Municipal Year Book 1948

The authoritative résumé of activities and statistical data of American cities

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FOREWORD

The chief purpose of this fifteenth edition of The Municipal Year Book as in past years is to provide municipal officials with discussions of the current problems of cities throughout the country, with facts and statistics on individual city activities, and with analyses of trends by population groups.

Among the new features in this edition are data on the type of personnel organization in each city, municipal policy on employee unions, airport management and revenues, cemetery management, taxicab regulation, sewer service charges, and certain fire and police activities. The finance section contains information reported by hundreds of cities on new local nonproperty taxes adopted in 1947, and also revenue, expenditure, and debt data for certain cities. The planning section shows the types of improvements that subdivision developers must install before plats are approved for areas both inside and outside the city. New articles on administrative research and municipal reference libraries reflect the increasing emphasis placed by municipal officials on advisory aids to better management. Because 1947 was a legislative year, with all except one state legislature meeting, more emphasis is placed on the articles summarizing developments in each field of municipal activity.

In addition to these new sections most of the regular features of the Year Book have been retained and brought up to date, including units of local government, governmental and economic data, metropolitan districts, personnel data, salaries of chief municipal officials, pay rates for selected city jobs, annual municipal reports, typical utility bills, city planning data, parking lots and parking meters, directory of city officials, analysis of court decisions affecting cities, fire and police activities, and model municipal ordinances.

Special attention is directed to the first article, "Our Cities in 1947," and to other summary articles in each field of municipal activity. These articles review the significant events during the year, and the articles preceding each of the major tables analyze data reported by hundreds of cities. Another valuable feature is the economic classification of cities and of metropolitan districts because these data are useful in analyzing and interpreting information on municipal activities presented in the various tables in the Year Book. Municipal officials also have found useful the sources of information for each municipal activity—an important regular feature of the Year Book.

Every section of the Year Book has been revised to contain the latest available data. In selecting new material the editors are guided by the suggestions of Year Book users and the most important problems facing local officials. The aim each year is to present as much information as possible within the limitations of the number of questionnaires which municipal officials can reasonably be expected to answer and the cost of compilation and printing.

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The editors of the YEAR BOOK continue to rely heavily on the cooperation of many officials and of other specialists in the governmental field. Nearly five thousand municipal officials supplied data, the 48 state correspondents reported the most important developments affecting the cities in their states, and editorial consultants analyzed and interpreted developments in their special fields so as to give YEAR BOOK users a discriminating summary and comment on events and trends during the past year. Special contributors, various state and federal officials, and the headquarters staffs of professional and technical organizations provided invaluable assistance and advice. To all who assisted in the preparation of this fifteenth edition of THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK we express our sincere appreciation.

THE EDITORS

Chicago
May, 1948

CONTENTS

PAGE

Our Cities in 1947 . . . . *H. G. Pope* 1

How to Use the Year Book 8

Part One: GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Governmental Units 15

Table I. Summary of Governmental Units by States 16

Table II-A. Metropolitan Districts, Suburbs, and Number of Units . . 21

Economic Base of Districts 25

Table II-B. Economic Base of Metropolitan Districts 26

Urban Places and Population 27

Table III. Post-1940 Populations for 192 Cities Over 5,000 28

Economic Classification of Cities . . . . *Grace Kneedler Ohlson* 31

Governmental Data for 2,042 Cities Over 5,000 Population 40

Table IV. Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000 . 51

Table V. Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 71

State Municipal Leagues in 1947 . . . . *Earl D. Mallery* 91

Table VI. State Municipal Leagues 93

Part Two: MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1947 . . . . *James M. Mitchell* 97

Salaries of Municipal Officials 103

Table VII. Salaries of Municipal Officials: 1948 104

Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs 107

Table VIII. Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs: 1948 109

State-Administered Retirement Systems Covering Municipal Employees . 112

Table IX. State-Administered Retirement Systems 115

Municipal Personnel Data 117

Table X. Personnel Data for the 1,072 Cities Over 10,000 130

Part Three: MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Finance Administration . . . . *Miner B. Phillipps* 163

Assessment Administration . . . . *Albert W. Noonan* 167

Municipal Purchasing . . . . *Albert H. Hall* 173

New Sources of Municipal Revenue . . . . . . *Frederick C. Peitzsch* 176

Trends in Municipal Finances 193

Table XI. Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt 199

Part Four: MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

General Administration

Administrative Research . . . . *H. G. Pope* 217

PAGE

Municipal Reference Libraries . . . . *Josephine B. Hollingsworth and Rebecca B. Rankin* 220
Municipal Reporting . . . . *Henry F. Goodnow* 224
Council-Manager Government . . . . *Grace L. Geer* 228

PLANNING AND ZONING
Developments in 1947 . . . . *Walter H. Blucher* 240
City Planning Data 245
Table XII. City Planning Data for Cities Over 10,000 248

PUBLIC WELFARE
Developments in 1947 . . . . *Howard L. Russell* 263

PUBLIC HEALTH
Developments in 1947 . . . . *Ira V. Hiscock* 271

HOUSING
Developments in 1947 . . . . *Dorothy Gazzolo* 278

PUBLIC WORKS
Developments in 1947 . . . . *Donald F. Herrick* 292
Sewer Service Charges 297
Table XIII. Sewer Service Charges in Cities Over 10,000 300

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES
Developments in 1947 . . . . *John Bauer* 308
Municipal Airports 314
Table XIV. Airports Owned and Operated by Cities Over 10,000 . . . 317
Typical Bills for Electric Services 324
Table XV. Net Monthly Bills for Residential Electric Service 325
Municipal Cemeteries 330
Table XVI. City-Owned Cemeteries in Cities Over 10,000 333

FIRE ADMINISTRATION
Developments in 1947 . . . . *Percy Bugbee* 341
Fire Department Statistics 344
Table XVII-A. Fire Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000 . . . 358
Table XVII-B. Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000 . . 369

POLICE ADMINISTRATION
Developments in 1947 . . . . *J. D. Holstrom* 381
Police Department Statistics 387
Table XVIII. Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000 399
Regulation of Taxicabs 416
Table XIX. Taxicab Regulation in Cities Over 50,000 421

TRAFFIC SAFETY
Developments in 1947 . . . . *Franklin M. Kreml* 427
Parking Meters 431
Municipal Parking Lots 433

PAGE

PARKS AND RECREATION

Developments in 1947 . . . . *Arthur Williams* 439

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

Developments in 1947 . . . . *J. B. Edmonson* 446

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Developments in 1947 . . . . *Helen A. Ridgway* 452

MUNICIPAL LAW AND COURTS

City Legal Problems in 1947 . . . . *Charles S. Rhyne* 459

Selected Model Municipal Ordinances 466

PART FIVE: DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

THE CITY MANAGER PROFESSION AND DIRECTORY 489

Table XX. Directory of Council-Manager Cities and City Managers . . 493

DIRECTORIES OF CITY OFFICIALS 507

Table XXI. Directory of Officials in All Cities Over 10,000 508

Table XXII. Directory of Mayors and Clerks in Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 . 534

INDEX 547

CHARTS

Number of Local Government Units per 10,000 Inhabitants 18

Number of Local Governments per 1,000 Square Miles 19

Per Cent Distribution by Types Between Township and Nontownship States . 20

Index of Cost of Living and Municipal Salary Index: 1940 to 1947 119

Municipal Bond Yields: 1940–1947, January to March, 1948 165

Trends in Finances of Cities Over 25,000: 1942–46 194

Recipients and Assistance Payments Under Public Assistance Programs . . . 266

Annual Number of Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births: 1915 to 1946 . . . 273

Privately Financed Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, 1940–46 279

Estimated New Construction Activity in the United States, 1940–47 293

State and Local Public Works Contracts Awarded, by Months, 1946 and 1947 . 294

Trend in Construction Cost Index, 1935–46, by Months, 1947 to March, 1948 . 295

Distribution of Residential Electric Bills for Cities Over 50,000, 1935–47 . . 324

Total Annual Fire Losses in the United States: 1925 to 1947 342

Trends in Median Fire Department Salaries, 1944 to 1948 348

Five-Year Trends in Number of Fire Department Employees and Fire Losses . 353

Trends in Number of Police Employees per 1,000 Population 388

Trends in Median Salaries of Patrolmen: 1944 to 1948 390

Police Radio Car Equipment, 1941–45 and 1947 396

Distribution of Cities by Types of Radio Equipment Used in Police Cars . . 397

Trends in Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths in the United States, 1940–46 . . 428

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Our Cities in 1947

By H. G. Pope

Executive Director, Public Administration Service, Chicago

The ledger of progress in municipal administration as recorded in greater detail in officials' responses to The Municipal Year Book's inquiries and in its series of articles interpreting municipal trends shows, for the year 1947, both debits and credits. A single year, of course, is not a sufficient period of time for judging the accomplishments or for measuring the improvement trends, either for a single city or for all cities. On the other hand, a single year should be a sufficient span of time to witness the fruition of a number of progressive developments begun earlier and the starting of many new projects. A digest such as this must necessarily limit itself to citing only a limited number of the numerous reported incidents which together constitute the year's reported municipal administrative changes.

The year 1947 was marked by a number of developments on the credit side, among which are:

1. Annexations, consolidations, and establishment of cooperative arrangements in order to adjust the political area to the natural economic and social area and thereby to overcome the strangulation effects of obsolete political boundaries.

2. Further recognition that the physical deterioration in the centers of our cities and the haphazard and uneconomic fringe growths are not uncontrollable phenomena—a recognition apparent in the establishment of planning agencies in a number of municipalities, and the assignment of an enlarged responsibility to the municipal government, in a number of larger cities, for providing modern transportation in an attempt to overcome the stultifying effects on municipal growth of the almost universally inadequate transportation systems.

3. Adjustment of municipal government machinery to forms which are ultimately more responsive, accountable, and efficient—an adjustment evidenced by the large number of cities which adopted the council-manager form of government during the year and the improvement of administrative processes through the adoption by a number of cities of sound systems of financial and personnel administration, the reorganization and consolidation of functions, and through the improvement of services.

Against these and other accomplishments, it may be worthwhile to cite a few of the items appearing on the debit side, representing for the most part significant areas of comparative inaction. In general, only limited progress was made in the furtherance of home rule for cities. The lack of home rule was most manifest in the inability of cities to solve their critical financial problems. In some states cities made moderate headway in persuading the public and the rurally dominated state legislatures of the need for more autonomy in meeting their fiscal requirements, but many cities had to resort to makeshift remedies and the curtailment of desirable public services. Few cities fully exploited their opportunity to contribute realistically and aggressively to the solution of critical urban housing problems, both as they relate to the present and to the immediate future. In a number of cities, as new functions were added or old functions were reviewed, boards, commissions, or other administrative organizations were established which were given partial or complete independence of the regular municipal government. The creation of such agencies usually contributes to the complexity and difficulty of municipal administration, and offsets in part the progress made otherwise in decreasing the excessive number (155,000) of governmental jurisdictions. Also, the lack of aggressive experimentation in municipal administrative organization might be mentioned. For example, no new city reported joining the few places which carry on completely integrated school-recreation-library programs or those with integrated police and fire services organization.

Annexation remained one of the most popular and direct ways of correcting outdated political boundaries which strangle many municipalities. It is generally conceded that annexation permits a political body to keep up with economic and social forces which spring up beyond its reach, enables a more orderly development of the community, and provides a better and more stable community-wide tax basis and service structure. However, annexations are usually controversial, with residents of the area to be annexed concerned over the prospect of increased taxes and loss of independence and identity in being merged with a large jurisdiction. Similarly, citizens of the annexing jurisdiction may be concerned over the fact that the expense of supplying full municipal services to annexed areas may exceed the revenue provided by the enlargement of the tax base.

Even where parties to annexation are agreed on its desirability, in many states legal complications and obstacles make it difficult for municipalities to expand their boundaries. Recent state legislation in Colorado simplifying annexation procedures made it possible for Boulder to annex areas lying within the outer limits of the city. A proposed constitutional amendment in Washington would permit consolidation in the Seattle area. More or less conventional annexations were exemplified in such cities as Louisville, Kentucky, which increased its area by 60 per cent with the annexation of 24.8 square miles of territory; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Grand Junction, Colorado; Albany and Atlanta, Georgia; and Terre Haute, Indiana. The annexation of certain township areas surrounding Toledo, Ohio, will be decided by an election to be held in 1948.

There were several examples of consolidation of local governments. The cities of Goose Creek and Pelly, Texas, were merged with provision for reorganization and renaming as Baytown. Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and East Baton Rouge Parish were consolidated under a strong-mayor form of government. The borough of Southington and city of Stamford, Connecticut, were consolidated with their respective towns (townships). Daviess and Livingston Counties, Missouri, voted to eliminate their township government. In West

Virginia the towns of Hollidays Cove, Marland Heights, Weirton, and Weirton Heights were consolidated into one city known as Weirton.

Much more numerous than annexations and consolidations were a variety of instances of cooperation and joint action by municipalities and counties for the solution of common problems. Several motives contribute to such action. Enforcement of regulatory measures and some types of municipal services may be augmented by administration by a regional authority which has power to act over larger areas. Another reason is that increased volume of activities frequently permits the use of technical personnel and more efficient equipment and methods. Examples of joint action include the establishment of city-county health departments in Seattle and Bellingham, Washington; Omaha, Nebraska; and Lansing, Michigan. A joint approach to sewage disposal problems has been authorized for the city of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio, and for the city of Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky. A garbage disposal system which would include Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was proposed for Allegheny County. The cities of River Rouge, Ecorse, Wyandotte, and Lincoln Park, Michigan, cooperated with the villages of Allen Park, Trenton, and Ecorse Township to develop a garbage disposal system. Muncie and Anderson, Indiana, signed a contract for operation of a joint airport. Air pollution control measures were the subject of intergovernmental cooperation in an increasing scale and of city-county action in Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, and Milwaukee.

Planning continued to furnish a popular basis for drawing together units of local government for the purpose of developing regional programs and securing cooperative action. The regional planning commission of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in which Cleveland participates will provide planning services for the smaller communities to expedite the development of plans for expressways and other interurban public works. In Atlanta, Georgia, an intercounty planning commission of Fulton and DeKalb Counties will prepare a master plan for the region to supplement work of the city planning commission. Reorganization of the planning authority in the Detroit area brings together Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, and a part of Washtenaw Counties. The planning agency in the Philadelphia-Camden area brought together 42 local governments to prepare a plan of public works improvements covering eight counties in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Coordination of city planning between Omaha, Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, is an example of cooperation across state boundaries.

Indications of the increasing acceptance of public ownership and operation of utilities and services are given by a number of municipal developments during the year. In Boston and Chicago, transit lines were taken over by public agencies which will refinance and develop the metropolitan services. San Francisco and Cleveland embarked on transportation system refinancing and modernization programs. Staunton, Virginia, began the operation of a bus transportation system, and Newark, New Jersey, began construction of a motor terminal. Forty cities in the states of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida are installing natural gas distribution systems. Thirteen public utility districts in Washington are negotiating for acquisition of property now owned privately.

Although legal restraints sometimes make the initiation of a new program difficult, there is evidence that cities can and do assume new functions on demand of their citizens. It appears that, generally, municipal exploration of new fields of governmental endeavor, varying from simple regulatory measures to full operation of service activities, are generally performed by boards and commissions. During the year some cities undertook to alleviate housing difficulties by extending the rent controls initiated by the federal government, and assisted in the assembly of land and the financing and construction of dwellings. The vehicle traffic problem, one of the most important and vexatious facing cities, prompted local governments to increase the restricted street areas and provide various types of parking facilities. Flexibility in shifting the emphasis of service also was demonstrated in the localities adopting programs for young people. Cortland, Hudson, and Middleton, New York, instituted youth bureaus to coordinate and supplement activities contributing to the welfare and protection of youth, and Yonkers, New York, established a juvenile aid bureau in its police department. New York City formed a youth board to coordinate child welfare projects, and a joint state-city agency was set up in Philadelphia to enhance employment opportunities for high school graduates.

Financial problems, including the need for increased revenues, continued to maintain a high priority on the list of significant municipal problems. Rising personal service costs as well as increased prices for materials and equipment continued to affect municipalities adversely, even though many cities were postponing capital improvements in the hope of lower prices in the near future. Recognition of this situation is found in the actions of almost half of the state legislatures in granting new or increased shares of state-collected taxes to local units of government so that, by the end of 1947, there were only four states not sharing state-collected taxes or making grants to other governmental units of the state. There were several examples of state action to broaden the local tax base, an action best exemplified in Pennsylvania where the legislature authorized other jurisdictions of the state to levy any taxes granted to the Commonwealth but not being levied by it. In a less inclusive way several other states authorized local adoption of new taxes, among them Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Virginia. The sales tax continued to be popular, particularly in California, where the number of cities using this revenue source more than doubled in 1947. Columbus, Ohio, became the fourth city in the country to use the income tax. New Hampshire is now among the states which have withdrawn from the property tax field to leave this source of revenue exclusively to local governments. In a number of cases cities received state aid for streets either for the first time or in increased amounts. New Jersey cities were among these, and in Washington the state will be required to maintain state highways in all towns with a population of 1,500 or less.

In addition to some improvements in local tax structure, a number of actions were taken to facilitate the collection of tax revenues. Some cities, including Bakersfield and Berkeley, California, undertook reassessment projects. Both Iowa and Nebraska undertook a positive action to improve assessment practice through the use of county assessors. Wisconsin followed the precedent established by a number of other states by authorizing an *in rem* procedure to enforce tax collection.

Confronted with rising salary and wage levels and with the fact that a large proportion of the average municipal budget goes for personal services, municipalities devoted much attention to personnel administration. State and local governments during 1947 employed more people than ever before and, encouragingly, it was apparent that an increasing number of people showed interest in the public service as a livelihood. There were fewer strikes of public employees in 1947 than in the previous year. A number of states enacted anti-strike legislation with respect to the public service. In a number of instances courts upheld legislation forbidding public employees to join a union. Salaries of state and local employees continued to rise, and by the end of the year a considerable number of cities and counties were using the so-called "cost-of-living adjustment" in relating salaries of their employees to the cost of living index. A significant number of local jurisdictions undertook the development of position classification and pay plans, frequently with outside consulting assistance and probably primarily as a means of working out salary problems. Expansion of the application of the merit principle was found in the establishment of formal merit systems in a number of local governmental jurisdictions.

There were several interesting and perhaps significant developments with respect to certain professional personnel. With the passage of certification bills in New Jersey and New Mexico, the number of states requiring the legal certification of municipal and county librarians was raised to 17. A drive assuming the proportions of a national crusade was effective in materially increasing teachers' salaries, in many instances through the enactment of state legislation fixing minimum teacher pay schedules. The success of this undertaking, launched on a national scale and supported by powerful special interest groups and wide-scale private advertising by press and radio, will undoubtedly suggest to other groups of public employees a new way of lifting salaries in local governments by other than local bargaining efforts. As a novel corollary to teacher pay legislation, New York State is apparently undertaking to establish a system of service rating for teachers in order that meritorious performance rather than solely academic preparation and years of seniority may be given some recognition. This unique venture will undoubtedly be watched with great interest by all public personnel administrators.

Probably one of the most encouraging aspects of personnel administration in local governments during 1947 is found in the vastly increased interest in training activities. Almost every specialized professional group reports greatly increased activity in the training field, and many municipal and statewide training programs were undertaken. Undoubtedly, training still represents one of the most fruitful fields to be cultivated by local governments in the interests of economy and improved services.

A committee of the American Public Health Association has suggested a plan for creation of some 1,200 local health jurisdictions as a substitute for the existing 18,000 units now administering public health services. The American Library Association's two-year study by its postwar planning committee proposes that public library service be provided by about 1,200 large library systems which would serve the whole population rather than as now by the existing six or seven thousand libraries which still leave a large proportion of the population inadequately provided for. The coincidence whereby each of these studies arrives at about 1,200 jurisdictions will undoubtedly arouse some speculation on the part of students interested in the question of optimum size and other characteristics of natural administrative areas. Libraries, incidentally, are among those public service functions which are developing new facets. The number of libraries circulating informational films and other audio-visual material is rapidly increasing. The Detroit public library is planning an industrial research service to those firms which are willing to support the maintenance of this service through the device of a nonprofit foundation whose board of directors would be the same as the Detroit public library commissioners.

Sharply increased fire losses in the United States for 1947 plus major fire disasters at Texas City, Texas, and forest fires in New England pointed again to the desirability of well-arranged disaster preparedness plans not only for cities but for areas and states. There was substantial activity with respect to the adoption of the revision of municipal building codes, in part by reason of present-day housing problems, and probably in part by reason of safety considerations highlighted by shocking hotel disasters.

The increase in the cost to local, state, and national appropriating authorities of welfare services, at a time when employment was high, came unexpectedly to many public officials. This surprise stemmed from the fact that many people are unaware that the number of needy aged persons is continually increasing, both numerically and in proportion to total population; that the closing down of war industries reduced opportunities for work by persons of limited employability; that the postwar breakup of war marriages has left a burden of dependent mothers and children; and that constantly rising living costs also affected recipients of public assistance.

The year 1947 saw continued high activity in the expansion of positive recreation programs in many municipalities. There were several examples of park departments and recreation departments combining into a single agency. As in previous years, apparently the majority of recreation departments which were established were the so-called separate agencies with official boards. The relationship of park, recreation, library, education, and other municipal services was explored in several communities but little real progress was made in changing the patterns now existing as a means of resolving these organizational problems satisfactorily.

There were many reported instances of positive action to improve the internal organization of municipal governments. Many municipalities utilized the resources of professional associations, leagues, research organizations, and outside consultants to suggest means of improving particular functions. The reorganizations during the year generally provided for fewer departments by the integration of similar or related functions. Examples of changes also illustrated the increased acceptance of staff services and the strengthening of those services to facilitate management. San Francisco and Los Angeles, California, revised procedures and organization of their planning departments to make them more effective, while Baltimore, Maryland, substituted a department of zoning appeals for the former appeal tax court, board of zoning appeals, and the commissioners for opening streets.

A few examples of the improvement in staff organization were noted. The mayor of Denver enlarged his cabinet with two administrative assistants to be responsible for the budget and public relations. A research bureau was instituted in New York City to conduct administrative analyses. The number of reports issued by municipalities displayed the interest of public officials in keeping citizens informed on municipal affairs. Eight cities were reported using radio facilities regularly to publicize their activities. Jackson, Michigan; Pasadena, California; and Kansas City, Missouri, conducted courses in courtesy for municipal employees who meet the public in order to improve public relations. Police officers in the Chicago, Illinois, Park District received instruction in minority group relations. New York City opened a school for training key administrative personnel as a means to improve services.

More changes were apparent in the consolidations of older established functions. In Newark, New Jersey, the bureaus of street cleaning and motors were joined into a single bureau of sanitation. The city of New York was considering the possibility of combining the department of sanitation and department of public works into a single unit. New Orleans established divisions of regulatory inspections, traffic engineering, and recreation to take over activities previously performed in several departments. By a similar action, Colorado Springs, Colorado, created a department of parks and recreation to replace the work of the former golf commission, and recreation division. Accounting, finance, and clerical activities in Midland, Michigan, were brought together in a finance department. San Jose, California, recently centralized purchasing. Radio installation and maintenance was centralized in Portland, Oregon. The city hospital and health department of Denver were reorganized under a manager of health. Rochester, New York, installed a central mailing room under the department of finance. Construction of a central storage yard and garage was authorized in Albert Lea, Minnesota. Phoenix, Arizona, set up a central payroll department and a centralized warehouse. Water department activities in San Diego, California, were centralized under one department head.

However, the most significant change in municipal governmental machinery lay in the 78 cities and counties which adopted the council-manager form of government in 1947. The adoptions were characterized both by a wide geographical distribution and by a wide range in population and continued the rapid growth of the council-manager plan which occurred in 1946.

Equally encouraging as the increase in the number of council-manager cities was the fact that over two-thirds of the manager appointees were nonresidents and that an even larger proportion had previous experience in public administration, including 57 cases of promotions from one city to another. This combination of circumstances suggests that progress is being made not only in the adoption of administrative structures which are efficient and responsive to public will but in the recruitment and use of competent personnel and in the encouragement of a broader career-service concept in local government.

How to Use the Year Book

CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT

THE purpose of this introductory section is to present a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of material in this YEAR BOOK and to make a few suggestions regarding the use of statistical data. All material dealing with each municipal function or activity is brought together in one place. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. Data relating to operating departments have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all material relating to each individual activity is segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1947. Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of municipal officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a glance at Part III, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part III are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in municipal financial administration, budgeting, assessment, and purchasing. Following these summary articles are the individual city statistical data. Next are presented certain sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) sources of municipal finance statistics; (2) selected standard references; (3) new books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1947 and early 1948; and (4) selected periodicals.

Summary Articles on 1947 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1947 and were prepared for the YEAR BOOK by the editorial consultants of *Public Management.*

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association, by other national organizations, or by federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read in connection with any use made of the tables.

Sources of Information. Four types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. *Sources of Statistics.* The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nationwide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which in-

clude cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described, together with the number of cities included and their population range.

2. *Selected Standard References.* In this section are listed for each function the standard references which have been published in recent years and which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their value to the administrator.

3. *New Books and Pamphlets.* Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1947 and early in 1948 are listed. Included also are a few items with a 1946 publication date which came to the attention of the YEAR BOOK editors after the 1947 edition went to press. Publications of the years 1933 to 1946 and early 1947 are listed in previous editions of the YEAR BOOK.

4. *Selected Periodicals.* The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures.

Model Ordinances. At the end of Part IV is a section on "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances" which has proved useful to officials. Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Many of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city. Also helpful are the compiled ordinances or codes of cities which have issued such volumes in recent years. Some of these cities are listed on the first page of the model ordinance section.

Directories of Municipal Officials. Part V contains directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population, of city managers, and of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by states.

USE OF YEAR BOOK TABLES

The YEAR BOOK gives some information for all urban places over 5,000 as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. This definition includes all incorporated municipalities over 5,000 (see article "Urban Places and Population," page 27).

Throughout this volume the New England towns and the one New York town listed are indicated by the letter "t" and all townships by the letters "tp." All other places listed are regularly incorporated municipalities—cities, villages, towns (other than in New England and New York), and boroughs. Throughout the YEAR BOOK, the word "city" is often used in its broadest sense to include boroughs, towns, townships, and villages. Cities are listed in tables alphabetically by population groups. The 1940 census figures are used throughout but official post-1940 population figures for 192 cities are given in Table III. In two directories of officials cities are arranged alphabetically by states.

USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

An uninterpreted or misinterpreted statistical table will inevitably lead—whether intentionally or unintentionally—to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this YEAR BOOK properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. An intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of both the table heading and discussion prefacing each table.

Averages and Quartiles. Most tables presented in this volume summarize data for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In many cases an *average* is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average or *mean,* the *median* has also been used. The median designates the value of the middle item in a series of items arranged in order of increasing size; i.e., one-half of the items fall above, and one-half below the median. To illustrate the distinction between *median* and *average,* suppose five persons have wages of $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, and $11. The average is $6.00, the median is $5.00. An average, whether it be an arithmetic average or a median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in 1938 in cities over 500,000 was 13.4 per 1,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size *should* have that precise number of employees, but that the average city *did* have that number.

Of equal importance are measures of *dispersion* which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first or lower quartile, (3) the third or upper quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall. Thus a tabulation of salaries of police chiefs in a previous YEAR BOOK showed the lowest item to be $1,980; the first quartile to be $2,562; the median $3,000; the third quartile $3,600; and the highest item $6,000. In other words, all the chiefs received $1,980 or more, one-fourth received $2,562 or less, one-fourth received at least $2,562 and not more than $3,000, one-fourth received at least $3,000 and not more than $3,600, and one-fourth received at least $3,600 and not more than $6,000. It should be realized that several cases may be grouped at the value of a quartile or median; in this example, 20 chiefs might receive $3,000.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is of sufficient magnitude to be significant.

Kinds of Statistical Measures. To know whether a high or a low value of a particular statistical index is a symptom of "good" administration, the significance of that index must be understood. For example, a table showing the total value of burnable property in a city measures the magnitude of the governmental *problem* facing the fire department; while a table showing fire losses per $1,000 of burnable values measures the *adequacy of the results* achieved by the department. Sometimes the activity of a department is measured in terms of *work units performed* (miles of streets swept, for example) instead of results (cleanliness of streets).

These measures of governmental service give an indication of the *efficiency* of the department's administration only when the *effort* (men and equipment employed), or *money expended* is taken into consideration. That is, one city may be satisfied to maintain a moderate fire loss with a low expenditure for the fire department, while another, desiring a higher municipal "standard of living" may work for a lower fire loss by the expenditure of larger sums for fire protection. The fire departments in the two cities may be equally efficient.

Before he uses any statistical index, then, the reader should satisfy himself whether it measures cost, effort, adequacy of results or performance (service in relation to the problem magnitude), or efficiency of results or performance (service in relation to its cost). The summaries preceding each table generally describe the statistics from this standpoint.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a *per capita* basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

Measures of performance per capita, effort per capita, and cost per capita are even more severely limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indexes of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being inefficiently administered. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics can be very useful to the administrator in focusing attention on problems and suggesting questions to be answered by further investigation.

Use of Economic Classification. The economic data in Tables II-B and IV, explained in the articles on pages 25 and 31, are a useful guide in selecting cities for comparative purposes. These data do not exhaust factors that should be taken into consideration in comparing the relative magnitude of the governmental problem, the level of service provided, and governmental costs. Other factors to be considered include composition of the population, the pattern of land use, the types and distribution of structures and occupancies, the kinds of manufacturing, social characteristics other than rent, climate, and physiography.

Other Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities, and there is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states. The line of demarcation between private and public facilities may also shift from one city to another.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the precise cause and possible remedy. Third, with due care the information for individual cities interpreted with the aid of the economic classification data enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. An official of an industrial city of 100,000 population can make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size. Fourth, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole.

INDEX

The index in this volume includes all subject material in detail, column headings to all tables, and authors of articles, but not names of cities or officials. Data for individual cities will be found in the tables indexed by subject; officials are listed in the directories by city office held. The index is intended to direct the reader to details of information.

PART ONE

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Governmental Units

Economic Base of Districts

Urban Places and Population

Economic Classification of Cities

Governmental Data for Cities Over 5,000

State Municipal Leagues

Number of Governmental Units[*]

The total number of governmental units in the United States in 1942 was 155,116, according to an enumeration by the United States Bureau of the Census. There are 3,050 counties (called parishes in Louisiana) and 18,919 subdivisions of counties known as "townships" in 14 states and "towns" in New England, New York, and Wisconsin. Actively organized municipalities, including cities, towns, boroughs, and villages, total 16,220. The largest category is school districts, which constitute 70 per cent of the total. If school districts are excluded, municipalities comprise about 35 per cent, townships 41 per cent, special districts 18 per cent, and counties less than 7 per cent of the total. The number of each type of unit is shown in Table 1 and the distribution of units by states in Table I.

TABLE 1

TYPES OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1942

	Number of Units	Number of States in Which Found	Per Cent of All Units	Per Cent of All Units Except School Districts
The Nation	1	..	†	†
The States	48	48	†	†
Counties	3,050	47	2.0	6.6
Towns and Organized Townships	18,919	22	12.2	40.7
Incorporated Places	16,220	49[*]	10.4	34.9
School Districts	108,579	42	70.0	.....
Special Districts (other than school)	8,299	49[*]	5.4	17.8
TOTAL	155,116	49[*]	100.0	100.0

[*] Includes the District of Columbia, in which are one municipality and one special unit.
[†] Less than .05 of 1 per cent.

Fundamental to the problem of enumerating the units of local government in the United States is the necessity for making the enumeration in accordance with a consistent definition. This has been difficult because of the lack of a common concept of what constitutes a governmental unit and the want of a generally accepted set of terms to designate the different types of units. Excluded from the count are areas of representation or of administration and departmental boards

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[*] This article, except for certain data in Table II-A, is taken from *Governmental Units in the United States: 1942* (Governments Division, Bureau of the Census, December, 1944), 67pp. The report was prepared under the supervision of E. R. Gray, then Chief of the Governments Division, with Richard C. Spencer responsible for the technical problems in planning the report. Acknowledgment is made in the report of the courtesy of Professor William Anderson, of the University of Minnesota, who made counts of governmental units in 1933 and in 1941, and who kindly donated his valuable files of material to the Bureau of the census.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS, BY STATES: 1942

Region and State	All Governmental Units[1]	Counties	Townships and Towns	MUNICIPALITIES			School Districts	Special Districts
				Total	Urban[2]	Rural		
Alabama	511	67	....	275	60	215	110	58
Arizona	499	14	....	33	16	17	397	54
Arkansas	3,705	75	....	374	53	321	2,644	611
California	4,149	[3]57	....	286	167	119	2,809	996
Colorado	2,358	[3]62	....	239	30	209	1,937	119
Connecticut	349	8	154	37	27	10	14	135
Delaware	70	3	....	51	8	43	14	1
District of Columbia	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	1
Florida	503	67	....	267	70	197	67	101
Georgia	946	159	....	470	77	393	222	94
Idaho	1,666	44	....	152	26	126	1,148	321
Illinois	15,854	102	1,434	1,137	208	929	12,138	1,042
Indiana	3,043	92	1,010	529	98	431	1,182	229
Iowa	7,519	99	1,608	932	89	843	4,861	18
Kansas	11,115	105	1,524	589	64	525	8,632	264
Kentucky	771	120	....	285	56	229	261	104
Louisiana	523	[4]63	....	194	54	140	67	198
Maine	584	16	482	51	26	25	....	34
Maryland	207	23	....	142	22	120	....	41
Massachusetts	409	[4]13	312	39	39	....	....	44
Michigan	8,106	83	1,265	479	126	353	6,270	8
Minnesota	10,398	87	1,884	752	78	674	7,673	1
Mississippi	1,792	82	....	270	48	222	1,189	250
Missouri	10,740	114	329	734	87	647	8,613	949
Montana	2,175	56	....	115	23	92	1,932	71
Nebraska	8,307	93	476	530	36	494	7,009	198
Nevada	163	17	....	12	5	7	115	18
New Hampshire	546	10	223	11	11	....	231	70
New Jersey	1,143	21	235	331	164	167	490	65
New Mexico	225	31	....	64	22	42	105	24
New York	8,339	[4]57	932	610	202	408	6,064	675
North Carolina	603	100	....	431	76	355	....	71
North Dakota	4,066	53	1,399	333	12	321	2,272	8
Ohio	4,021	88	1,339	890	186	704	1,655	48
Oklahoma	5,100	77	....	499	74	425	4,518	5
Oregon	2,332	36	....	193	34	159	1,844	258
Pennsylvania	5,263	[4]66	1,575	984	345	639	2,546	91
Rhode Island	54	(5)	32	7	7	....	....	14
South Carolina	2,057	46	....	241	51	190	1,744	25
South Dakota	4,919	[6]64	1,128	301	19	282	3,423	2
Tennessee	328	95	....	206	57	149	11	15
Texas	7,360	254	....	637	196	441	6,159	309
Utah	303	29	....	201	25	176	40	32
Vermont	398	14	239	74	13	61	24	46
Virginia	323	100	....	208	53	155	....	14
Washington	1,906	39	68	221	40	181	1,148	429
West Virginia	326	55	....	205	45	160	55	10
Wisconsin	8,508	71	1,271	515	94	421	6,569	81
Wyoming	531	23	....	83	12	71	377	47
Total	155,116	3,050	18,919	16,220	3,332	12,888	108,579	8,229

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[1] Includes the federal government and the 48 state governments.

[2] Incorporated places having more than 2,500 inhabitants.

[3] The City and County of San Francisco in California and the City and County of Denver in Colorado are counted as cities and not as counties.

[4] The following counties are counted only as cities because they are wholly or very largely consolidated with the cities indicated: Orleans Parish with New Orleans City, Suffolk County with Boston City, Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond counties, with New York City, Philadelphia County with Philadelphia City.

[5] Counties not organized as local governments.

[6] The county areas of Armstrong, Shannon, Todd, Washabaugh, and Washington are unorganized as counties and are attached for administrative purposes to neighboring counties.

or commission agencies of another government. The line of distinction, however, was in some cases so vague in both law and practice that classification was difficult, especially with regard to school districts in a few states and for certain types of special districts, and the result must be considered a close approximation rather than a definite count of indisputable entities.

Definition of Governmental Units. Governmental agencies have been counted as units of government if they are geographic subdivisions or population concentrations that maintain a distinct legal existence, are public corporations or at least *quasi* corporations, and are politically organized for the conduct of local affairs. Units may exist primarily to perform functions required of them by the state, as in the case of counties and townships; to conduct local government in the general municipal sense; to supply some specific local public service, like road maintenance or water distribution; to carry out any of the numerous possible combinations of general or specific functions.

Implied in this definition of a governmental unit is its relative independence from other units, particularly from others of its own general level in the pyramidical structure of government. The requirement that a unit be organized in order to be counted has excluded dormant municipalities, school or other districts, and also certain areas bearing the designation of counties. Thus, the county areas of Rhode Island are omitted in the count, since they are not organized in any way for local government. Likewise, four unorganized counties of South Dakota are omitted. So far as possible only active units were included in the count, although the only mark of life in some was the winding up of financial obligations or the continued election of officers.

Application of the Definition. Consolidated county and city governments were treated as a single unit and counted as a city. These include the governments of the city and county of Denver and San Francisco, the city of Boston and Suffolk County, New York City and five counties, the city and the parish of New Orleans, and the city and the county of Philadelphia.

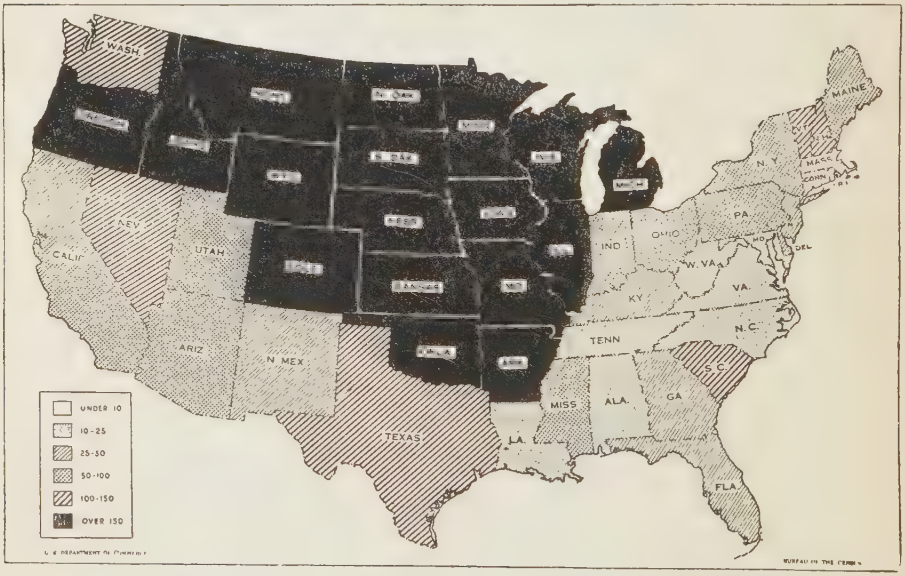
Except for the state of Washington, township governments are confined to the 21 northeastern and north central states, and, except in 12 of these states, do not cover the whole rural area of the state. In some states townships that have been overgrown by cities have ceased to function, and so far as these are definitely known they have not been included among the units. Consolidations of town (township) and city, as in Connecticut, are counted only as cities. How ever, in the New England states consolidations of the borough or village government with the town government have been treated only as township government, since in such cases it is essentially the town government that survives.

The term "municipality," used to include all local corporations engaged in general government, embraces cities, towns (usually in nontownship states), boroughs, and villages, of all classes and sizes, however designated in state law. The active or inactive character of small incorporated places is in many states difficult to determine. An incorporated place has been presumed to exist as a unit unless evidence is to the contrary.

The designation "town" requires explanation for readers in various parts of the country because of its double use. The organized local subdivision in New England is known there as a "town" whether it serves a rural or an urban population. Except for the fact that it exercises powers more nearly resembling the incorporated municipality, its character in relation to the state is more like that of the township of the north central states, and it is not infrequently so designated in New England. New York and Wisconsin townships, like those of New England, are known in state law as towns, and the incorporated municipalities within them are called villages. The expression "town," used to mean municipal corporation, is common for smaller cities in most of the nontownship states, but Illinois, Indiana, and New Jersey possess both townships and incorporated towns.

School districts vary widely in different states in their qualities as governmental units. "School districts," in the sense frequently used to describe local organizations for the administration of education, often are not identical with school districts as governmental units. Only as the local school units are distinct from other governments in their organization and financing are they counted. In a number of states both separate school districts and dependent administrative districts are to be found. Where local school affairs are entirely administered by county or city governments, the so-called school districts corresponding to these governmental areas have not been counted. Sub-districts of larger school districts are similarly excluded.

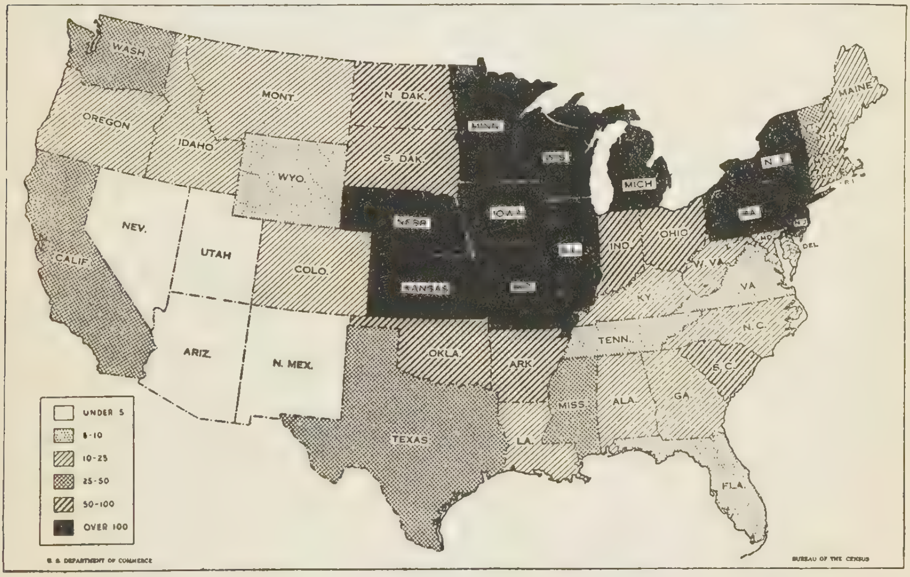
The 8,299 special districts (see Tables I and II-A) follow no common pattern of function, organization, or financial power, and thus present a problem of classification. For convenience in presentation and analysis they may be placed in three major groups according to the methods by which they are financed: (1) general-government, where exclusively or primarily dependent on taxation


WASH.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
MICH.
MAINE
VT.
N.H.
N.Y.
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
PA.
NEV.
OHIO
IND.
MD.
DEL.
CALIF.
UTAH
W. VA.
KANSAS
VA.
KY.
N.C.
TENN.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
S.C.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
TEXAS
LA.
FLA.
UNDER 10
10-25
25-50
50-100
100-150
OVER 150
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Census

NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS PER 10,000 INHABITANTS or special assessments; (2) government-enterprise, where wholly dependent upon charges for service or commodities; and (3) combined general-government and enterprise. A functional classification has been provided within the first two financing categories. The first group includes fire, highway, navigation, sewer, weed control, library, park, drainage, diking, irrigation, soil conservation, and cemetery districts, and combinations of two or more of these functions. To the general-government classification belong over seven thousand, or 86 per cent, of all special districts; and of these, nearly five thousand are financed by taxation or by taxation and special assessments, whereas about two thousand depend on special assessments alone. Government-enterprise districts, the second group, comprise 13 per cent of all special districts, and the third or combined category of general-government and enterprise is limited to 1 per cent of the total. The purely enterprise units include water supply, power, light, gas, housing, and a number of multiple function districts, whereas combined general and enterprise units are limited to conservation and power districts and a few districts of miscellaneous purposes.

Regional Analysis. Table 2 summarizes by geographical region and in proportion to population the data shown in maps, pages 18 and 19. Several factors make for variations in the number of units in each region: (1) There may be less overlapping of units, as in New England, where local government is characterized by the town and the village only, to be contrasted with Illinois, where one may find the county, the township, the municipality, the school district, and one or more special districts, all covering the same area; (2) the units may cover a larger area; (3) the density of population may be greater.


WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
OREGON
IDAHO
S. DAK.
MINN.
WIS.
MICH.
WYO.
MAINE
N.H.
VT.
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
N.Y.
PA.
N.J.
NEV.
UTAH
COLO.
NEBR.
IOWA
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
MD.
DEL.
W. VA.
VA.
CALIF.
KANSAS
MO.
KY.
TENN.
N.C.
S.C.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
OKLA.
ARK.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
TEXAS
LA.
FLA.
UNDER 5
5-10
10-25
25-50
50-100
OVER 100
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Census

NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS PER 1,000 SQUARE MILES

TABLE 2

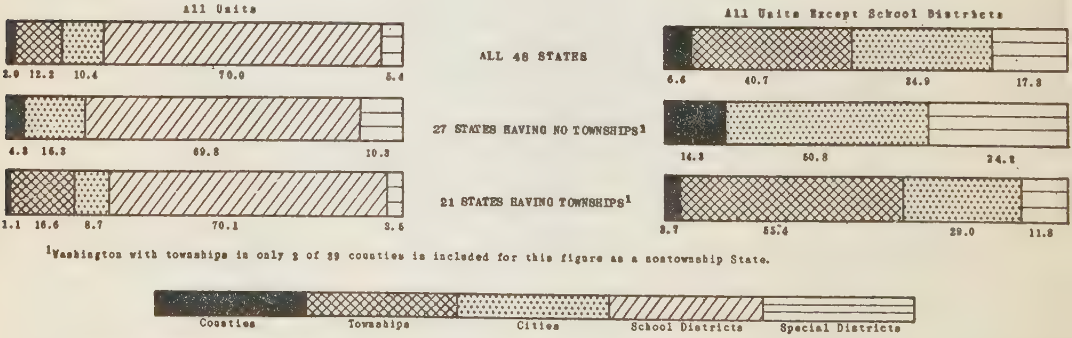
DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS BY POPULATIONS AND AREAS SERVED*

	Number of Units Per 1,000 Square Miles	Number of Units Per 100,000 Inhabitants	Average Number of Inhabitants Per Unit
Northeast	104.4	47.5	2,105.8
North Central	109.8	231.8	431.3
South	33.3	62.6	1,597.6
West	13.8	117.5	851.4
United States Total	52.1	117.8	848.8

*The states in each of the geographic regions and divisions are: *Northeast Region:* New England Division—Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.; Middle Atlantic Division—N. J., N. Y., Pa. *North Central Region:* East North Central Division—Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis.; West North Central Division—Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. D., S. D. *South Region:* Ala., Ark., Del., D. C., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N. C., Okla., S. C. Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va. *West Region:* Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

The distribution of numbers of all types of governmental units follows no definite relationship either to populations served or to the extent of the areas covered by their jurisdictions. Different regions of the United States, however, have different combinations of relationship between populations and areas served. The northeastern and north central states have from three to eight times as many units per 1,000 square miles as the southern and western states. In terms of the number of units per 100,000 inhabitants the northeastern and the southern states have comparatively few units (see Table 2).

Counties and Municipalities. The county is the largest unit of general local government but not all areas designated as counties have county governments, and some governmental units lie outside county areas. In addition to the 10 counties referred to above (p.17) that have consolidated with cities, there are certain areas that do not have county government. These areas include the cities of Baltimore and St. Louis and 24 cities in Virginia, these 26 "independent" cities being located outside of designated counties. However, the total number of counties is small as compared with other types of units even if school districts are omitted (see chart below).



[1] Washington with townships in only 2 of 39 counties is included for this figure as a nontownship State.

Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Census

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY TYPES BETWEEN TOWNSHIP AND NONTOWNSHIP STATES

Units in Metropolitan Districts. An examination of the number of governmental units in metropolitan districts supplements the relating of numbers of units to area and population data. Table II-A shows the number of governmental units by types in each of the 140 metropolitan districts in the United States. A metropolitan district is not of itself a unit of government; it is rather an area defined by the Bureau of the Census for the census of population in 1940 in connection with cities of over 50,000 inhabitants. Depending on proximity, two or more such cities may form the nucleus of a metropolitan district composed, in addition to the central city or cities, of all adjacent and contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places having a population of 150 or more per square mile. Since minor civil divisions often are not governmental units, Table II-A aids in distinguishing between areas and governments. It includes all counties which are included in—or in any degree overlap—metropolitan districts, all politically organized townships, all cities, towns, boroughs, or villages, and all special districts located in the defined metropolitan area. School districts are also included, but, because complete information as to exact location of districts is not compiled, all school districts in counties overlying metropolitan districts are included. Hence, the school district figure is inflated in some metropolitan districts for those counties which only partially overlie the metropolitan district; and for the same reason the school district figure is an understatement for those metropolitan districts in which the number of school districts could not be compiled by counties. If the 11,822 school districts overlying metropolitan districts are excluded, it will be seen that 4,005 other governmental units are located in metropolitan districts. Table II-A also shows the 1940 populations for metropolitan districts, per cent of increase from 1930 to 1940, and per cent of the total population living in the central city or cities (a total of 172 central cities in the 140 districts). The number of incorporated suburban municipalities in each district is also shown in Table II-A.

TABLE II-A

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS, AND NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

Population data and number of suburbs are from the Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, *Population:* Volume I, Number of Inhabitants (Bureau of the Census, 1942). Data on the number of organized governmental units are from *Governmental Units in United States, 1942* (Bureau of the Census, 1944).

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Municipalities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Governmental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Townships	Municipalities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts[8]
Over 1,000,000										
Baltimore	1,046.7	10.3	82.1	4	15	4	..	5	...	6
Boston	2,350.5	1.8	32.8	54[2]	96	5	64	19	...	8
Chicago	4,499.1	3.1	75.5	117	821	5	42	115	593	66
Cleveland	1,215.0	1.7	72.3	46	60	2	5	5	45	3
Detroit	2,295.9	9.1	70.7	44	458	3	27	45	380	3
Los Angeles	2,904.6	25.3	51.8	55	353	3	..	56	254	40
New York–N.E. New Jersey[1]	11,690.5	7.2	72.2	284	1,039	14	78	286	520	141

TABLE II-A.—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS, ETC.—Cont.

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Municipalities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Governmental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Townships	Municipalities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts
Over 1,000,000—Continued										
Philadelphia	2,898.6	1.8	66.6	92	522	7	71	93	332	19
Pittsburgh	1,994.1	2.1	33.7	136	613	6	82	137	369	19
St. Louis	1,368.0	5.8	59.7	69	539	5	18	70	425	21
San Francisco–Oakland	1,428.5	10.7	65.6	40	414	6	..	41	281	86
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Buffalo–Niagara	857.7	4.5	76.2	13	375	2	12	15	319	27
Cincinnati	789.3	3.9	57.7	46	192	5	14	47	119	7
Hartford–New Britain	502.2	6.6	46.8	9[3]	77	4	20	9	14	30
Houston	510.4	50.5	75.3	9	48	1	..	10	25	12
Kansas City, Mo.—Kansas City, Kan.	634.1	4.3	82.1	9	309	4	5	11	283	6
Milwaukee	790.3	6.3	74.3	13	200	2	6	14	178	..
Minneapolis–St. Paul	911.1	9.5	85.6	34	419	5	17	36	360	1
New Orleans	540.0	9.1	91.6	2	9	2	..	3	2	2
Providence	711.5	3.0	35.6	18[2]	42	3	23	8	...	8
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre	629.6	—3.5	36.0	48	248	4	18	50	175	1
Washington, D.C.	907.8	46.2	73.0	31	63	4	..	32	...	27
200,000 to 500,000										
Akron	349.7	0.9	70.0	11	93	3	9	12	67	2
Albany–Schenectady–Troy	431.6	1 5	66.8	11	436	4	13	14	372	33
Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton	325.1	0.9	58.1	22	193	4	18	25	140	6
Atlanta	442.3	19.2	68.3	8	23	4	..	9	7	5
Birmingham	407.9	6.5	65.6	10	22	1	..	11	5	5
Bridgeport	216.6	6.2	67.9	2[4]	14	1	5	2	...	6
Canton	200.4	4.8	54.1	6	52	1	8	7	34	2
Columbus, Ohio	365.8	7.5	83.7	10	49	1	8	11	28	1
Dallas	376.5	21.6	78.3	13	69	1	..	14	44	10
Dayton	271.5	7.8	77.6	5	40	1	6	6	22	5
Denver	384.4	16.2	83.9	9	134	3	..	10	116	5
Fall River–New Bedford	272.6	—0.1	82.8	4[2]	14	1	9	2	...	2
Fort Worth	207.7	19.0	85.5	2	53	1	..	3	48	1
Grand Rapids	209.9	1.3	78.3	2	208	1	4	3	200	..
Indianapolis	455.4	9.0	85.0	18	33	1	..	19	12	1
Louisville	434.4	7.4	73.5	12	48	3	3	13	24	5
Lowell–Lawrence–Haverhill	335.0	0.9	69.4	9[2]	21	2	12	4	...	3
Memphis	332.5	20.4	88.1	3	15	2	..	4	8	1
Miami	250.5	89.5	68.7	13	18	1	..	14	1	2
Nashville	241.8	15.4	69.2	1	7	1	..	2	...	4
New Haven	308.2	4.9	52.1	6[4]	39	1	10	6	1	21
Norfolk–Portsmouth–Newport News	323.3	18.8	71.8	3	15	4	..	7	...	4
Oklahoma City	221.2	9.4	92.4	3	5	1	..	4	...	..
Omaha–Council Bluffs	287.7	5.1	92.2	2	163	3	4	4	151	1
Portland, Ore.	406.4	7.3	75.1	8	322	4	..	9	296	23
Richmond	245.7	11.4	78.6	0	4	2	..	1	...	1
Rochester	412.0	3.4	78.9	4	194	1	9	5	165	14
Salt Lake City	204.5	10.9	73.3	6	15	2	..	7	5	1
San Antonio	319.0	14.2	79.6	3	66	1	..	4	52	9
San Diego	250.4	41.6	79.3	5	89	1	..	6	79	3
Seattle	452.6	7.6	81.4	5	151	3	..	6	99	43
Springfield–Holyoke	394.6	—1.1	51.5	12[2]	39	3	16	5	11	4

TABLE II-A.—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS, ETC.—Cont.

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Municipalities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Governmental Units[6]	Counties[6]	Townships	Municipalities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts[8]
200,000 to 500,000—Continued										
yracuse	258.3	5.4	79.7	7	212	1	6	8	188	9
ampa–St. Petersburg	209.7	24.1	80.7	5	13	2	..	7	2	2
oledo	341.7	—1.4	82.6	6	67	2	5	7	52	1
renton	200.1	5.2	62.3	6	118	3	7	7	99	2
orcester	306.2	0.3	63.3	11[2]	23	1	18	2	...	2
oungstown	372.4	2.2	45.0	14	135	3	13	15	99	5
100,000 to 200,000										
ltoona	114.1	—0.1	70.3	8	97	1	5	9	82	..
tlantic City	100.1	—1.9	64.0	10	36	2	..	11	21	2
ustin	106.2	....	82.8	1	56	1	..	2	49	4
eaumont–Port Arthur	138.6	8.4	75.9	4	24	1	..	6	15	2
inghamton	145.1	11.7	53.9	3	88	1	6	4	71	6
harleston, W.Va	136.3	26.0	49.8	5	11	2	..	6	2	1
harlotte	113.0	23.8	89.3	0	4	1	..	1	...	2
hattanooga	193.2	14.6	66.3	6	16	4	..	7	4	1
avenport–Rock Island–Moline	175.0	13.3	82.0	8	174	2	11	11	145	5
es Moines	184.0	14.3	86.9	4	17	1	11	5	...	..
uluth–Superior	157.1	1.1	86.7	3	106	3	8	5	90	..
l Paso	115.8	—2.2	83.6	0	14	1	..	1	11	1
rie	134.0	3.3	87.3	1	46	1	3	2	39	1
vansville	141.6	15.0	68.5	1	22	2	5	2	11	2
lint	188.5	4.8	80.4	1	141	1	4	2	132	2
ort Wayne	134.4	6.2	88.1	1	32	1	4	2	21	4
amilton–Middletown	112.7	5.3	72.6	6	55	2	8	8	36	1
arrisburg	173.4	7.2	48.4	15	129	3	7	16	102	1
untington–Ashland	171.0	4.7	63.4	11	53	5	5	13	29	1
acksonville	195.6	31.5	88.5	0	6	1	..	1	1	3
ohnstown	151.8	2.8	43.9	18	141	2	12	19	105	3
noxville	151.8	11.9	73.5	0	3	1	..	1	...	1
ancaster	132.0	7.2	46.5	7	85	1	11	8	62	3
ansing	110.3	11.8	71.4	1	121	1	3	2	115	..
ittle Rock	126.7	12.0	69.5	2	134	1	..	3	3	127
obile	114.9	....	68.5	1	5	1	..	2	1	1
eoria	162.6	12.3	64.6	5	316	2	6	6	293	9
hoenix	121.8	....	53.7	1	71	1	..	2	66	2
ortland, Maine	106.6	6.7	69.1	2	8	1	2	3	..	2
acine–Kenosha	135.1	1.2	85.8	1	157	2	4	3	141	7
eading	175.3	2.9	63.1	15	98	1	9	16	68	4
oanoke	110.6	7.2	62.7	2	4	1	..	3	...	..
ockford	105.2	2.0	80.4	1	117	1	2	2	111	1
acramento	159.0	25.2	66.6	1	124	2	..	2	107	13
aginaw–Bay City	153.4	6.0	85.2	1	241	2	7	3	229	..
an Jose	129.4	25.1	52.9	4	71	1	..	5	59	6
avannah	118.0	11.9	81.4	4	8	1	..	5	1	1
hreveport	112.2	30.4	87.5	1	8	2	..	2	2	2
outh Bend	147.0	0.3	68.9	3	29	1	5	4	16	3
pokane	141.4	9.8	86.3	1	100	1	9	2	85	3
acoma	156.0	6 3	70.1	8	134	2	..	9	110	13
ulsa	188.6	2.9	75.4	4	12	3	..	5	...	4
tica–Rome	197.1	3.3	68.3	10	326	2	9	12	298	5
aterbury	144.8	3.0	68.6	1	19	2	9	3	...	5
heeling	196.3	3.0	31.1	19	88	5	7	20	55	1
ichita	127.3	6.8	90.3	1	136	1	4	2	129	..
ilmington	189.0	15.5	59.5	7	154	4	4	7	138	1
inston–Salem	109.8	12.9	72.7	1	5	1	..	2	...	2

Table II-A.—Population of Metropolitan Districts, Number of Suburbs—Concludec

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Munici-palities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Govern-mental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Town-ships	Munici-palities	School Districts[7]	Spec Distri
50,000 to 100,000										
Amarillo	53.5	....	96.7	0	33	2	..	1	29	
Asheville	76.3	8.2	67.2	1	4	1	..	2	...	
Augusta, Ga	87.8	13.4	75.1	1	6	2	..	2	1	
Cedar Rapids	73.2	10.0	84.8	3	81	1	6	4	70	
Charleston, S.C	98.7	23.8	72.2	1	23	1	..	2	20	
Columbia	89.5	21.1	69.7	5	106	2	..	6	97	
Columbus, Ga	92.5	....	57.6	2	11	2	..	3	4	
Corpus Christi	70.7	106.5	81.1	0	30	1	..	1	25	
Decatur	65.8	4.6	90.2	0	136	1	1	1	129	
Durham	69.7	19.1	86.4	0	2	1	..	1	...	
Fresno	97.5	24.8	62.2	0	172	1	..	1	157	
Galveston	71.7	22.9	84.9	1	20	1	..	2	14	
Greensboro	73.1	15.1	81.2	1	4	1	..	2	...	
Jackson, Miss	88.0	28.9	70.6	3	31	1	..	4	26	
Kalamazoo	77.2	6.2	70.1	2	118	1	2	3	112	
Lincoln	88.2	2.7	93.0	1	131	1	..	2	127	
Macon	74.8	11.3	77.3	1	5	1	..	2	1	
Madison	78.3	21.8	86.1	3	286	1	2	4	264	
Manchester	81.9	1.6	94.8	0	36	1	1	1	30	
Montgomery	93.7	19.5	83.3	0	4	1	..	1	1	
Pueblo	62.0	....	84.1	0	56	1	..	1	51	
St. Joseph, Mo	87.0	—4.9	87.0	2	148	2	1	3	142	
Sioux City	87.8	4.8	93.8	1	179	3	1	2	173	
Springfield, Ill	89.5	8.6	84.4	3	189	1	3	4	178	
Springfield, Mo	70.5	10.8	86.8	0	101	1	..	1	99	
Springfield, Ohio	77.4	4.7	91.3	0	19	1	1	1	15	
Stockton	79.3	28.2	69.0	0	85	1	..	1	81	
Terre Haute	83.4	1.4	75.2	1	23	1	3	2	14	
Topeka	77.7	8.5	87.2	0	106	1	1	..	104	
Waco	71.1	....	78.7	2	29	1	..	3	24	
Waterloo	67.0	17.5	77.2	2	72	1	3	3	65	
York	92.6	6.2	61.2	5	84	1	5	6	72	

[1] New York City; Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson, New Jersey.

[2] Includes towns over 5,000.

[3] Includes two towns classified as urban under special rule.

[4] Includes one town classified as urban under special rule.

[5] Total for each metropolitan district includes all counties which overlie the metropolitan district to any exte and all school districts in those counties.

[6] All counties which either wholly or partially overlap metropolitan districts are included in district totals. T total of counties in all metropolitan districts excludes 20 duplications for 16 counties which lie in more than o metropolitan district.

[7] All school districts in each county are included because of the impracticability of segregation in counties of so States. The total of school districts in all metropolitan districts excludes 459 duplications for school districts lying counties which overlap more than one metropolitan district.

[8] Where exact number is not ascertainable, only those districts are included which are known to be within or overlap a metropolitan district.

Economic Base of Districts

TABLE II-B gives the economic base of all metropolitan districts having an aggregate 1940 population over 150,000 or having a central city over 100,000 population. Occupational data were not published by the Bureau of the Census for the smaller metropolitan districts. The first figure given is the percentage of the total resident labor force that is engaged in manufacturing industries, and the second figure is the percentage engaged in wholesale and retail trade. In the third column, the metropolitan districts are classified by economic base as follows:

Mm—MANUFACTURING area: Over 35 per cent of resident labor force employed in manufacturing; less than 20 per cent in trade.

M—INDUSTRIAL area: Over 35 per cent in manufacturing; 20 per cent or more in trade.

Mr—DIVERSIFIED area: Employment in manufacturing greater than in trade, but less than 35 per cent of total.

Rm—DIVERSIFIED area: Employment in trade greater than in manufacturing, but employment in manufacturing not less than 19 per cent.

Rr—TRADE center: Employment in manufacturing less than 19 per cent.

Where aggregate employment in manufacturing and trade is less than 40 per cent, and in a few other cities, other economic bases have been indicated.

G—GOVERNMENT center: Fourteen per cent or more of the resident labor force are employed in government service.

X—RESORT area: Ten per cent or more are employed in restaurants and other eating places, hotels and lodging places, and amusement and recreational services.

Mg—MINING area: Fourteen per cent or more are employed in mining.

T—TRANSPORTATION center: Twelve per cent or more of the labor force are employed in transportation, communication, or other public utilities.

This classification of metropolitan districts may be compared, with certain cautions, with the classification of individual cities in Table IV. The metropolitan district classification is based entirely on *resident* labor force since such districts are relatively self-contained employment-residence units. Hence the per cent engaged in manufacturing is not directly comparable to the "manufacturing ratio" in Table IV.

The class limits have been so set that the letter symbols have approximately the same significance in the two tables, except that auxiliary symbols (e.g., MrG), are not used in Table IV. Hence, by comparison of Tables II-B and IV an insight can be gained into the roles of particular central cities in their respective metropolitan areas. Boston, for example, is an Rm city in an Mr area. It can be pictured as a diversified trading center surrounded by manufacturing and residential suburbs. Pittsburgh (Mm in Table II-B, Rm in Table IV) illustrates the same point even more strikingly.

Finally, it should be noted that the trading character of a city is based in Table II-B on retail and wholesale trade, in Table IV on retail trade alone.

Table II-B

ECONOMIC BASE OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

Information in this table is based on data in the *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940 Population*, Vol. II, Table 51. For explanation of data shown see preceding article.

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	Per Cent of Labor Force		Economic Base
	In Mfg.	In Trade	
Over 1,000,000			
Baltimore	32	19	Mr
Boston	28	22	Mr
Chicago	35	22	M
Cleveland	38	20	M
Detroit	48	17	Mm
Los Angeles	20	24	Rm
New York—Northeast New Jersey[1]	28	20	Mr
Philadelphia	37	20	M
Pittsburgh	36	18	Mm
St. Louis	33	21	Mr
San Francisco-Oakland	21	23	Rm
500,000 to 1,000,000			
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	39	20	M
Cincinnati	33	21	Mr
Hartford-New Britain	44	15	Mm
Houston	21	23	Rm
Kansas City, Mo.–Kansas City, Kan.	23	26	Rm
Milwaukee	39	20	M
Minneapolis-St. Paul	22	26	Rm
New Orleans	18	24	RrT
Providence	47	17	Mm
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre	17	18	Mg
Washington, D.C.	7	16	G
200,000 to 500,000			
Akron	49	17	Mm
Albany-Schenectady–Troy	32	20	Mr
Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton	52	15	Mm
Atlanta	19	22	Rm
Birmingham	27	18	Mr
Bridgeport	52	15	Mm
Canton	46	18	Mm
Columbus, Ohio	24	22	Mr
Dallas	17	26	Rr
Dayton	45	18	Mm
Denver	15	25	Rr
Fall River–New Bedford	54	15	Mm
Fort Worth	18	26	Rr
Grand Rapids	38	21	M
Indianapolis	29	21	Mr
Louisville	29	21	Mr
Lowell–Lawrence–Haverhill	53	15	Mm
200,000 to 500,000—continued			
Memphis	19	24	Rm
Miami	7	26	X
Nashville	24	20	Mr
New Haven	39	18	Mm
Norfolk–Portsmouth–Newport News	23	16	MrG
Oklahoma City	13	27	Rr
Omaha-Council Bluffs	17	24	RrT
Portland, Ore.	19	26	Rm
Richmond	26	21	Mr
Rochester	42	18	Mm
Salt Lake City	15	25	RrT
San Antonio	11	25	RrG
San Diego	12	20	G
Seattle	20	26	Rm
Springfield–Holyoke	42	18	Mm
Syracuse	34	21	Mr
Tampa-St. Petersburg	20	25	RmX
Toledo	36	21	M
Trenton	39	16	Mm
Worcester	46	16	Mm
Youngstown	51	17	Mm
100,000 to 200,000			
Charlotte	25	23	Mr
Chattanooga	36	17	Mm
Davenport–Rock Island–Moline	42	20	M
Des Moines	17	24	Rr
Duluth–Superior	17	26	RrT
Erie	46	19	Mm
Flint	56	16	Mm
Fort Wayne	37	22	M
Harrisburg	24	18	MrTG
Huntington–Ashland	26	20	MrT
Jacksonville	14	25	RrT
Johnstown	34	15	Mg
Knoxville	28	21	Mr
Peoria	37	20	M
Reading	49	16	Mm
Sacramento	9	23	GT
Saginaw–Bay City	40	20	M
South Bend	48	17	Mm
Spokane	15	26	RrT
Tacoma	27	21	Mr
Tulsa	17	24	Rr
Utica–Rome	42	17	Mm
Wheeling	33	17	MgM
Wichita	18	27	Rr
Wilmington	37	15	Mm

[1] New York City; Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson, New Jersey.

Urban Places and Population*

Urban places. The United States Bureau of the Census in the 1940 federal census listed 2,042 urban places in the United States with populations of more than 5,000 and 1,422 places with populations of 2,500 to 5,000, making a total of 3,464 urban places. An urban area is defined by the Bureau of the Census as a city or other incorporated place having 2,500 or more inhabitants. Certain other areas are included as urban places under special rules of the Bureau of the Census. One type is limited to certain towns (townships) in three New England states where it is not the practice to incorporate as municipalities places of less than 10,000.[1] Another type of urban place consists of certain townships and other political subdivisions which are included under a second special rule.[2] Finally, under a third special rule the Bureau classifies as urban three villages in New England.[3]

The governmental organization and functions of eight of the 2,042 urban places over 5,000 do not resemble those cities and are therefore excluded from the Year Book tables except Tables IV and V which list all of the 2,042 places. The eight political subdivisions excluded are not incorporated municipalities: Arlington County, Virginia (in the 50,000-to-100,000 group); Belvedere township, California (25,000 to 50,000); two election districts in Maryland and one in Georgia (all in the 10,000-to-25,000 group); Brattleboro village, Vermont; Brunswick village, Maine; and Rumford Falls village, Maine (all 5,000 to 10,000).

Population. Between 1920 and 1930 the urban population of the United States increased 27.3 per cent, and during the decade 1930 to 1940 only 7.9 per cent. But the proportion of the population living in urban places in 1940 (56.5 per cent) was only a shade higher than in 1930 (56.2 per cent). In addition to the 56.5 per cent, 3.8 per cent of the total 1940 population of the United States lived in incorporated places of 1,000 to 2,500 and 3.3 per cent in incorporated places under 1,000, leaving 36.4 per cent living in rural unincorporated territory.

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*The 1940 population data in this article are from the Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940. *Population,* Volume I, Number of Inhabitants, prepared under the supervision of Leon E. Truesdell (Government Printing Office, 1941).

[1] Any town in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island is classified as urban if it has a thickly settled area having more than 2,500 inhabitants and comprising, either by itself or when combined with other villages in the same town, more than 50 per cent of the total population of the town. Included among the places over 5,000 are 74 towns in Massachusetts, five in New Hampshire, and 11 in Rhode Island.

[2] Townships and other political subdivisions which are not incorporated as municipalities and do not contain any incorporated municipalities, are classified as urban if they have populations of 10,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Under this special rule the Bureau of the Census classifies as urban places four towns in Connecticut; one town in New York; 12 townships in New Jersey; one township in California (Belvedere); 11 townships in Pennsylvania; two election districts in Maryland; one county in Virginia (Arlington County, which has no minor civil divisions); and one militia district in Georgia.

[3] One village in Vermont (Brattleboro) and two villages in Maine (Brunswick and Rumford Falls) are retained in the urban classification for 1940 under a special rule to the effect that no place shall be removed from the urban list solely because of a change in corporate status or because of new information in respect to such status.

The 140 metropolitan districts (see Table II-A in the preceding article) in 1940 contained 47.8 per cent of the total population of the United States. A little more than two-thirds of the metropolitan population lived in 171 central cities, and the remaining one-third lived in 1,697 suburban municipalities and in unincorporated areas.

The YEAR BOOK continues to use the population figures of the 1940 federal decennial census, although more recent figures are available for 192 cities over 5,000 (see Table III). The principal reason for this is that trends in some fields are analyzed on a population group basis. Another reason is that many cities which have increased in population have not had a post-1940 census. Therefore, cities are listed in Table III as well as in other YEAR BOOK tables in population groups according to their 1940 census. Wherever these 192 cities appear in other tables in the YEAR BOOK their 1940 population figures are shown in italics.

TABLE III

POST-1940 POPULATIONS FOR 192 CITIES OVER 5,000

This table lists 192 cities which in 1947 had more than 5,000 inhabitants and for which an official post-1940 population figure is available. The information for this table was supplied to the YEAR BOOK as of January 1, 1948, by the Population Division of the United States Bureau of the Census. A dagger (†) after the name of the city indicates that the increase in population is sufficient to bring the city into another size group. In the last column the letter **T** indicates that the figure represents the total population, and the letter **C** that the population figure shown represents civilian population only. The second letter in the last column indicates the method by which the population figure was obtained, as follows: **E**, estimate based on ration book registration; S, sample census; and **Sp**, complete enumeration by special census.

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per cent Increase (—Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate or Enumeration	Coverage and Method
Over 1,000,000				
Detroit, Mich......	1,654,972	1.9	6–44	TS
Los Angeles, Calif..	1,805,687	20.0	1–46	TSp
New York, N.Y....	6,701,200	—10.1	11–43	CE
Philadelphia, Pa...	1,944,611	0.8	11–43	CE
500,000 to 1,000,000				
Baltimore, Md.....	927,941	8.3	11–43	CE
St. Louis, Mo......	816,165	*	11–43	CE
San Francisco, Calif.	827,400	30.4	8–45	TSp
Washington, D.C...	861,000	29.8	7–47	TE
250,000 to 500,000				
Denver, Colo......	335,364	4.8	11–43	CE
New Orleans, La.†..	521,447	5.5	11–43	CE
Oakland, Calif.....	400,935	32.7	10–45	TSp
Portland, Ore......	363,141	18.9	5–44	TS
Seattle, Wash......	434,204	17.9	6–44	TS
100,000 to 250,000				
Long Beach, Calif..	241,109	46.8	1–46	TSp
Norfolk, Va.......	231,949	60.7	5–44	TS
Richmond, Va.....	223,716	15.9	11–43	CE
Sacramento, Calif..	119,984	13.2	12–45	TSp
San Diego, Calif.†..	362,658	78.3	2–46	TSp
Tacoma, Wash.....	129,302	18.2	6–44	TS
50,000 to 100,000				
Beaumont, Texas...	77,335	30.9	6–43	TSp
Berkeley, Calif.†...	100,024	16.9	4–44	TSp
Charleston, S.C....	81,347	14.1	3–44	TS
Dearborn, Mich....	72,985	14.8	6–44	TS
Fresno, Calif......	63,672	4.9	4–45	TSp
Glendale, Calif.....	96,495	16.8	5–46	TSp
Mobile, Ala.†......	106,727	35.6	3–44	TS
Pasadena, Calif....	98,279	20.1	4–46	TSp
Pontiac, Mich.....	73,752	10.7	1–47	TSp

TABLE III.—POST-1940 POPULATIONS FOR 192 CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per cent Increase (— Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate or Enumeration	Coverage and Method
50,000 to 100,000—Continued				
Portsmouth, Va.	81,951	61.5	5–44	TS
Roanoke, Va.	64,214‡	—7.3	11–43	CE
San Jose, Calif.	80,734	17.9	7–46	TSp
Santa Monica, Calif.	67,473	26.1	7–46	TSp
Stockton, Calif.	58,865	7.6	3–44	TSp
25,000 to 50,000				
Alameda, Calif.†	89,906	148.0	5–45	TSp
Alhambra, Calif.	44,013	13.0	5–46	TSp
Alexandria, Va.†	51,574	53.8	11–43	CE
Bakersfield, Calif.	32,807	12.2	5–46	TSp
Beverly Hills, Calif.	28,217	5.2	7–45	TSp
Burbank, Calif†	72,588	111.4	8–47	TSp
Danville, Va.	31,395	—4.1	11–43	CE
Hamtramck, Mich.†	52,470	5.3	6–44	TS
Huntington Park, Calif.	29,892	4.3	9–47	TSp
Inglewood, Calif.	42,964	42.7	8–47	TSp
Lynchburg, Va.	41,496	—6.8	11–43	CE
Muskegon, Mich.†	50,215	5.3	6–44	TSp
Newport News, Va.	45,599	23.0	5–44	TS
Petersburg, Va.	33,147	8.2	11–43	CE
Port Arthur, Texas†	56,065	21.5	6–43	TSp
Riverside, Calif.	43,939	26.6	5–45	TSp
Royal Oak, Mich.	35,319	40.8	1–47	TSp
San Bernardino, Cal.†	56,193	28.7	5–46	TSp
Santa Ana, Calif.	38,015	19.1	3–44	TSp
Santa Barbara, Calif.	38,338	9.7	5–46	TSp
South Gate, Calif.	45,820	70.1	7–47	TSp
Wilmington, N.C.	47,483	42.1	4–46	TSp
10,000 to 25,000				
Adrian, Mich.	15,825	11.2	2–44	TSp
Albany, Calif.	14,873	29.4	6–44	TSp
Anaheim, Calif.	12,658	14.7	4–46	TSp
Beckley, W.Va.	17,498	36.2	4–46	TSp
Bell, Calif.	13,742	22.0	5–46	TSp
Billings, Mont.	23,024	—1.0	7–45	TSp
Birmingham, Mich.	12,683	13.3	1–47	TSp
Burlingame, Calif.	18,882	18.5	11–47	TSp
Burlington, N.C.	21,830	79.0	7–44	TSp
Charlottesville, Va.	20,005	3.1	11–43	CE
Compton, Calif.†	32,254	99.1	10–47	TSp
El Centro, Calif.	11,141	11.2	4–46	TSp
Eureka, Calif.	21,077	23.6	10–47	TSp
Fayetteville, Ark.	13,052	58.9	10–47	TSp
Ferndale, Mich†	27,392	21.6	1–47	TSp
Fredericksburg, Va.	12,487	24.1	11–43	CE
Fullerton, Calif.	12,173	16.6	4–46	TSp
Lodi, Calif.	13,118	18.4	4–46	TSp
Lynwood, Calif.	20,650	88.0	11–47	TSp
Martinsville, Va.	11,560	14.7	5–42	CE
Maywood, Calif.	12,741	18.7	9–46	TSp
Merced, Calif.	13,229	30.5	11–46	TSp
10,000 to 25,000—Continued				
Modesto, Calif.	18,403	12.4	5–46	TSp
Monrovia, Calif.	18,011	40.6	9–47	TSp
Monterey, Calif.	11,393	13.0	11–45	TSp
Muskegon Heights, Mich.	17,629	9.9	6–44	TSp
National City, Calif.	17,654	70.7	5–45	TSp
Ontario, Calif	19,638	38.3	6–46	TSp
Palo Alto, Calif.	22,789	35.9	11–47	TSp
Pomona, Calif†	31,329	33.1	9–47	TSp
Redondo Beach, Cal.	21,288	62.6	11–47	TSp
Redlands, Calif.	16,718	16.7	5–46	TSp
Redwood City, Calif.	19,253	54.6	8–47	TSp
Richmond, Calif.†	101,519	329.4	9–47	TSp
Salinas, Calif.	13,512	16.6	3–46	TSp
San Buenaventura, Calif.	15,710	18.4	6–45	TSp
San Gabriel, Calif.	16,840	41.9	6–46	TSp
San Leandro, Calif.	22,903	56.9	4–44	TSp
San Mateo, Calif.†	32,580	67.9	11–47	TSp
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17,690	4.7	6–45	TSp
Santa Rosa, Calif.	14,931	18.5	1–46	TSp
South Pasadena, Calif.	16,811	17.1	3–47	TSp
Staunton, Va.	15,328	14.9	5–42	CE
Suffolk, Va.	12,815	13.0	11–43	CE
Vallejo, Calif.†	42,941	113.9	4–44	TSp
Whittier, Calif.	20,113	24.8	9–46	TSp
Winchester, Va.	12,168	0.6	5–42	CE
5,000 to 10,000				
Antioch, Calif.	9,923	94.3	10–47	TSp
Arcadia, Calif.†	15,524	70.2	9–46	TSp
Azuza, Calif.	8,506	63.3	11–47	TSp
Berkley, Mich.†	12,358	92.9	1–47	TSp
Bristol, Va.†	14,071	44.1	11–43	CE
Chico, Calif†	11,432	23.1	11–47	TSp
Chula Vista, Calif.†	11,081	115.7	6–44	TSp
Clifton Forge, Va.	5,549	—14.1	11–43	CE
Colton, Calif.†	12,717	31.3	6–46	TSp
Corona, Calif.	9,146	4.4	10–45	TSp
Coronado, Calif.†	25,382	266.2	6–45	TSp
Culver City, Calif.†	17,143	91.0	12–47	TSp
Daly City, Calif.†	11,666	21.2	6–46	TSp
El Cerrito, Calif.†	16,624	170.9	11–43	TSp
Gardena, Calif.	9,319	57.7	5–44	TSp
Goose Creek, Tex.	9,928	43.3	2–47	TSp
Hanford, Calif.	9,989	21.3	11–46	TSp
Harrisonburg, Va.	8,187	—6.6	5–42	CE
Hawthorne, Calif.†	10,119	22.5	9–43	TSp
Hayward, Calif.	8,243	22.4	12–45	TSp
Hermosa Beach, Calif.†	11,172	55.2	11–47	TSp
Hopewell, Va.	9,807	13.0	1–47	TSp
Inkster, Mich.†	12,708	80.4	4–45	TSp

Table III.—Post-1940 Populations for 192 Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per cent Increase (—Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate or Enumeration	Coverage and Method
5,000 to 10,000—Continued				
Lanett, Ala.	7,656	24.7	8–47	TSp
Madera, Calif.	9,223	42.8	6–47	TSp
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	9,290	45.2	3–44	TSp
Martinez, Calif.	8,088	9.6	12–47	TSp
Marysville, Calif.	7,979	20.1	5–46	TSp
Montebello, Calif.†	13,144	64.0	6–45	TSp
Monterey Park, Calif.†	12,909	51.3	11–47	TSp
Napa, Calif.†	12,987	67.8	3–44	TSp
Orange, Calif.	9,286	17.5	8–45	TSp
Oxnard, Calif.†	18,979	122.8	3–45	TSp
Pacific Grove, Calif.	8,708	39.4	11–45	TSp
Petaluma, Calif.	9,559	19.0	12–43	TSp
Piedmont, Calif.†	10,678	8.2	2–46	TSp
Pittsburg, Calif.†	10,841	13.9	3–44	TSp
Porterville, Calif.	6,827	8.9	3–46	TSp
Radford, Va.	9,126	30.6	11–43	CE
Redding, Calif.	9,080	12.0	12–46	TSp
Roseville, Calif.	8,309	24.9	9–46	TSp
San Anselmo, Calif.	7,125	23.1	6–45	TSp
San Bruno, Calif.†	15,178	132.8	10–43	TSp
SanFernando,Calif.†	11,286	24.1	5–46	TSp
San Luis Obispo, Calif.†	11,657	31.3	10–44	TSp
San Rafael, Calif.†	11,389	32.8	6–45	TSp
Santa Maria, Calif.†	10,094	18.4	4–45	TSp
S. San Francisco, Calif.†	15,862	139.3	8–47	TSp
Torrance, Calif.†	13,160	32.3	2–47	TSp
Tulare, Calif.	9,376	13.5	4–44	TSp
Tupelo, Miss.†	10,926	33.0	1–47	TSp
Turtle Creek, Pa.†	11,362	15.9	8–45	TSp
Upland, Calif.	7,814	23.7	8–45	TSp
Visalia, Calif.†	10,363	16.4	2–47	TSp
Watsonville, Calif.†	11,458	28.2	11–47	TSp
Under 5,000				
Allen Park, Mich.†	6,925	98.6	10–45	TSp
Banning, Calif.†	6,655	71.8	10–47	TSp

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per cent Increase (—Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate or Enumeration	Coverage and Method
Under 5,000—Continued				
Benicia, Calif.†	8,368	245.9	4–44	TSp
Buena Vista, Va.†	5,867	35.3	11–43	CE
Delano, Calif.†	6,630	45.0	8–46	TSp
El Monte, Calif.†	7,153	50.7	8–47	TSp
El Segundo, Calif.†	5,625	50.5	3–44	TSp
Escondido, Calif.†	5,930	30.0	6–46	TSp
Huntington Beach, Calif.†	5,173	38.4	5–46	TSp
Kennewick, Wash.†	5,248	173.6	7–44	TSp
Laguna Beach,Calif.†	6,524	46.3	6–45	TSp
La Mesa, Calif.†	6,486	65.2	5–45	TSp
Lindsay, Calif.†	5,137	16.8	1–46	TSp
Lompoc, Calif.†	5,844	73.0	8–44	TSp
Menlo, Park, Calif.†	7,180	120.4	4–46	TSp
Mill Valley, Calif.†	6,119	26.2	6–45	TSp
Monahans, Texas†	5,468	38.6	5–46	TSp
Mountain View, Calif.†	5,868	48.7	2–47	TSp
Needles, Calif.†	5,015	38.4	8–43	TSp
Newport Beach, Calif.†	9,396	111.7	4–45	TSp
Oceanside, Calif.†	10,698	130.0	6–45	TSp
Palm Springs,Calif.†	7,213	110.0	3–46	TSp
Paso Robles, Calif.†	6,364	109.0	6–44	TSp
Pelly, Tex.†	11,030	197.1	2–47	TSp
Port Neches, Texas†	5,721	130.0	6–43	TSp
Renton, Wash.†	15,309	241.1	2–47	TSp
San Carlos, Calif.†	9,828	179.2	9–47	TSp
Sanger, Calif.†	5,217	29.9	5–46	TSp
Selma, Calif.†	5,894	60.7	9–46	TSp
Sierra Madre, Calif.†	6,669	45.6	10–47	TSp
Sunnyvale, Calif.†	6,424	46.9	3–44	TSp
Tracy, Calif.†	7,499	84.9	10–46	TSp
Turlock, Calif.†	6,126	26.6	8–46	TSp
Williamsburg, Va.†	7,053	78.9	3–43	CE
Unincorporated in 1940				
Hazel Park, Mich.†	16,665	—	1–47	TSp

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*Increase is less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

†The population of Roanoke, Virginia, according to the 1940 census was 69,287. A special census of territory annexed to Roanoke on January 1, 1943, was taken by the Bureau of the Census as of February 15, 1943, and the population of the annexed territory on that date was 2,966. The Bureau, however, could not combine this figure with the 1940 population because the two censuses were taken as of different dates.

Note: There have been numerous new incorporations since 1940 but the Bureau of the Census will not have population figures for them until 1950 except in the case where a special census is requested as in the case of Hazel Park, Michigan. For example, four communities in West Virginia were consolidated in 1947 under the name of Weirton, but the Bureau has not determined whether its boundaries correspond with those established for the individual communities in 1940.

Economic Classification of Cities[1]

By Grace Kneedler Ohlson

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One-fourth of the cities over 10,000 population in the United States are manufacturing cities; a little more than one-fifth are either industrial cities or diversified cities in which manufacturing predominates; one-eighth are diversified cities in which retailing predominates; one-sixth are residential cities; and the remainder have single functions such as mining, transportation, education, or government. Thus although each city differs from every other city it is possible to group cities of similar basic economic characteristics and to compare governmental problems within these groups. A series of indices has been set up and is presented in Table IV beginning on page 51; these indices show the following characteristics of incorporated municipalities over 10,000 population:

1. Metropolitan status of the city—whether an independent city, a central city in a metropolitan district, or a suburb, including type of suburb.
2. Rent level of suburbs—whether the average rent of the suburb is low, medium, high, or "exclusive" in relation to the average rent for the metropolitan region of which it is a part.
3. Economic base or function—whether it is manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade, mining, government, etc., that furnishes the major volume of employment in the city.
4. The manufacturing ratio—the relation between the number of people employed in manufacturing in the city and the total number employed in manufactures, wholesale and retail trade, and service.
5. The employment-residence ratio—the relation between the number of people who work in the city and the number who live there.

Table 1 shows metropolitan status of cities by geographic regions, and Tables 2-A, B, and C show the distribution of cities of different economic bases by metropolitan status, by city population group, and by geographic region. These indices are based primarily on the 1940 federal census of population which shows occupation by place of residence and the 1939 censuses of manufactures and business which show the number employed by place of employment. No attempt has been made to adjust the 1940 population figures or the figures in the 1939 censuses of manufactures and business to allow for the changes brought about by war conditions. The characteristics shown here have, for the most part, not been changed but merely accentuated by the expansion of industrial activity.

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[1] Louis Wirth, Professor of Sociology and Associate Dean of the Division of Social Sciences, University of Chicago, and Herbert A. Simon, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Illinois Institute of Technology, contributed technical assistance and advice in developing the indices to economic characteristics shown in Table IV for each city and made helpful suggestions in the preparation of the summary article. David Sugarman, graduate student at the University of Chicago, assisted in the compilation of the material. The technique used in this study is based on a classification of cities with populations over 25,000 set up by Chauncy Harris, "A Functional Classification of Cities in the United States," *Geographical Review,* January, 1943, pp. 86–99; and his "Suburbs," *American Journal of Sociology,* July, 1943, pp. 1–13. His methods have been adapted to meet the changes in the census data and also the purpose of the Year Book.

Information found elsewhere in the Year Book on expenditures, personnel, tax rates, police and fire departments, and so on, will be more meaningful if interpreted in the light of the economic characteristics of individual cities. The summary tables show national averages by city-size groups; deviations of individual cities from these averages may often be explained by the economic characteristics of the city. For example, a city that is primarily a manufacturing city may be required to have a larger fire department because of the additional fire hazards of certain types of manufacturing. Administrative officials and citizens can better picture how their city stands in relation to other cities by constructing a more selective average using only those cities with similar economic characteristics. Cities with either low or high employment-residence ratios will tend to have problems of arousing citizen interest, for the people who live in the city do not necessarily work there; likewise, these cities will face problems of adjusting tax rates and service costs between residents and persons with economic or business interests in the city. Although the indices will permit more valid comparisons than population or geographic location alone, caution must still be used in intercity comparisons, since the boundaries between types of cities are necessarily arbitrary.

THE TECHNIQUE USED

The purpose of the indices given in Table IV is to show what economic activity goes on in each city and to make possible the grouping of cities with similar functions. Data on how people who work in a city are employed provide the basic information for characterizing cities. The numbers employed in manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade, and service establishments within the city were each first compared with aggregate employment in all of these industries. This analysis showed that certain cities are predominantly manufacturing, retailing, or wholesaling centers, and that others have a diversified economy with one of the three predominating. In order to characterize cities by functions not included in these employment categories, such as mining, transportation, government, education, and recreation, the occupations of residents as shown by the 1940 census of population or other information were used.[2]

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[2] The following sources of data were used in this study. (1) For *the labor force resident in a city* the figure used was "employed workers (except on public emergency work)" from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *16th Census of the United States: 1940, Population,* Vol. 2, *Characteristics of the Population.* Six subcategories of "employed workers by major industry group" were used to secure additional information about the city: "mining"; "transportation, communication, and other public utilities"; "amusement and recreation, and related service"; "government"; "eating and drinking places (retail trade)"; and "hotels and lodging places (personal service)." These figures all show occupations of residents who may or may not be employed within the city limits. (2) For *employment in the city* the following figures were used: (a) "wage earners, average for the year" from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *16th Census of the United States, 1940, Manufactures: 1939,* Vol. 3, *Reports for States and Outlying Areas,* Table 2; (b) the total of "active proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees (*average for year*)" from *16th Census*

In addition to characterizing cities by their function these indices show the relation between the number of people living in a city and the number of people working in a city. Modern city dwellers are mobile: many live in suburbs and commute into central cities for employment during the day; suburbs draw on other suburbs for labor supply; and even farm market centers draw on neighboring rural areas for labor in the cities' retail stores. Some cities have larger populations during the evening hours than during the working hours, other cities have their largest populations during the day, and still other cities have approximately the same number at all hours of the day, but the daytime working population may not comprise the same people who live there at night. By setting up a ratio of the approximate number working in the city (aggregate employment in manufactures, wholesale and retail trade, and service) to the number living in the city (employed labor force resident in a city), it is possible to determine the categories to which a city belongs (see footnote 2 for sources). For example, the aggregate employment in the city of Elmhurst, Illinois, is 924; when this is divided by the total employed resident labor force of 5,629, an employment-residence ratio of .16, or 16 per cent, is secured; this identifies the city as a residential or "dormitory" suburb. The city of East Chicago, Indiana, which has a high employment-residence ratio of 125 per cent belongs to the category of employing suburbs, and Arkansas City, Kansas, with a ratio of 41 per cent belongs to the group of balanced suburbs. This ratio is especially helpful in differentiating the commuter suburbs from other types of suburbs as can be seen in the classification by metropolitan status below.

The employment-residence ratio differentiates the three main types of cities—the residential, the balanced, and the employing—but it should be remembered that this is an *index* of net daily migration to and from the city and not the *actual* net daily migration. The aggregate employment figure does not include professional employment in the city, employment in transportation, communication, utilities, government, or mining, and must be adjusted upward in those cities which are dominated by any of these functions. For example, in Altoona, Pennsylvania, center of the railroad shops for the Pennsylvania Railroad, the employment-residence ratio of 37 per cent must be so adjusted. For this reason, and as explained in detail below, a "balanced" suburb will have a ratio of about 50 per cent instead of 100 per cent as would be the case if all occupations were included in the figure of aggregate employment.

CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES BY METROPOLITAN STATUS

Five types of cities are distinguished by use of the census classification of cities by metropolitan status. In Table IV each city is identified as: inde-

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of the United States, 1940, Census of Business, Vol. 1, *Retail Trade:* 1939, Part 3; (c) the total of "active proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees (full-time and part-time) (average for year)" from *16th Census of the United States, 1940, Census of Business: 1939,* Vol. 2, *Wholesale Trade;* (d) "active proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees (average for year)" from the *16th Census of the United States, 1940, Census of Business: 1939,* Vol. 3, Table 2; (e) *aggregate employment in the city* is total of (a-d). (3) *Enrollment in schools of collegiate rank* is taken from "Statistics of Registration in American Universities and Colleges: 1940" in *School and Society,* December, 1940, pp. 603–608. (4) *Average monthly rent* (in dollars) for metropolitan districts and urban places is from *16th Census of the United States: 1940, Housing,* Vol. 1, *Data for Small Areas,* Table 7.

pendent (I)—city is not part of a United States census metropolitan district; central (C)—central city in a metropolitan district; or as a dormitory or residential suburb (D), a balanced suburb (B), or an employing suburb (E) in a metropolitan district.[3]

Cities that have a lower employment-residence ratio than most independent cities (below 40 per cent) are termed dormitory or residential suburbs (D); those that have an employment-residence ratio that is approximately the same as that for most independent cities (40 to 55 per cent) are called balanced suburbs (B); and those that have a high employment-residence ratio (above 55 per cent) are called employing suburbs (E).[4] Within each of these classes there is a wide variety of cities. There are the white-collar, the working-class, and the professional suburban towns; the rent level described below is useful in picking out these social types. For example, in the Boston metropolitan district the residential suburb of Brookline (employment-residence ratio of 8) is a typical dormitory (D) suburb; in the Detroit district Pontiac (employment-residence ratio of 64) is a typical employing suburb (E); in the Chicago district Waukegan (employment-residence ratio of 47) is a typical balanced suburb (B). The (E) and (B) suburbs are given subclassifications in Table IV by economic base to show which are manufacturing centers, retail centers, and so on.

CLASSIFICATION BY RENT LEVEL IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

Suburbs are further characterized by whether or not the average monthly rental was (1) low, (2) intermediate, (3) high, or (4) exclusive, in relation to the average rental for the metropolitan district. A low rental is $5 less than the average rental of the metropolitan district, or lower; an intermediate rent level lies within $5 a month below the average district rent and $10 above; a high rent level is $10 or more above the average and less than twice the average; and exclusive rent is twice the average. (In most districts the average rental for the district is approximately the same as that for the central city.) This differentiates the suburbs in which industrial workers live, such as Whiting, Indiana (an E suburb, rent level 1), from the middle-class town Berwyn, Illinois (D suburb, rent level 2), from the white-collar suburb of Oak Park, Illinois (D suburb, rent level 3) and from the exclusive suburb South Orange, New Jersey (D suburb, rent level 4). This classification gives a general picture of the city as a whole and it is therefore possible that an intermediate (2) suburb may have exclusive (4) rent districts within it, or vice versa.

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[3] A metropolitan district as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census is any urban area in which is located at least one city of 50,000 or more population in 1940. It includes such a city or cities and all adjacent or contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places having a population of 150 or more per square mile. The principal concentration or concentrations of population in each district is called the central city or cities; other incorporated places are suburbs. (See Table II-A in this YEAR BOOK for a list of such districts.) This classification permits some analysis of city types within a metropolitan district as defined by the census but it does not cover all the possible relations between cities. There are other cities which have populations less than 50,000 and hence are not classified as central cities but which have cities suburban to them as can be determined by the use of the employment-residence ratio. There are even a few cities that are "suburban" to industries in surrounding unincorporated areas rather than to a central city; the workers live in the city and migrate daily to a place of employment outside the city limits.

[4] These are arbitrary lines and the classification should be used together with the employment-residence ratio on which it is based and which is also shown in Table IV for each city.

CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES BY MAJOR ECONOMIC BASE

In Table IV cities are classified according to major economic base. The following classes were set up by use of the data on *employment in the city* as shown in the census of manufactures and the census of business (see footnote 2 above).

Manufacturing (Mm). In these cities employment in manufacturing was 50 per cent or more of aggregate employment in manufactures, trade, and service establishments, and employment in retail trade was less than 30 per cent.[5] A typical city in this class would be Thomasville, North Carolina, with a manufacturing percentage of 89, a trade ratio of less than 10 per cent, and service occupation ratio of less than 2 per cent.

Industrial (M). In these cities the dominance of manufacturing is balanced by substantial retail trade, with a manufacturing ratio of more than 50 per cent and a retail trade ratio of more than 30 per cent. This industrial group is typified by such cities as Coshocton, Ohio; Newton, Iowa; and Grand Rapids, Michigan. Such satellite cities as Elgin, Illinois, which have an independent existence within the trade orbit of a metropolitan city like Chicago are also included.

Wholesale (W). In these cities the number employed in wholesale trade was at least 25 per cent of aggregate employment. All of the larger cities have some wholesale trade which is closely allied to retail trade. For this reason the largest centers of wholesale trade in the United States (New York, Chicago, and Boston) are classified in other groups. Cities such as the tobacco center of Wilson, North Carolina, and the apple marketing city of Wenatchee, Washington, typify the wholesale city; in both the assemblage of farm products for market is more closely related to production functions than to consumption.

Retail (Rr). If the number employed in retail trade was greater than employment in any other category, and employment in manufacturing was less than 20 per cent, the city was classified as a retail trade center. Typical cities in this group are trade centers for agricultural regions (e.g. Ponca City, Oklahoma) or for suburban dwellers (e.g. Belmont, Massachusetts).

Diversified (Mr) and (Rm). One type of diversified city (Mr) is a balanced city in which manufacturing is predominant and retail trade is second in importance. This group includes all cities in which employment in manufacturing is less than 50 per cent of the aggregate employment but greater than employment in retail trade. The other type is a balanced city (Rm) with retail trade predominant and employment in manufacturing more than 20 but less than 50 per cent. Employment in retail trade is greater than employment in manufacturing. The central cities of Chicago and Buffalo, for example, are included in the first group, while Boston and New Orleans fall in the second. Among the smaller cities, Goldsboro, North Carolina (Mr), which combines tobacco manufacturing with retail trade for the neighboring rural region, can be contrasted with Stockton, California (Rm) in which retail trading dominates the food processing industry.

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[5] This classification does not distinguish kinds of manufacturing carried on (light, heavy, diversified) or the nature of products (steel, food, or clothing).

The employment-residence ratio was used to classify the following:

Dormitory (D). This class includes both the suburbs which have an employment-residence ratio of less than 40 per cent and a few independent cities (i. e. cities not in metropolitan districts as defined by the census) which have an employment-residence ratio of less than 40 per cent and in which the excluded employments (transportation, mining, and government) were not large enough to bring the ratio up to 40 per cent. An example of the latter is Panama City, Florida, where salt works outside the city limits are a main source of employment for the city's labor forces. The dormitory city is not necessarily without industry; for example, the city of Maywood, Illinois, a suburb in the Chicago metropolitan district, has an employment-residence ratio of only 21 per cent but a manufacturing ratio of 49 per cent. Most (D) suburbs furnish some employment in retail trade outlets and service establishments, but this number is negligible as compared to the number of residents who find gainful employment elsewhere.

The following classes were set up by use of the data on occupation of *residents* as shown in the census of population (see footnote 2 above):

Education Centers (S). If total 1940 college enrollments exceeded 20 per cent of the total 1940 population, the city is classed as an education center. (Most collegiate institutions have a large number of out-of-town students who are not included in the census; hence the enrollment represents an addition to the population figure.) In general, university towns are small and single in function. Examples include Ames, Iowa; Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Columbia, Missouri, in which the focus of economic activity is one or more collegiate institutions. Even such a university as Harvard is only a small part of the economy of a large city such as Cambridge and hence does not place Cambridge in the (S) classification. Many of the (S) cities have characteristics similar to resort or retirement towns; there are large numbers of retired professional people, and services (such as hotels and lodging houses) are important.

Government Centers (G). If 15 per cent or more of the labor force resident in an independent or central city was employed in governmental service the city is classified as a government center. Most of these cities are state capitals. Retailing is the dominant employment in most cases but a few of them (Frankfort, Kentucky, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for example) have high manufacturing ratios. State capitals which are primarily retail trade centers and not government centers do not fall in the (G) class. Suburbs of a government center, such as Alexandria, Virginia, in the Washington, D. C. district, are not classified as government centers any more than suburbs of manufacturing cities are given special classification based on employment of the central city.

Mining Towns (Mg). If 15 per cent or more of those in the resident labor force reported mining as an occupation, that city is classified as a mining town. Since actual mining activities usually tend to be carried on outside the corporate city limits, it is the city where miners *reside* that must be characterized as a mining town. Such cities vary also in degree of manufacturing as can be seen in the manufacturing ratio. The coal city of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, for example, has a manufacturing ratio of 53 per cent while the Southern California oil town of San Buenaventura has a manufacturing ratio of only 5 per cent. In all mining towns a relatively large number of the labor force are employed in transportation.

Transportation Centers (T). If more than one-fourth of the resident labor force was engaged in transportation and related functions, the city is classified as a transportation center. All manufacturing centers in metropolitan areas and all rural trade centers are dependent on transportation, communication, and utilities, and therefore all of these cities have a higher than average number of residents employed in these occupations. Only those cities in which these occupations clearly dominated the city's economic base, such as Council Bluffs, Iowa, are considered to be transportation centers.

Amusement or Health Resorts (X). Cities in which the manufacturing ratio is less than 15 per cent and in which more than 10 per cent of the residents had occupations classified in the following industry groups—eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, and amusement, recreation, and related services—fall in this group. Atlantic City, New Jersey, is typical of the amusement resort; more than 35 per cent of the resident labor force was engaged in the characteristic occupations listed above. Some cities commonly identified as summer resort cities, such as Albuquerque, New Mexico; Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Asheville, North Carolina, are classified as retail trade centers; the census data are as of April and therefore only identified the year-round resort centers. Inasmuch as resort cities are closely related in characteristics to the retail trade centers and perform essentially the same functions for their transient or retired inhabitants as the retail centers do for their market areas, this classification is essentially correct. The retail trade cities in farming areas tend to be retirement towns for farmers, yet their principal function is retail trade and they are classified as such.

SUMMARY

More than one-half of the cities over 10,000 population in the United States are (I) independent cities, 16 per cent are (C) central cities in metropolitan districts, and the remaining 32 per cent are suburbs (see Table 1). In the New England and Middle Atlantic states, which are the most densely populated regions, less than one-third of the cities over 10,000 population are independent. In proportion to the number of metropolitan districts in the South there are in that region fewer suburban cities with more than 10,000 population than in any other region.[6] Of the 333 suburbs characterized in Table IV, 49 per cent are residential (D) suburbs, 32 per cent are employing (E) suburbs, and 19 per cent are balanced (B) suburbs. The function of the suburb in relation to the metropolitan economy shows variations with geographic region. In the New England and Middle Atlantic states the number of employing suburbs is almost the same as the number of dormitory suburbs while in all other regions the dormitory type predominates.

Table 2-A shows the metropolitan status of cities by economic base and further explains the functions of each of the classes I, C, E, B, and D. The central cities are primarily manufacturing or diversified cities; the independent cities

[6] For the total number of suburbs in each metropolitan region see Table II-B elsewhere in this Year Book.

are more evenly distributed among the various types, and the number of independent manufacturing cities is only slightly greater than the number of independent retail trade centers and the diversified (retail) cities. Four-fifths of the employing suburbs are manufacturing cities, and one-third of all the manufacturing cities in the United States are employing suburbs. Balanced suburbs are also primarily manufacturing or industrial cities, but as in the central cities retail functions are also important.

TABLE 1

METROPOLITAN STATUS OF CITIES OVER 10,000 BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION*

	(I) Independent		(C) Central		Suburbs						Total†	
					Employing (E)		Balanced (B)		Dormitory (D)			
Geographic Region	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New England	39	29.5	16	12.1	29	22.0	10	7.6	38	28.8	132	100
Middle Atlantic	69	31.2	30	13.5	49	22.2	26	11.8	47	21.3	221	100
South	176	71.8	51	20.8	1	0.4	5	2.1	12	4.9	245	100
East North Central	127	54.7	34	14.7	26	11.2	12	5.2	33	14.2	232	100
West North Central	63	70.8	17	19.1	1	1.1	1	1.1	7	7.9	89	100
West	69	56.6	17	13.9	3	2.4	8	6.6	25	20.5	122	100
Total	543	52.2	165	15.8	109	10.5	62	5.9	162	15.6	1,041†	100

*The states in the several regions are: *New England*—Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.; *Middle Atlantic*—N. J., N. Y., Pa.; *South*—Ala., Ark., Del., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va.; *East North Central*—Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis.; *West North Central*—Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. D., S. D.; *West*—Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., N. M., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

†Excludes Washington, D. C., and 35 urban places (chiefly towns and townships) for which the data were not available.

The concentration of industry in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central states is clearly shown in Table 2-B. More than four-fifths of the manufacturing (Mm) cities are located in these regions. The Middle Atlantic states contain 84 or one-third of the total number of manufacturing cities in the United States; the East North Central states contain 41 or almost one-half of the industrial (M) type cities. The Western manufacturing and industrial cities are few, both as compared to the total number of such cities in the United States and as compared with the total number of Western cities of all types. The Southern cities are predominantly retail trade centers or diversified cities with retail trade of great importance. The New England cities show the least range in type, all except the residential suburbs being characterized by some manufactures. The cities in the West show the greatest range and contain all except the industrial (M) type.

The economic base of cities distributed by population groups is shown in Table 2-C. The great metropolitan centers (cities over 500,000) are almost all diversified cities. They are mature cities that probably began as trading centers, or small mill towns, but have extended and developed into the centers of banking, finance, commerce, and culture which dominate whole regions. As size decreases cities tend to become specialized. Cities between 250,000 and 500,000 are similar to the largest urban centers. Between 25,000 and 250,000 the number of manufacturing and industrial cities becomes approximately equal to the number of diversified cities and retail trade centers. Some of these cities are the retail trade centers in agricultural states, carrying on some manufacturing designed primarily for the immediate region; others are farm towns which in recent years due to the decentralization of industry have acquired manufacturing and other functions; some are the newer highly industrialized cities such as the automobile or rubber manufacturing cities. Below 25,000 population there are more retail trade and diversified centers than industrial centers. This group contains many of the specialized industrial or manufacturing suburbs and the isolated rural trade centers. Three-fourths of the residential cities are under 25,000 population. Most of the single-function cities, such as education centers, resort towns, wholesale cities, mining towns, and transportation centers, are concentrated in this population group.

TABLE 2

ECONOMIC BASE OF CITIES OVER 10,000

Metropolitan Status	Mining (Mg)	Transportation (T)	Manufacturing (Mm)	Industrial (M)	Diversified Mfg. (Mr)	Diversified Retail (Rm)	Retail (Rr)	Wholesale (W)	Resort (X)	Education (S)	Government (G)	Dormitory (D)	Total
					A. BY METROPOLITAN STATUS								
Independent (I)	20	9	112	55	57	106	111	11	15	28	13	6	545
Central (C)	2	3	47	13	30	47	13	0	5	1	4	0	163
Suburbs:													
Employing (E)	1	0	88	10	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	109
Balanced (B)	6	0	20	11	7	8	8	1	0	0	1	0	62
Dormitory (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	160	162
Total cities	29	12	267	89	98	163	135	13	20	31	18	166	1041
Geographic Region					B. BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
New England	0	0	66	14	4	9	1	0	0	0	0	38	132
Middle Atlantic	14	3	84	20	21	18	10	0	1	1	2	47	221
South	6	2	38	5	28	60	60	5	12	8	6	15	245
East North Central	5	1	72	41	37	31	3	0	0	7	1	34	232
West North Central	1	4	4	9	3	24	25	1	1	7	3	7	89
West	3	2	3	0	5	21	36	7	6	8	6	25	122
Total all regions	29	12	267	89	98	163	135	13	20	31	18	166	1041
Population Group					C. BY POPULATION GROUP								
Over 500,000	0	0	2	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
250,000 to 500,000	0	0	3	0	5	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	23
100,000 to 250,000	0	0	18	6	10	9	4	0	1	0	3	3	54
50,000 to 100,000	1	2	30	12	10	21	10	0	4	2	1	13	106
25,000 to 50,000	3	1	57	25	24	28	25	4	5	4	0	26	202
10,000 to 25,000	25	9	157	46	42	87	95	9	10	25	14	124	643
Total all cities	29	12	267	89	98	163	135	13	20	31	18	166	1041

Governmental Data for the 2,042 Cities Over 5,000 Population

This summary of governmental data for American cities includes all urban places of more than 5,000 population as listed in the 1940 enumeration by the Bureau of the Census, including eight unincorporated places defined as urban by the Bureau of the Census (see article "Urban Places and Population" elsewhere in this Year Book). Governmental data for all cities are presented in Tables IV and V and data on the economic classification for cities over 10,000 in Table IV. Governmental data were obtained directly from city officials but miscellaneous reference sources were used in checking much of the information. The economic classification data in Table IV, based on information from the 1940 decennial census of the Bureau of the Census, are explained in the preceding article. The governmental information shown in Tables IV and V is summarized in this article.

Area. Areas of cities between 5,000 and 10,000 were obtained by the Year Book in January, 1948, supplemented with 1940 data of the Bureau of the Census, and are shown for individual cities in Table V; similar data secured for cities over 10,000 are omitted from Table IV because of space. A total of 170 cities over 10,000 population reported land area annexations in 1947 and 53 of these cities annexed one-half square mile or more of land area as compared with 30 cities in 1946 and 22 in 1945. These 53 cities are: Birmingham, Dothan, and Huntsville, Alabama; Phoenix, Arizona; Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Compton, Fresno, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Palo Alto, Pomona, San Bernardino, San Jose, and Stockton, California; Denver and Grand Junction, Colorado; Sanford and Tallahassee, Florida; Griffin, Georgia; Parsons, Kansas; Ames and Fort Dodge, Iowa; Winona, Minnesota; Greenville, Mississippi; Carthage and Kansas City, Missouri; Reno, Nevada; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Rochester, New York; Cleveland, Ohio; Seminole and Tulsa, Oklahoma; Salem, Oregon; Greenville, Rock Hill, and Sumter, South Carolina; Rapid City, South Dakota; Amarillo, Austin, Borger, Dallas, El Paso, Harlingen, Longview, Lubbock, and Waco, Texas; Martinsville, Portsmouth, and Staunton, Virginia; Beckley and Fairmont, West Virginia; and Madison and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. One hundred and twenty-eight cities between 5,000 and 10,000 annexed some land during 1947; only 15 of these, however, annexed more than one-half a square mile: Lanett, Alabama; Fayetteville, Arkansas; Hayward, California; Hapeville, Georgia; Albia and Storm Lake, Iowa; Tupelo, Mississippi; Monroe, North Carolina; Girard and Reading, Ohio; Alice, New Braunfels, Texas City, and Weatherford, Texas; and Waynesboro, Virginia.

Form of Government. Table 1, which shows the form of government of all cities over 5,000, indicates that almost three-fifths of these cities operate under the mayor-council plan. "Mayor-council" is defined to include municipal organizations having a president and board, or a burgess and council, or a chairman and committee, if they are equivalent in powers and functions to a mayor and council in mayor-council cities. Included are both "strong-mayor" cities, in which the mayor has important duties as chief administrator, and "weak-mayor" cities in which the council (often through committees) has more direct control of administration. The mayor-council form predominates in the very large cities (all over 500,000 with the exception of Washington, D. C. which is governed by an appointed commission of three members) and in the very small cities (three-fourths of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 are mayor-council cities).

The commission plan, in which the elected commissioners serve collectively as a legislative body and individually as administrators of the several departments, is found in 15.1 per cent of all the cities, and the council-manager plan in 21.3 per cent. The commission plan is found in about one-third of the cities of 250,000 to 500,000 and of 50,000 to 100,000. But there are more council-manager cities in four population groups: 100,000 to 250,000, 25,000 to 50,000, 10,000 to 25,000, and 5,000 to 10,000 (see Table 1).

TABLE 1

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS *

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager		Rep. Town-Meet.		Town-Meeting	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
ver 500,000..........	13*	13	100.0	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	...
50,000 to 500,000.....	23	9	39.1	8	34.8	6	26.1	...	...	...	...
00,000 to 250,000.....	55	26	47.3	13	23.6	16	29.1	...	...	...	...
0,000 to 100,000......	106*	40	37.7	34	32.1	32	30.2	...	...	...	...
5,000 to 50,000.......	212*	106	50.0	42	19.8	59	27.8	4	1.9	1	0.5
0,000 to 25,000.......	662*	352	53.2	119	18.0	157	23.7	18	2.7	16	2.4
,000 to 10,000........	962*	669	69.5	92	9.6	163	16.9	4	0.4	34	3.5
ll Cities Over 5,000...	2,033	1,215	59.8	308	15.1	433	21.3	26	1.3	51	2.5

* Washington, D. C., has been omitted because it is governed by an appointed commission of three members, nd thus cannot be classed under any of the common forms of municipal government. Also omitted are the eight nincorporated municipalities classified by the United States Bureau of the Census as urban places.

Municipalities over 5,000 having the town-meeting plan are found only in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. In these towns the legislative power rests directly with the citizens through an occasional town meeting, and broad administrative powers rest with an elected board of selectmen. The representative or limited town-meeting plan is in effect in 26 Massachusetts cities. This form is an adaptation of the town-meeting form to large towns. It is like the latter form in all respects except that the town meeting consists of a very large number (usually 240) of district representatives, and upon petition of a very small percentage of the voters certain important legislative matters may be submitted to a referendum.

The council-manager form of government became effective in 42 cities from March, 1947 to April, 1948. Thirty-five cities formerly operating under the mayor-council form of government are now under the manager plan: Antioch, Hayward, and Petaluma, California; Canon City, La Junta, and Trinidad, Colorado; Hartford, Connecticut; Augusta, Georgia; Brookfield, Illinois; Bath and Calais, Maine; East Detroit, Michigan; Montevideo, Minnesota; Charleston, De Soto, Hannibal, Marshall, and University City, Missouri; Reno, Nevada; Dover, Franklin, Keene, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Elizabeth City, Kinston, and New Bern, North Carolina; Anadarko and Pauls Valley, Oklahoma; Oakmont, Pennsylvania; Bonham, Brownwood, and Midland, Texas; Montpelier, Vermont; South Norfolk, Virginia; and Ashland, Wisconsin. This list does not include cities in which the plan becomes effective at a later date nor does it include cities of less than 5,000 which adopted the manager plan (see article on Council-Manager Government in this YEAR BOOK).

Five cities formerly operating under the commission form are also now under the council-manager plan: Bessemer, Alabama; Raleigh, North Carolina; Harlingen and Sulphur Springs, Texas; and Grafton, West Virginia.

Claremont, New Hampshire, changed from the town meeting form to council-manager government and Saugus, Massachusetts, from representative town meeting to council-manager government.

McComb, Mississippi, changed from the commission form to mayor-council form while Tuscumbia, Alabama, changed from mayor-council to commission form. Four cities formerly operating under the council-manager plan now have

TABLE 2

METHOD OF SELECTION AND VOTING POWER OF MAYORS IN ALL CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			Per Cent of Mayors Directly Elected by the People Voting	
			Directly Elected	Selected by Council	Highest No. Votes in Council Election	On All Issues	In Case of Tie
Mayor-Council	1,215	1,206	93.4	6.0	0.6	9.8	76.0
Commission	308	307	83.7	15.0	1.3	75.8	7.8
Council-Manager	433	428	41.4	55.6	3.0	42.4	48.6
Rep. Town-Meeting	26	20	55.0	45.0	....	36.4	0.0
Town-Meeting	51	41	36.6	56.1	7.3	33.3	20.0
All cities over 5,000	2,033	2,002	79.3	19.4	1.3	24.6	60.9

TABLE 3

VETO POWER OF MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Form of Government	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
		Veto All Measures	Veto Budget Only	Veto Selected Items	No Veto
Mayor-Council	508	70.5	1.4	3.7	24.4
Commission	201	8.0	...	0.5	91.5
Council-Manager	238	10.1	...	2.1	87.8
Rep. Town-Meeting	11	...	9.1	...	90.9
Town-Meeting	7	28.6	...	...	71.4
All Cities over 10,000	965	41.5	0.8	2.6	55.1

the mayor-council form: Knoxville, Tennessee; Gainesville and Houston, Texas; and Bennington, Vermont.

The Mayor. The power of the mayor varies with the manner in which he is selected—that is, whether he is directly elected by the people as mayor or chosen by the council from its membership; with his veto power; the length of his term of office; and his power to vote on council actions. An analysis of such information shows the difference in the position of the mayor under the three main forms of local government and also makes it possible to distinguish the strong mayor-council from the weak mayor-council cities. In most mayor-council and commission cities the mayor is chosen directly by the people as mayor; in more than one-half the council-manager cities the mayor is chosen by the council from its membership (see Table 2). The council member receiving the highest number of votes in election to the council automatically becomes mayor in a small per cent of the cities.

TABLE 4

TERM OF OFFICE OF MAYOR IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
Mayor-Council	1,215	1,206	3.5	59.9	0.6	35.9	0.1	...
Commission	308	304	1.3	24.7	9.9	61.0	1.6	1.6
Council-Manager	433	408	19.9	54.4	3.4	21.6	0.2	0.5
Rep. Town-Meeting	26	24	66.7	...	33.3	...	...	...
Town-Meeting	51	47	72.3	6.4	21.3	...	...	...
All Cities over 5,000	2,033	1,989	8.9	51.3	3.5	35.5	0.4	0.4

If the mayor is chosen by the council he is usually on a level with the other members in so far as voting privileges are concerned. Where the mayor is directly elected by the people he has some voting privileges on council actions in all but 15 per cent of the cities reporting; the right to vote, however, is limited to cases of a tie in 60.9 per cent of all the cities. In mayor-council cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in only 9.8 per cent of the cases; in commission cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in nearly three-fourths of the cases.[1]

In mayor-council cities over 10,000 population, 70.5 per cent of the mayors may veto all measures; almost 4 per cent may veto ordinances or other selected items; 1.4 per cent may only veto budget items; 24 per cent have no veto power. In all other forms the mayor usually has no veto power (see Table 3).

The term of office of the mayor tends to be slightly shorter than the term of office of the council in all cities except commission cities as can be seen by comparing Table 4 with Table 7. Of the three chief forms of government, council-manager cities have the shortest average term of office for mayors.

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the various forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 5. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in cities of the group, while the median indicates the middle item when the cities in the group are arrayed according to number of councilmen. The range indicates the smallest and largest councils in each group.

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[1] All Ohio cities operating under the mayor-council form of government have two chief elected officials—a mayor and the president of the council. Since the president of the council votes in case of a tie and the mayor never votes, the dagger after the total number of councilmen in Tables IV and V refers to the president in Ohio cities.

Sixteen cities still have bicameral councils: Danbury, Connecticut; Atlanta, Georgia; Augusta and Waterville, Maine; Everett, Malden, Northampton, Springfield, and Worcester, Massachusetts; Keene, New Hampshire; New York City; Central Falls, Newport, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island; and Richmond, Virginia.

Table 5 indicates that in mayor-council cities the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city, probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the small cities. Five is the usual number of commissioners in commission cities, regardless of the size of the city. Council-manager councils show some decrease in size of council with a decrease in the size of the city, but the differences are less than in the case of mayor-council cities. The number of selectmen in town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities (included only in the footnote to Table 5) is surprisingly uniform despite variations in the size of these cities.

The number of councilmen shown in Tables IV and V for the representative town-meeting and town-meeting cities is the number on the board of selectmen, rather than the number in the town meeting, which has final legislative authority but which meets only infrequently. The number of councilmen reported for each city in Tables IV and V includes the mayor only if he is a full voting member of the council.

Type and Method of Councilmanic Election. The character of councilmanic elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for the five forms of government and seven population groups in Table 6. In 57.1 per cent of the mayor-council cities candidates run under a party designation, but

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT *

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	9-50	..	19	..	..	..	...	..	..
250,000 to 500,000	7-26	9	11	3-7	5	5	9	9	9
100,000 to 250,000	5-41	9	13	3-7	5	5	5-9	9	9
50,000 to 100,000	5-28	9	12	3-5	5	5	3-16	5	7
25,000 to 50,000	4-32	..	9	3-7	5	5	2-17	5	6
10,000 to 25,000	2-28	7	7	2-7	5	5	2-20	5	5
5,000 to 10,000	3-16	5	6	3-5	3	3	2-15	5	5
All Cities Over 5,000	2-50	5	7	2-7	5	5	2-20	5	5

* Washington, D. C., and eight unincorporated municipalities have been omitted. The range for cities with the representative town-meeting form of government is three to five, with 22 of the 26 cities having three selectmen. The range for cities having the town-meeting form of government is three to six with 42 of the 51 cities having three selectmen.

this is true in only 25.6 per cent of the commission cities, and in 18.0 per cent of the council-manager cities. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation: only 37.2 per cent of the mayor-council cities elect all councilmen at large, while all of the commission-governed cities and 72.3 per cent of the council-manager cities have councils elected entirely at large. A sizeable minority of the mayor-council and council-manager cities have combined representation at large and by wards. Selectmen in town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities are predominantly elected at large on a nonpartisan basis. In these cities there is no significant variation among population groups with respect to these two factors.

Overlapping terms for councilmen are most common in council-manager cities and least common in commission cities. The percentage of cities having overlapping terms decreases inversely with the size of cities. In a few cities (mainly in Indiana, and in some cities in California and North Carolina) some or all of the councilmen are nominated from wards but are elected at large; these have been counted as elected at large.

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils, classified by forms of government and by population groups, are shown in Table 7. If there are varying terms, the term shown is that of the largest number of councilmen. In cities operating under the three principal forms of government, there are usually two- or four-year terms: mayor-council cities commonly have two-year terms; commission cities usually have four-year terms; and council-manager cities show a slight preference for four-year terms. Cities with town-meeting and representative town-meeting government usually have one- or three-year

TABLE 6

TYPE AND METHOD OF COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS IN 2,033 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Type of Election			Method of Election				Overlapping Terms (Per Cent of Total Cities)
		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
			Partisan	Nonpartisan		At Large	By Wards	Combination of Wards & At Large	
orms of Government:									
Mayor-Council	1,215	1,215	57.1	42.9	1,215	37.2	39.8	23.0	58.5
Commission	308	308	25.6	74.4	308	100.0	0.0	0.0	40.6
Council-Manager	433	433	18.0	82.0	433	72.3	16.6	11.1	70.0
Rep. Town-Meeting	26	26	26.9	73.1	26	100.0	0.0	0.0	61.5
Town-Meeting	51	51	33.3	66.7	51	98.0	2.0	0.0	52.9
opulation Groups:									
Over 500,000	13	13	46.2	53.8	13	23.1	53.8	23.1	30.8
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	26.1	73.9	23	56.6	21.7	21.7	26.1
100,000 to 250,000	55	55	36.4	63.6	55	54.5	21.8	23.6	38.2
50,000 to 100,000	106	106	41.5	58.5	106	63.2	15.1	21.7	46.2
25,000 to 50,000	212	212	39.6	60.4	212	54.6	22.2	23.1	51.9
10,000 to 25,000	662	662	46.4	53.6	662	58.0	27.9	14.1	57.6
5,000 to 10,000	962	962	42.4	57.6	962	55.6	29.5	14.9	63.6
l Cities Over 5,000	2,033	2,033	43.0	57.0	2,033	56.5	27.3	16.1	58.2

terms, although the latter is more common. There is some tendency for the term of the council to become longer as the size of the city increases.

The terms of councilmen are seldom changed. In 1947, however, at least four cities which did not change their form of government increased the terms of the council to four years. These cities are: Fort Myers, Florida; Royal Oak, Michigan; Enid, Oklahoma; and Shelbyville, Tennessee. Two cities reduced the term of councilmen in 1947—Ironwood, Michigan, from four years to two years and Pampa, Texas, from three years to two years.

TABLE 7

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR 2,031 CITY COUNCILS BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Terms of Office of Council					
			Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:								
Mayor-Council	1,215	1,215	0.4	52.5	6.6	40.1	0.1	0.1
Commission	308	307	0.0	24.4	10.4	61.9	1.6	1.6
Council-Manager	433	432	0.2	41.9	11.3	44.2	0.9	1.4
Rep. Town-Meeting	26	26	30.8	0.0	69.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Town-Meeting	51	51	41.2	3.9	52.9	2.0	0.0	0.0
POPULATION GROUPS:								
Over 500,000	13	13	0.0	38.5	0.0	61.5	0.0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	0.0	39.2	0.0	60.9	0.0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	55	55	0.0	49.0	3.6	47.3	0.0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000	106	106	0.0	39.6	0.9	59.4	0.0	0.0
25,000 to 50,000	212	212	0.5	45.3	4.2	48.0	0.5	1.4
10,000 to 25,000	662	660	3.2	43.6	11.8	40.3	0.4	0.7
5,000 to 10,000	962	962	1.2	40.5	12.3	40.4	0.6	0.5
All Cities Over 5,000	2,033	2,031	1.8	44.1	10.2	42.7	0.5	0.6

Elective Offices. The number of cities which have elective offices other than those of the mayor and council is shown in Table 8. Offices held by councilmen or elected commissioners are excluded. On the other hand, many of the elected officers perform the duties of other positions in addition to those indicated by their titles, but only the offices corresponding to their titles are shown. For example, the auditor in many Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota cities also has the duties of a city clerk. In addition, municipal functions performed by elected county officers (assessors are a common example) are not shown in these tables. City treasurers and clerks are most often popularly elected—in 41.4 per cent and 27.5 per cent, respectively, of the cities over 5,000. Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation, since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. Somewhat less numerous are the cities reporting popular election of assessors, auditors, and attorneys. Almost 43 per cent of all cities reported that none of the ten officers listed are elected directly by the people. The state law is another factor that should be considered in interpreting Table 8 which summarizes information for cities over 5,000. General laws usually specify that offices be filled by election rather than appointment.

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed data on the salaries of councilmen under different forms of government and in different population groups are contained in Table 9. If salaries are not the same for all councilmen in a city, the salary shown is that of the majority of the councilmen. The tendency is apparent in commission cities to pay higher salaries to councilmen in view of their administrative duties, while nominal salaries are the rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities below 250,000 (see Table 9). Sixty-one cities increased the salaries of councilmen in 1947, not including cities which made salary changes as a result of a change in the form of government.[2]

Municipally Owned Utilities. Nearly all of the cities over 5,000 reported on the ownership of utilities, as shown in Table 10. Seventy-four per cent reported

TABLE 8

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Title of Office	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent							
Assessor	347	17.1	1	2	7	10	28	115	184
Attorney	223	11.0	3	3	3	2	25	73	114
Auditor	283	13.9	0	4	5	4	22	73	175
Clerk	558	27.5	3	2	9	18	54	181	291
Controller	102	5.1	8	5	7	17	11	39	15
Engineer	10	0.5	0	0	0	0	3	5	2
Police Chief	101	5.0	0	0	0	0	4	23	74
Public Works Director	54	2.7	0	0	0	0	2	22	30
Treasurer	840	41.4	6	2	14	31	84	286	417
Welfare Director	53	2.6	0	0	1	1	2	27	22
None of Above Elective	869	42.7	2	11	27	64	107	292	366
Cities Not Reporting	2	.1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

[2] Thirty-three of these 61 cities have populations of more than 10,000; these 33 cities and their salary changes are: Alameda, California, none to $480; Alhambra, California, $300 to $600; Altoona, Pennsylvania, $4,000 to $5,000; Bay City, Michigan, $300 to $520; Bend, Oregon, $60 to $120; Boise City, Idaho, $600 to $1,200; Buffalo, New York, $2,500 to $3,500; Compton, California, $480 to $900; Concord, New Hampshire, $75 to $150; Durham, North Carolina, $250 to $480; Eau Claire, Wisconsin, $3,000 to $5,100; Elyria, Ohio, $300 to $420; Erie, Pennsylvania, $4,500 to $6,000; Evanston, Illinois, $500 to $780; Everett, Washington, $3,000 to $4,200; Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, $3,000 to $3,600; Grand Junction, Colorado, $180 to $480; Gretna, Louisiana, $120 to $180; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, $4,500 to $5,000; Ironwood, Michigan, $120 to $240; Laredo, Texas, $300 to $600; Lawrence, Massachusetts, $2,500 to $4,500; Lewiston, Pennsylvania, none to $300; Massillon, Ohio, $300 to $420; Memphis, Tennessee, $5,000 to $6,000; Newark, Ohio, $150 to $300; Norwich, Connecticut, none to $300; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, $5,000 to $7,500; Sacramento, California, $300 to $1,200; Shelbyville, Indiana, $125 to $360; Topeka, Kansas, $3,000 to $4,000; West Allis, Wisconsin, $900 to $1,200; and Wooster, Ohio, $150 to $300. Twenty-eight of the 61 cities have populations of 5,000 to 10,000; these cities and the salary increases for councilmen are: Antigo, Wisconsin, $2,400 to $2,700; Bedford, Ohio, $60 to $260; Collingdale, Pennsylvania, none to $300; Collinsville, Illinois, $400 to $600; East Aurora, New York, none to $300; Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, none to $300; Fredonia, New York, $250 to $600; Hobart, Indiana, $120 to $240; Kent, Ohio, $90 to $200; Kingsford, Michigan, $200 to $250; Maple Heights, Ohio, $100 to $450; Midland, Pennsylvania, none to $300; Moorhead, Minnesota, none to $200; Nyack, New York, $300 to $600; Orange t, Massachusetts, $200 to $300; Owego, New York, $50 to $300; Paris, Illinois, $400 to $600; Penns Grove, New Jersey, none to $300; Plymouth, Indiana, $100 to $240; Radford, Virginia, $240 to $600; Reading, Ohio, $150 to $270; Somerset, Pennsylvania, none to $300; Spencer, Iowa, $50 to $250; Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, none to $300; Sullivan, Indiana, $100 to $240; Troy, Alabama, $180 to $240; Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania, none to $300; and Wilmerding, Pennsylvania, none to $300.

TABLE 9

SALARIES OF COUNCILMEN IN 2,016 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS*

Population Group	Mayor-Council	Commission	Council-Manager	Rep. Town-Meeting	Town-Meeting	All Cities
Cities over 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	13	(None)	(None)	(None)	(None)	13
Lowest	$1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,800
Lower Quartile	2,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,575
Median	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500
Upper Quartile	6,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,100
Highest	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000
250,000 to 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	8	8	7	(None)	(None)	23
Lowest	$ 600	$4,500	$1,040	.....	.....	$ 600
Lower Quartile	970	5,000	1,090	.....	.....	1,090
Median	1,100	6,000	1,500	.....	.....	3,000
Upper Quartile	2,100	7,375	3,600	.....	.....	5,000
Highest	4,800	7,500	5,000	.....	.....	7,500
100,000 to 250,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	26	13	16	(None)	(None)	55
Lowest	$ 0	$3,000	$ 200	.....	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile	1	3,700	520	.....	.....	500
Median	510	4,350	980	.....	.....	760
Upper Quartile	758	4,500	1,200	.....	.....	3,600
Highest	2,800	6,000	4,000	.....	.....	6,000
50,000 to 100,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	41	34	30	(None)	(None)	105
Lowest	$ 0	$1,000	$ 0	.....	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile	250	3,000	288	.....	.....	300
Median	500	3,550	430	.....	.....	600
Upper Quartile	600	4,125	1,000	.....	.....	3,600
Highest	2,000	7,200	3,000	.....	.....	7,200
25,000 to 50,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	108	47	51	4	1	211
Lowest	$ 0	$ 300	$ 0	$ 600	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile	150	1,500	120	650	.....	300
Median	300	2,000	300	900	600	600
Upper Quartile	515	3,000	720	1,375	.....	2,000
Highest	3,500	5,100	1,800	1,500	.....	5,100
10,000 to 25,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	367	125	131	16	16	655
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile	30	855	0	274	100	60
Median	150	1,200	120	488	340	200
Upper Quartile	300	1,800	260	550	438	520
Highest	1,800	4,200	1,200	900	800	4,200
5,000 to 10,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	698	95	125	4	32	954
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 300	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile	0	400	0	325	250	0
Median	100	600	66	450	300	120
Upper Quartile	200	1,000	163	500	475	260
Highest	720	3,000	1,200	500	1,500	3,000
All Cities Over 5,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	1,261	322	360	24	49	2,016
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile	1	600	0	313	200	6
Median	120	1,200	150	500	330	200
Upper Quartile	300	3,000	300	588	475	500
Highest	8,000	7,500	5,000	1,500	1,500	8,000

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*For explanation of the significance of quartiles and medians, see "How to Use the Year Book," p. 10.

ownership of water supply and/or distribution systems and 47 per cent reported sewage treatment plants. Twenty-one per cent of all cities own an electric generation and/or distribution system, while only 4 per cent own a gas manufacturing and/or distribution system. Two per cent of the cities over 5,000 own and operate bus or street railway systems. One city in five owns and operates a city auditorium (not a school auditorium). Almost 18 per cent of the cities over 5,000 own and operate airports although 142 additional cities over 5,000 lease their airports to the federal government or to private operators.

Some cities listed in Tables IV and V are served by a public utility that is owned by another governmental unit; but only utilities which the city itself owns or owns jointly with some other governmental unit are shown. Included, however, are utilities owned by a municipal agency or board separate from the general city government but entirely within the corporate limits of the city. Where the city owns but does not operate the utility, this fact is indicated in Tables IV and V; in the case of airports, those that are operated but not owned by the city have been so indicated. Utilities reported as under construction are included, except in the case of airports.

TABLE 10

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES AS REPORTED BY 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

	Type of Utility	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
		No.	Per Cent							
A	Auditorium	375	18.4	6	16	19	36	36	115	147
B	Bus or Trolley Bus Sys.	40	2.0	4	2	0	4	3	11	16
E	Electric Gen. & Distrib.	267	13.1	3	3	4	10	23	78	146
Ed	Electric Distrib. only	168	8.3	0	1	3	1	9	53	101
G	Gas Mfg. & Distrib.	45	2.2	0	2	3	3	2	24	11
Gd	Gas Distribution only	42	2.1	0	1	2	2	2	9	26
I	Incinerator*	286	14.1	9	13	32	47	68	117	...
P	Port Facilities	81	4.0	8	8	11	5	14	24	11
R	Street Railway	11	0.1	6	2	0	1	0	2	0
S	Sewage Treatment Plant	964	47.4	8	13	29	41	94	327	452
T	Slaughterhouse	48	2.4	0	0	1	5	6	15	21
W	Water Supply & Distrib.	1,396	68.2	12	21	44	71	149	454	645
Wd	Water Distribution only	124	6.1	1	0	4	12	14	40	53
X	Airport	357	17.7	9	14	36	44	42	119	93
	Cities Having None of Above	246	12.1	0	0	0	6	10	75	155
	Cities Not Reporting	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

*Data for cities over 10,000 population only.

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES

This is an explanation of the code used in columns under "Economic Classification" in Table IV beginning on next page. For sources of data and explanation see article on pages 31 to 39.

METROPOLITAN STATUS

I—INDEPENDENT city: not located in a metropolitan district as defined by the census.

C—CENTRAL city: central city of metropolitan district as defined by the census.

SUBURBS: city lies in a metropolitan district, as defined by the census, but is not a central city of the district.

B—BALANCED suburb: the number of people who come to the city to work approximately balances the number who commute to other areas to work.

D—DORMITORY suburb: most of the people who reside in the suburb work elsewhere.

E—EMPLOYING suburb: more people work in the city than live there.

RENT LEVEL—relation of the rent of a suburb to the average rent for the whole metropolitan region of which it is a part.

1—low: $5 per month or more below the average rent for the metropolitan district.

2—intermediate: within a range of $5 below the average rent and $10 above the average rent.

3—high: more than $10 above the average rent.

4—exclusive: more than twice the average rent.

ECONOMIC BASE

G—GOVERNMENT center: 15 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force are employed by a governmental unit.

Mg—MINING town: 15 per cent or more of the resident labor force reported mining as an occupation.

Mm—MANUFACTURING city: employment in manufacturing is at least 50 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade and service; and employment in retail trade is less than 30 per cent of aggregate employment.

M—INDUSTRIAL city: employment in manufacturing totals more than 50 per cent as in the Mm city but is balanced by retail trade employment of at least 30 per cent.

Mr—DIVERSIFIED city: employment in manufacturing is dominant but less than 50 per cent.

Rm—DIVERSIFIED city: employment in retail trade is dominant (manufacturing is at least 20 per cent of aggregate employment).

Rr—RETAIL TRADE center: employment in retail trade is greater than employment in wholesale trade, service, or manufacturing, and employment in manufacturing is less than 20 per cent.

S—EDUCATION centers: the enrollment in schools of collegiate rank within the city totals 20 per cent or more of the city's population.

T—TRANSPORTATION center: 25 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force reported transportation as an occupation.

W—WHOLESALE TRADE center: employment in wholesale trade in the city totals at least 25 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade, and service.

X—RESORT OR RETIREMENT town: employment in manufacturing was less than 15 per cent and 10 per cent or more of the resident labor force were employed in restaurants and other eating places, hotels or places of amusement and recreation.

EMPLOYMENT-RESIDENCE RATIO

This figure shows the relation between the number of people who work in the city and the number who live there, and is the ratio of the number *employed* in the city in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and service establishments to the number of employed people who *live* in the city.

MANUFACTURING RATIO

Employment in manufacturing is shown as a percentage of aggregate employment in the city in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and service establishments. This index shows the relative importance of manufacturing in the economy of one city as compared with that of another.

TABLE IV

GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR THE 1,077 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION: 1948

This table includes all urban places in the United States over 10,000 population (1940 federal census) as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. Cities with population figures in italics have had a post-1940 federal census or estimate which is given in Table III elsewhere in the YEAR BOOK. All governmental data were secured from local officials by the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK late in 1947 and early in 1948. **Population, Per Cent Increase,** is shown to nearest whole figure, a minus sign indicates decrease, U the city was unincorporated in 1940, L less than one-half of 1 per cent. **Economic Classification**—for explanation of column headings see opposite page. Under **Form of Government, MC** indicates mayor-council, **Mgr** council-manager, **Com** commission; **TM** town-meeting; and **RTM** representative town-meeting. Mayor refers to chief elected officials and includes burgess, chairman, or president; **C** indicates he is selected as "mayor" by the governing body; **D** that "mayor" is directly elected by the people; and **H** that councilman receiving most votes in election becomes "mayor." Last letter in this column: **A** indicates "mayor" may veto all actions of council; **B** veto the budget only; **S** veto ordinances only; **N** no veto power. **Number of Councilmen** includes mayor (or other chief elective official) if he may vote on all issues; if in addition the mayor is elected by the people as mayor, a double dagger (‡) is shown. Mayor is excluded from number of councilmen if he may vote only in case of a tie (shown by dagger †) or if he may never vote. The first figure shows total councilmen and the second shows how many of total are elected at large; a zero (0) in the "at large" column indicates that all councilmen are elected from wards. Under **Type of Election, NP** indicates nonpartisan (no party designation on ballot) and **P** partisan. A double dagger (‡) indicates terms of councilmen are overlapping. Under **Salary of Councilmen,** annual salaries are shown, based on number of council meetings in some cities. A section mark (§) indicates utility owned but not operated. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at the end of table. Further explanation in preceding article.

City Offices Held by Officials Elected by People (excluding councilmen)

A—Assessor
C—Controller
D—Auditor
E—Engineer
K—Clerk or Recorder
L—Attorney
P—Police Chief
S—Supt, Comr, Dir. Pub. Works or Streets
T—Treasurer
W—Welfare Director or Board

City-Owned and Operated Utilities

A—Auditorium
B—Bus System or Trolley Buses
E—Electric Generation and Distribution
Ed—Electric Distribution only
G—Gas Manufacturing & Distribution
Gd—Gas Distribution only
I—Incinerator
P—Port Facilities
R—Street Railway
S—Sewage Treatment Plant
Wd—Water Distribution only
T—Slaughterhouse
W—Waterworks
X—Airport

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
Over 1,000,000													
hicago, Ill.	3,397	1	C	Mr	56-46	MC	D4A	50†	0	NP4	$5,000	TK	IRWX
etroit, Mich.	*1,623*	4	C	Mm	54-54	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	5,000	TK	BREIPSWX
os Angeles, Calif.	*1,504*	22	C	Rm	50-28	MC	D4A	15	0	NP2	7,200	CL	EPWX
ew York, N. Y.	*7,455*	8	C	Mr	50-36	MC	D4A	17*	0	P4	5,000	C	BRIPSWX§*
hiladelphia, Pa.	*1,931*	−1	C	Mr	57-49	MC	D4A	22	0	P4	7,500	CT	APSWXR§

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Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	
500,000 to 1,000,000													
Baltimore, Md.	*859*	7	C	Mr	50-44	MC	D4A	19	1	P4	2,750	C	ISWXP§
Boston, Mass.	771	−1	C	Rm	70-30	MC	D4A	22	0	NP2	2,000	None	Wd
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	1	C	Mr	53-44	MC	D4A	15	6	P2‡*	3,500	C	AIPSWX
Cleveland, Ohio	878	−3	C	Mm	68-52	MC	D2A	33	0	NP2	3,000	None	ABEIPRSWX
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	2	C	Mr	60-49	MC	D4A	27	0	NP4	2,786	CTKL	APSWIX§
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	L	C	Rm	58-34	MC	D4A	9	9	P4‡	8,000	C	IW
St. Louis, Mo.	*816*	−1	C	Mr	63-44	MC	D4..	29‡	1	P4‡	1,800	CT	AWX
San Francisco, Calif.	*635*	L	C	Rm	56-21	MC	D4A	11	11	NP4‡	2,400	TAL	ABRSWX
Washington, D. C.	*663*	36	C	G	29-9	*	....	..	..	3	9,000	*	ISW
250,000 to 500,000													
Atlanta, Ga.	302	12	C	Rm	85-30	MC	D4A	18*	18	NP4	1,200	L	AISWX
Birmingham, Ala.	268	3	C	Rm	40-31	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	7,000	None	AIW*X
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	1	C	Mr	66-47	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	5,000	None	IPWX
Columbus, Ohio	306	5	C	Rm	51-38	MC	D4A	7†	7	NP4‡	1,000	DL	EISWX
Dallas, Tex.	295	13	C	Rm	49-22	Mgr	C2N	9	3	NP2	1,040	None	ISWXA§
Denver, Colo.	*322*	12	C	Rm	48-20	MC	D4A	9	0	NP4	1,200	D	ASWX
Houston, Tex.	385	32	C	Rm	42-23	MC	D2..	9‡	4	P2	3,600	C	AGISWX
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	6	C	Mr	58-42	MC	D4A	9	0	P4	600	K	X
Jersey City, N. J.	301	−5	C	Mm	42-53	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	7,500	None	W
Kansas City, Mo.	399	−L	C	Rm	56-27	Mgr	D2N	9‡	5	NP2	3,600	None	AWX
Louisville, Ky.	319	4	C	Mr	54-45	MC	D4A	12	0	P2	960	C	APWX§*
Memphis, Tenn.	293	16	C	Rm	42-28	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	6,000	None	AEdGdIPWX
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	6	C	Rm	50-28	MC	D2..	26	0	NP4‡	2,400	CT	AIWX§*S*
New Orleans, La.	*495*	8	C	Rm	44-26	Com	D4A	5‡	5	P4	6,000	A	AISWX
Newark, N. J.	430	−3	C	Mr	73-49	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	7,500	None	PR§W*S*X§*
Oakland, Calif.	*302*	6	C	Rm	46-30	Mgr	C2N	9	2	NP4‡	1,440	DA	APX*W*
Portland, Ore.	*305*	1	C	Rm	51-26	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	5,000	D	AIPW
Providence, R. I.	254	L	C	Mm	77-57	MC	D2A	26	0	P2	1,000	None	IPSW
Rochester, N. Y.	325	−1	C	Mm	66-58	Mgr	C2N	9	5	P4‡*	1,500	None	IPSW
St. Paul, Minn.	288	6	C	Rm	52-30	Com	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	4,500	C	AWX§*S*
San Antonio, Tex.	254	10	C	Rr	41-16	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	6,000	None	ABEGISWX
Seattle, Wash.	*368*	1	C	Rm	54-26	MC	D4A	9	9	NP4‡	4,800	CTKL	ABREW
Toledo, Ohio	282	−3	C	Mr	58-49	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	3,600	None	ASWX
100,000 to 250,000													
Akron, Ohio	245	−4	C	Mm	67-60	MC	D2A	13	3	P2	1,500	None	ISWX
Albany, N. Y.	131	3	C	Rm	44-21	MC	D4..	19	0	P4	750	CT	PSWX
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	L	C	Mm	71-67	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2	None	TK	AISTX
Cambridge, Mass.	111	−2	E2	Mm	70-59	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	IW
Camden, N. J.	118	−1	E1	Mm	86-72	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	4,500	None	AISW
Canton, Ohio	108	3	C	Mm	69-61	MC	D2S	14†	3	P2	600	DTL	ASW
Charlotte, N. C.	101	22	C	Mr	52-39	Mgr	D2N	7†	7	NP2	200	None	ISWX
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	7	C	Mm	210-56	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	AEdX
Dayton, Ohio	211	5	C	Mm	67-57	Mgr	H4N	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ISWX
Des Moines, Iowa	160	12	C	Rm	48-24	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	3,000	None	SWX
Duluth, Minn.	101	−L	C	Rm	50-25	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	4,500	None	GdISWX
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	−4	C	Mm	52-65	MC	D2A	13	0	P2‡	1	A	Wd
Erie, Pa.	117	1	C	M	58-56	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	6,000	CT	IPSWX§
Fall River, Mass.	115	L	C	Mm	76-73	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	500	None	IWX
Flint, Mich.	152	−3	C	Mm	83-71	Mgr	C2N	9	0	NP2	520	None	SWX
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	3	C	Mr	54-47	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	600	K	EISWX
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	9	C	Rm	44-24	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	520	None	AISWX
Gary, Ind.	112	11	E1	Mm	82-76	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	IS
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	−3	C	M	65-51	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP2‡	1,200	C	AISW
Hartford, Conn.	166	1	C	Mr	62-48	Mgr	H2..	9	9	NP2	None	T	X
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	34	C	Rm	68-27	MC	D4A	18	0	NP4	780	TAK	EIPWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
100,000 to 250,000—continued													
Kansas City, Kan.	121	–L	C	M	42-52	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	4,000	None	AEPWX
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	6	C	M	65-52	MC	D4..	7†	7	NP4‡*	1,200	None	EdGIWX
Long Beach, Calif.	*164*	16	D2	D	36-14	Mgr	C3N	9	9	NP3	760	DL	AGdPSWX
Lowell, Mass.	101	1	C	Mm	67-62	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	AW
Miami, Fla.	172	56	C	X	50-10	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡*	1,800	None	IPW
Nashville, Tenn.	167	9	C	Rm	53-37	MC	D4A	22	1	NP4	1,200	None	EdIWX
New Bedford, Mass.	110	–2	C	Mm	76-72	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	500	A	IWX
New Haven, Conn.	161	–1	C	Mm	64-51	MC	D2..	33	0	P2	None	TK	PSX
Norfolk, Va.	*144*	11	C	G	39-22	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TA	WX
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	10	C	Rr	40-13	Mgr	D4N	8†	0	NP4‡	600	None	ASWX
Omaha, Neb.	224	5	C	Rm	50-27	Com	C3N	7	7	NP3	4,500	None	ASXG*W*
Paterson, N. J.	140	1	C	Mm	68-63	MC	D2A	12‡	1	P2‡	400	None	IW*
Peoria, Ill.	105	L	C	Rm	46-33	MC	D4A	20†	0	P4‡	520	TK	X
Reading, Pa.	111	–1	C	M	65-56	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,200	CT	AISWX
Richmond, Va.	*193*	6	C	Mr	59-37	MC	D4A	32*	0	NP2‡*	None	TA	AGIPSWX§
Sacramento, Calif.	*106*	13	C	G	44-19	Mgr	CN	9	9	NP2	1,200	None	AWP§X
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	7	C	Rr	47-14	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	5,000	D	WX
San Diego, Calif.	*203*	37	C	G	33-22	Mgr	D4N	7‡	7	NP4‡	600	L	SWX
Scranton, Pa.	140	–2	C	Mr	54-40	MC	D4A	5	5	P4‡	2,800	C	IX
Somerville, Mass.	102	–2	D1	D	33-46	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	500	None	IWd
South Bend, Ind.	101	–3	C	Mm	69-63	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	W
Spokane, Wash.	122	6	C	Rm	43-21	Com	CN	5	5	NP4‡	3,600	None	IWX
Springfield, Mass.	150	–0	C	Mr	55-44	MC	D2A	26*	8*	P2	None	TK	AISWd
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	–2	C	Mr	55-44	MC	D4A	9	4	NP2‡*	1,500	DW	SX
Tacoma, Wash.	*109*	2	C	Mr	52-43	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	4,800	C	EW
Tampa, Fla.	108	7	C	Mr	61-43	MC	D4A	7	7	NP4‡	1,800	AK	APISWX§*
Trenton, N. J.	125	1	C	Mm	65-57	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	4,500	None	IPSW
Tulsa, Okla.	142	1	C	Rr	36-14	Com	D2A	5‡	5	P2	3,600	D	ASWX
Utica, N. Y.	101	–1	C	M	59-53	MC	..2A	17	0	P2	750	CTA	IWX
Wichita, Kan.	115	4	C	Rr	44-19	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	360	None	ASXW*
Wilmington, Del.	113	6	C	Mr	52-44	MC	D2A	12	0	P2	750	T	IPW
Worcester, Mass.	194	–1	C	Mm	65-60	MC	D2A	41*	1	P2	None	None	AISWX
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	6	D2	D	34-48	Mgr	H2N	7	7	NP2	2,200	None	IW
Youngstown, Ohio	168	–1	C	M	61-57	MC	D2A	7†	0	P2	600	None	IWdX
50,000 to 100,000													
Allentown, Pa.	97	5	C	Mm	74-58	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	ISWX§*
Altoona, Pa.	80	–2	C	T	37-29	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	5,000	CT	ISW
Amarillo, Tex.	52	20	C	Rr	34-8	Mgr	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	520	None	AISWX
Arlington County, Va.	57	14	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Asheville, N. C.	51	2	C	Rr	40-14	Mgr	C2N	7	7	P2	300	None	AIWX
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	–3	C	X	46-7	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	5,250	None	AIWX
Augusta, Ga.	66	9	C	Mr	46-43	Mgr	C2..	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	AWX
Austin, Tex.	88	66	C	Rr	31-11	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	None	None	EISWX
Bayonne, N. J.	79	–11	B1	Mm	45-65	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	3,000	None	Wd
Beaumont, Tex.	*59*	2	C	Rm	39-20	Mgr	D2N	16‡	1	NP2‡	None	None	AIPTWX
Berkeley, Calif.	*86*	4	D1	S	26-31	Mgr	D4N	9‡	9	NP4‡	240	D	None
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	1	C	Mm	87-78	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,600	CT	WX§*
Binghamton, N. Y.	78	2	C	Mr	56-48	MC	D4A	13	0	P4‡	1,500	None	WX*
Brockton, Mass.	62	–2	E1	M	61-57	MC	D2A	11	4	P2	500	None	SW
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	11	C	Mr	54-40	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	3,000	None	AISWX
Charleston, S. C.	*71*	15	C	Rm	40-28	MC	D4N	25‡	13	NP4	110	None	ITW§X
Charleston, W. Va.	68	12	C	Rr	43-12	MC	D4N	22†	5	P4	60	T	AI
Chester, Pa.	59	0	E2	Mm	78-72	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,500	CT	SW
Cicero, Ill.	65	–3	E1	Mm	65-80	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	520	CTK	Wd
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	8	D3	D	12-3	Mgr	C2..	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	Wd
Columbia, S. C.	62	21	C	Rm	48-30	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	4,000	None	AWX§

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Columbus, Ga.	53	24	C	Mm	66-64	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	1,200	None	IPWX§
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	107	C	X	40-7	Mgr	D2A	5‡	5	P2	1,500	None	GdISWX
Covington, Ky.	62	–5	D1	D	26-25	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2‡*	1,500	None	IW
Davenport, Iowa	66	9	C	Rm	45-31	MC	D2A	8†	2	P2	600	TAK	SX
Dearborn, Mich.	*64*	26	E2	Mm	286-95	MC	D2A	7	7	NP2	2,000	TK	ISWd
Decatur, Ill.	59	3	C	Mr	56-43	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,500	None	WX
Durham, N. C.	60	16	C	Mm	62-53	Mgr	D2N	13‡	1	P4‡	480	None	ISWA§X§*
East Chicago, Ind.	55	–L	E1	Mm	125-90	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	400	K	SWd
East Orange, N. J.	69	1	D2	D	21-19	MC	D2A	10	0	P2‡	1,000	None	WS*
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	2	D1	D	38-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	None
El Paso, Tex.	97	–6	C	Rr	39-16	Com	D2N	4†	4	NP2	2,400	TA	SWXA*
Evanston, Ill.	65	4	D3	D	29-13	MC	D4A	16†	0	NP4‡	780	TK	IWd
Evansville, Ind.	97	–5	C	Mm	70-54	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	WX
Fresno, Calif.	*61*	16	C	Rm	64-23	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	*	A	ASWX
Galveston, Tex.	61	15	C	T	51-14	Com	D2N	5‡	5	P2	2,400	None	AIWX
Glendale, Calif.	*83*	32	D2	D	28-13	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	720	TK	AEW
Greensboro, N. C.	59	11	C	Mm	70-60	Mgr	C2N	7	0	NP2	200	None	ISTWX*
Hamilton, Ohio	51	–3	C	Mm	62-66	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2	300	None	EGdIW
Hammond, Ind.	70	9	B2	M	42-52	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	AISW
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	4	C	G	55-33	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	5,000	CT	IW
Highland Park, Mich.	51	–4	B2	M	48-56	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,000	CTAK	IW
Hoboken, N. J.	50	–15	E1	Mm	83-62	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	None
Holyoke, Mass.	54	–5	C	Mm	69-65	MC	D2A	21	14	NP2	None	TK	AEGW
Huntington, W. Va.	79	4	C	Mr	47-39	MC	D2N	13†	3	P2	120	None	AI
Irvington, N. J.	55	–3	D2	D	33-54	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	IS*
Jackson, Miss.	62	29	C	Rm	37-23	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	7,200	None	AIWX
Johnstown, Pa.	67	–1	C	Mm	90-64	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	X§
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	–1	C	M	70-51	Mgr	H2A	7	7	NP2	360	None	EWX
Lakewood, Ohio	69	–2	D3	D	17-28	MC	D4A	7	3	NP4‡	600	None	ISWd
Lancaster, Pa.	61	2	C	Mr	62-48	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,600	CT	ISWX§
Lansing, Mich.	79	1	C	M	76-57	MC	D2A	16†	0	NP2‡	400	TAK	ESWA§
Lawrence, Mass.	84	–1	C	Mm	93-76	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	4,500	None	IWX
Lincoln, Neb.	82	8	C	Rr	38-14	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	500	None	EWX
Little Rock, Ark.	88	8	C	Rm	45-23	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2‡	720	TKL	ASWX
Lynn, Mass.	98	–4	E1	Mm	60-58	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	1,000	None	W
McKeesport, Pa.	55	1	E2	M	68-59	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	IW
Macon, Ga.	58	8	C	Mr	51-43	MC	D2S	12†	12	NP2	600	None	AIWX§
Madison, Wis.	67	17	C	S	45-26	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2	200	None	WX
Malden, Mass.	58	–L	B2	Mr	40-44	MC	D2A	28*	0	NP2	None	None	W
Manchester, N. H.	78	1	C	Mm	69-61	MC	D2S	14	0	P2	200	W	AIW
Medford, Mass.	63	6	D2	D	16-31	MC	D2A	11	4	P2	300	None	None
Mobile, Ala.	*79*	15	C	Rm	48-21	Com	C1N	3	3	NP4	7,000	None	WX
Montgomery, Ala.	78	18	C	Rm	39-23	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P4	5,100	None	AWX
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	10	D3	D	39-26	MC	D4A	5	5	P4‡	1.500	C	ISWd
New Britain, Conn.	69	1	C	Mm	63-75	MC	D2A	15	5	P2	300	CTK	ST§
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58	8	D3	D	29-17	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	2,000	None	IS
Newton, Mass.	70	7	D3	D	27-44	MC	D2A	21	14	NP2	None	None	I
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78	3	C	Mm	61-66	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,000	None	ISWX
Oak Park, Ill.	66	3	D3	D	22-3	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4	240	K	IWd
Pasadena, Calif.	*82*	8	B2	Rr	41-8	Mgr	CN	7	0	NP4‡	600	None	AEIWS*
Passaic, N. J.	61	–3	E1	Mm	109-79	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	3,000	None	IW*
Pawtucket, R. I.	76	–2	E2	M	74-70	MC	D2A	24†*	0	P2	200*	None	W
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	36	C	X	52-8	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	None	BRSWX
Pontiac, Mich.	*67*	3	E1	Mm	84-72	Mgr	C2N	7	0	NP2	300	None	ISWX
Portland, Me.	74	4	C	Rm	55-27	Mgr	C N	9	3	NP3	500	None	X
Portsmouth, Va.	*51*	11	C	Rm	26-29	Mgr	D4N	9‡	1	NP4‡	900	TA	IW
Pueblo, Colo.	52	4	C	Rr	34-11	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4‡	4,032	None	ASX

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
uincy, Mass.	76	5	B2	M	50-57	MC	D2A	9	3	NP2‡	500	None	Wd
acine, Wis.	67	–1	C	Mm	55-62	MC	D2A	15†	0	NP2‡	600	CTA	AISW
oanoke, Va.	*69*	L	C	Rm	40-22	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	1,000	TA	IWX
ockford, Ill.	85	–1	C	Mm	67-63	MC	D4A	20†	0	NP4‡	520	TK	W
aginaw, Mich.	83	3	C	Mm	68-60	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP4‡	300	None	WA§X*
t. Joseph, Mo.	76	–7	C	Rm	47-31	MC	D4A	5	5	P4	300	DT	AX
t. Petersburg, Fla.	61	50	C	X	32-7	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	BGPISWX§
an Jose, Calif.	*68*	19	C	Rm	60-38	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	300	D	AX§
anta Monica, Calif.	*54*	44	B2	Mr	48-45	Mgr	C4..	7	7	NP4	600	None	ABPWdX
avannah, Ga.	96	13	C	Rr	34-11	MC	D2A	12†	12	NP2	260	None	AWX
chenectady, N. Y.	88	–9	C	M	61-58	Mgr	D4N	7‡	7	P4‡	1,000	None	ISWd
hreveport, La.	98	28	C	Rr	34-16	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	5,000	None	AWX
ioux City, Iowa	82	4	C	Rm	53-29	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	3,000	None	AWX
pringfield, Ill.	76	5	C	Rm	45-29	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	EWX§
pringfield, Mo.	61	7	C	Rm	46-24	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	3,000	None	BEGSX
pringfield, Ohio	71	3	C	Mm	63-63	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	ASWX§
tockton, Calif.	*55*	14	C	Rm	54-20	Mgr	C1N	9	9	NP4‡	300	None	ASP§X
erre Haute, Ind.	63	–L	C	Rm	50-26	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	X
opeka, Kan.	68	6	C	Rm	41-24	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	ASWX
roy, N. Y.	70	–3	C	M	58-54	MC	D4A	17	0	P4	500	CT	WX§
nion City, N. J.	56	–4	B1	M	50-50	Com	C4N	5	5	P4	3,000	None	None
pper Darby tp, Pa.	57	21	..	..	.....	MC	C2N	13	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
aco, Tex.	56	6	C	Rm	43-21	MC	D2..	7‡	1	P2	None	AKL	ISWX
aterbury, Conn.	99	–1	C	Mm	66-71	MC	D2A	15†	15	P2	500	CTK	TW
aterloo, Iowa	52	12	C	Mm	64-56	MC	D2A	6†	2	NP2	500	TA	SWX
heeling, W. Va.	61	–1	C	Mr	67-44	Mgr	C4N	9	9	NP4	1,200	None	AEdIW
ilkes-Barre, Pa.	86	–1	C	Mg	63-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	IX
inston-Salem, N. C.	80	6	C	Mm	85-68	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2	None	None	ISTW
ork, Pa.	57	3	C	Mm	82-63	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,600	CT	S
25,000 to 50,000													
bilene, Tex.	27	15	I	Rr	42-13	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	260	None	STWX
lameda, Calif.	*36*	4	D2	D	18-36	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	480	DT	Ed
lbuquerque, N. M.	35	33	I	Rr	44-8	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SWX§
lexandria, La.	27	18	I	Rm	38-21	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P4	4,000	None	ABEGdSTWdX
lexandria, Va.	*34*	39	D1	D	19-14	Mgr	H3N	9	3	NP2‡*	1,200	TAL	None
lhambra, Calif.	*39*	32	D2	D	33-36	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	600	DTKL	WS*
liquippa, Pa.	27	–L	I	Mm	115-87	MC	D4B	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	IW
lton, Ill.	31	4	B2	Mr	50-47	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	None
msterdam, N. Y.	33	–4	I	Mm	82-78	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	600	TA	IW
nderson, Ind.	42	4	I	Mm	91-73	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	600	K	ESW
nn Arbor, Mich.	30	11	I	S	50-30	MC	D2..	15	0	P2‡	None	K	SWX
nniston, Ala.	26	14	I	Mm	61-66	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	2,100	None	WX§
ppleton, Wis.	28	13	I	Mr	56-49	MC	D2A	18†	0	NP2‡	480	CTAKL	SW
rlington t, Mass.	40	11	D2	D	14-7	RTM	D1N	3	3	NP3‡	600	TAKSW	None
shland, Ky.	30	2	C	Mm	65-55	MC	D4A	18	6	P2‡	75	TAKEL	SW
uburn, N. Y.	36	–3	I	Mm	67-61	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	None	SW
urora, Ill.	47	1	I	Mr	45-45	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	520	TK	IW
akersfield, Calif.	*29*	12	I	Rr	51-8	Mgr	C2N	7	0	NP4	600	None	S
angor, Me.	30	4	I	Rm	51-21	Mgr	C1N	9	9	NP3‡	None	None	AW
aton Rouge, La.	35	13	I	S	41-10	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P4	5,000	None	PT
attle Creek, Mich.	43	–L	I	Mm	69-59	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX
ay City, Mich.	48	1	C	M	58-56	Mgr	D2A	9†	0	NP2	520	None	EdWX*
elleville, Ill.	28	–L	B2	M	49-60	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	S
elleville, N. J.	28	4	D1	D	32-70	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	WdS*
ellingham, Wash.	29	–5	I	Rm	49-30	MC	D2N	7	1	NP2‡	300	TKL	WX
lmont t, Mass.	27	24	E3	Rr	90-3	RTM	C...	3	3	NP3‡	800	TAK	EdWd

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Beloit, Wis.	25	7	I	Mm	73-66	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	None
Belvedere tp, Calif.	37	13		(not an incorporated municipality)									
Berwyn, Ill.	48	3	D2	D	9-3	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	600	TK	Wd
Beverly, Mass.	26	2	B2	Mm	51-65	MC	D2A	9‡	3	NP2	300	None	X§W*
Beverly Hills, Calif.	*27*	54	B4	Rr	53-8	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Bloomfield, N. J.	42	9	E2	Mm	61-75	MC	D2A	7‡	1	P2‡	300	None	S*W*
Bloomington, Ill.	33	6	I	Rm	45-24	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	494	TKSE	EWX§
Boise City, Idaho	26	21	I	Rr	46-7	MC	D2A	4†	4	NP4‡	1,200	None	X
Bristol, Conn.	30	6	E2	Mm	76-85	MC	D2N	7‡	1	P2	200	TK	SW
Brookline t, Mass.	50	5	D4	D	24-9	RTM	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	1,500	TAK	IW
Burbank, Calif.	*34*	106	E2	Mm	56-75	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	720	TK	EW
Burlington, Iowa	26	−3	I	Mr	58-44	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	2,800	None	AWXP
Burlington, Vt.	28	12	I	Rm	54-33	MC	D2A	12	0	P2‡	60	None	AEPWX
Butte, Mont.	37	−6	I	Mg	35-8	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2	360	T	X§
Central Falls, R. I.	25	−3	B1	Mm	41-72	MC	D2A	16†*	0	NP2	150*	None	S
Chelsea, Mass.	41	−10	E1	Mm	57-55	MC	D2A	9	4	NP2	500	None	Wd
Chicopee, Mass.	42	−5	E1	Mm	57-82	MC	D2A	19	10	NP2	None	TK	AEW
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31	6	I	Mr	55-40	Mgr	C2..	9	0	P2	150	None	IW
Clifton, N. J.	49	4	D1	D	36-74	Mgr	C4N	7	7	NP4	750	None	W*
Clinton, Iowa	26	2	I	Mr	51-49	MC	D2A	9†	2	P2	240	TA	APX§
Colorado Springs Colo.	37	11	I	Rr	43-8	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP6‡	None	None	AEGdSWX§
Concord, N. H.	27	8	I	Rm	38-39	MC	D2A	15†	6	NP2‡*	150*	A	AWX§
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	−1	C	T	32-14	MC	D2A	8†	2	P2	250	DTAEL	IWX§
Cranston, R. I.	47	10	D2	D	29-67	MC	D2A	20†	0	P2	250	TW	S
Cumberland, Md.	39	5	I	Rm	41-30	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	1,200	None	IWX§
Danville, Ill.	37	L	I	Rm	46-26	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,000	None	I
Danville, Va.	*33*	47	I	W	45-16	MC	D4A	9	9	NP4‡	240	TA	EGWX§
Dubuque, Iowa	44	5	I	M	56-51	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	300	None	PWX
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	−L	D2	D	19-51	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	Wd
E. Providence t, R. I.	32	7	D2	D	20-28	MC	C2N	9	9	P2	500	TAK	SW
Easton, Pa.	34	−3	E2	Mr	67-45	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,250	CT	ISW
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	17	I	M	61-54	Com	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	5,100	None	ASWX§
Elgin, Ill.	38	7	I	M	55-58	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,000	None	EdIW
Elkhart, Ind.	33	2	I	Mm	64-65	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	W
Elmira, N. Y.	45	−5	I	Mr	69-48	Mgr	D4A	5‡	5	P4‡	750	None	ISW
Elyria, Ohio	25	−2	I	Mm	71-69	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	420	DTL	SW
Enid, Okla.	28	6	I	Rr	40-16	Mgr	D2N	7	1	P4*	..	None	AISWX§
Everett, Mass.	47	−3	B1	Mm	42-66	MC	D2A	25*	7	NP2	400*	None	Wd
Everett, Wash.	30	−1	I	Mr	58-44	Com	H4N	3	3	NP4	4,200	None	W
Fargo, N. D.	33	14	I	W	45-10	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,500	None	ASWX
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	3	I	Mm	70-64	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	500	None	ASWX
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27	3	I	Mr	54-45	Com	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	3,600	None	SW
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	16	I	Mr	59-43	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4‡	3,500	None	ITWX
Gadsden, Ala.	37	54	I	Mm	82-77	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	2,000	None	AWX
Galesburg, Ill.	29	L	I	Rm	41-27	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	240	TK	WX
Garfield, N. J.	28	−6	B1	Mm	50-83	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	600	None	W
Great Falls, Mont.	30	4	I	Rr	35-9	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2	300	T	AWX
Green Bay, Wis.	46	24	I	Rm	58-37	MC	D2N	23‡	1	NP2‡	420	None	SW
Greenville, S. C.	35	19	I	Rm	59-32	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2	900	None	WX§
Hackensack, N. J.	26	7	B2	Rr	49-22	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	500	None	I
Hagerstown, Md.	32	5	I	Mr	68-49	MC	D4S	5†	0	P4	1,000	None	ESWX
Hamtramck, Mich.	*50*	−11	E1	Mm	151-87	MC	D2A	5	5	NP2	3,500	TK	IW
Haverford tp, Pa.	28	29	..	..	....	MC	H2N	9	0	P4‡	600	DT	IS
Haverhill, Mass.	47	−4	C	Mm	65-66	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,800	None	AW
Hazleton, Pa.	38	3	I	Mg	65-52	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	X
High Point, N. C.	38	5	I	Mm	89-78	Mgr	D2N	9‡	1	P2	56	None	EdISTWX
Huntington Pk., Calif.	*29*	17	B2	Rm	46-31	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TK	W

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.					CITY COUNCIL					
City	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios	Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
								Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
lutchinson, Kan.	30	11	I	Rr	48-17	Mgr	C2..	5	5	NP2‡*	...	None	ASX
nglewood, Calif.	*30*	55	D2	D	23-20	MC	D4N	5‡	1	NP4‡	600	TK	W
ackson, Mich	50	−10	I	M	65-52	Mgr	D2N	9‡	9	NP2‡	500	TL	SWX
amestown, N. Y.	43	−6	I	Mm	66-62	MC	D2A	12	6	NP2	600	None	ESWX§
ohnson City, Tenn.	25	1	I	Rm	55-39	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	AEdWX*
oliet, Ill.	42	−2	I	Mr	59-45	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,500	None	WX
oplin, Mo.	37	11	I	Rm	56-26	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	3,000	None	AX
earny, N. J.	39	−3	E1	Mm	80-88	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	500	None	W*
enosha, Wis.	49	−3	C	Mm	73-71	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2‡	200	None	IPSW
ingston, N. Y.	29	2	I	Mr	59-48	MC	D2A	14	1	P2	350	None	AISW
okomo, Ind.	34	3	I	Mm	76-63	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	SX
a Crosse, Wis.	43	8	I	Mr	55-46	MC	D2A	21†	0	NP4‡	480	TK	SWX
afayette, Ind.	29	10	I	S	47-31	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	K	W
aredo, Tex.	39	20	I	Rr	26-7	MC	D2A	8	0	NP2	600	TAKPL	ISWX
ebanon, Pa.	27	6	I	Mm	90-73	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	SW
ewiston, Me.	39	10	I	Mm	67-66	MC	D1N	7†	0	NP1	200	None	WX*§
exington, Ky.	49	8	I	Rr	47-4	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,500	None	AISX§*
ima, Ohio	45	6	I	M	59-51	MC	D4A	7	1	NP4	600	DL	SW
orain, Ohio	44	−1	I	Mm	77-75	MC	D2A	10†	3	P2	600	DTL	W
ower Merion tp, Pa.	40	13	..	..	....	Mgr	C2N	13	0	P4‡	600	DT	I
ubbock, Tex.	32	55	I	Rr	42-11	Mgr	D2A	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	None	ESWX
ynchburg, Va.	*45*	10	I	Mm	69-58	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	500	TA	IWX§
lansfield, Ohio	37	11	I	Mm	73-63	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	360	DTL	ISWX
larion, Ind.	27	9	I	M	74-58	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	K	SW
larion, Ohio	31	−1	I	M	50-56	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	125	DTL	SX§
lason City, Iowa	27	16	I	Rm	52-37	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	250	TA	ISWX
lassillon, Ohio	27	1	B2	Rm	44-44	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	420	DTL	IS
laywood, Ill.	27	3	D2	D	21-49	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	520	K	W
lelrose, Mass.	25	9	D2	D	18-25	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	None	None	A
leriden, Conn.	39	3	E1	Mm	65-73	MC	D2..	20†	0	P4‡	None	CTK	ASWX§
leridian, Miss.	35	11	I	Mr	44-45	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	4,200	None	W
liami Beach, Fla.	28	331	C	X	41-2	Mgr	C.N	7	7	NP4‡*	1,800	None	Wd
lichigan City, Ind.	26	−1	I	Mm	63-66	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	SW
liddletown, Conn.	26	8	E1	Mm	57-63	MC	D2A	9†	9	P4‡	None	TK	ISTW
liddletown, Ohio	31	4	C	Mm	81-73	Com	C.N	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	IWX§
lishawaka, Ind.	28	−1	E2	Mm	55-71	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	EdWd
loline, Ill.	35	7	C	M	53-54	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	150	TK	WX§
lonroe, La.	28	9	I	Rr	46-19	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P4	4,500	None	BESW
lontclair, N. J.	40	−5	D3	D	22-5	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	S*W*
luncie, Ind.	50	7	I	Mm	83-66	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	250	K	S
luskegon, Mich.	*48*	15	I	Mm	67-62	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	IPSW
luskogee, Okla.	32	1	I	Rm	41-20	Mgr	D2N	17‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	AIWX
lashua, N. H.	33	5	I	Mm	78-77	MC	D2A	15†	6	NP2‡*	None	A	X§
lew Albany, Ind.	25	−2	B1	M	53-55	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	None
lew Brunswick, N. J.	33	−4	E1	Mm	87-66	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	IPW
lew Castle, Pa.	48	−2	I	M	74-53	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	2,500	CT	ISX§
lew London, Conn.	30	3	I	Rm	40-32	Mgr	C1N	7	7	P2‡	300	None	ISW
lewark, Ohio	31	3	I	M	53-53	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	300	DTL	WX§
lewburgh, N. Y.	32	2	I	Mr	61-49	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	None	IW
lewport, Ky.	31	3	D1	D	33-30	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,500	None	IW
ewport, R. I.	31	11	D3	D	22-6	MC	D2N	25‡*	1	P2	None*	None	IW
ewport News, Va.	*37*	8	C	Mm	83-62	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TA	IPW
orristown, Pa.	38	7	B2	M	52-51	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	EdS
orth Bergen tp, N. J.	40	−3	..	..	....	Com	C4N	5	5	P4	2,000	None	S
orwalk, Conn.	40	11	I	Mm	61-73	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2	300	T	ISE*W*
orwood, Ohio	34	2	E2	Mm	58-73	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	500	DTL	W
gden, Utah	44	9	I	Rm	49-25	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP4‡	3,600	D	WX

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Orange, N. J.	36	1	D2	D	35-39	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	WS
Orlando, Fla.	37	34	I	Rr	42-7	MC	D3..	5‡	5	NP3‡	900	None	AEWX
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	−3	I	M	59-53	MC	D2A	32†	0	NP2‡	240	None	ISW
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	12	I	M	54-51	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,800	None	IWX
Owensboro, Ky.	30	33	I	Mr	51-47	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P2‡	3,600	None	EWX
Paducah, Ky.	34	1	I	Mr	49-43	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,500	None	W
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	2	I	Rm	44-27	Com	D3N	5‡	5	NP3	3,000	None	WX
Pensacola, Fla.	37	19	I	Rr	42-16	Mgr	C2N	10	5	NP2	60	None	PSWX
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	−5	E1	Mm	84-70	Com	C4A	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	EISW
Petersburg, Va.	*31*	7	I	Mm	69-54	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	400	TA	WX
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	L	I	Mm	61-63	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	250	K	ISWX
Plainfield, N. J.	37	9	B2	Rm	41-38	MC	D2A	11	3	P2‡	None	T	S
Port Arthur, Tex.	*46*	−9	C	D	25-8	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP2	None	None	IPW
Port Huron, Mich.	33	5	I	Rm	45-39	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2	250	None	W
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	−5	I	M	65-53	Mgr	C2N	6	6	NP2	600	DL	IWX
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40	1	I	Mr	57-46	MC	D2A	17	1	P2	500	None	IW
Quincy, Ill.	40	3	I	Mr	56-42	MC	D2A	14†	0	P4‡	260	TK	ISWX
Raleigh, N. C.	47	26	I	Rr	38-18	Mgr	C2..	7	7	NP2	200	None	AIWX*
Revere, Mass.	34	−4	D1	D	20-14	MC	D2A	9	4	NP2	900	TA	W
Richmond, Ind.	35	8	I	M	60-52	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	250	K	ESX
Riverside, Calif.	*35*	17	I	W	36-7	MC	D4A	7†	0	NP4‡	432	DTK	AEdSW
Rochester, Minn.	26	28	I	X	29-7	MC	D2S	7	1	NP2‡	300	TA	AESWX
Rock Island, Ill.	43	13	C	Mm	57-62	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	240	TK	ISWP
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	19	I	W	56-25	Mgr	D2N	12†	0	NP2‡	120	None	EGISWX
Rome, Ga.	26	20	I	Mm	60-63	Mgr	D4N	9	0	NP4	200	None	AWX
Rome, N. Y.	34	6	C	Mm	61-68	MC	D2A	7	0	P2‡	750	TK	SW
Royal Oak, Mich.	*25*	10	D2	D	24-7	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	NP4‡*	300	None	WR
Salem, Mass.	41	−5	E2	Mm	59-58	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	500	None	W
Salem, Ore.	31	18	I	Rm	58-39	Mgr	D2A	8‡	1	NP4	None	T	WX
San Angelo, Tex.	26	2	I	Rr	42-6	Mgr	D2N	2†	2	NP2	500	P	ABISX
San Bernardino, Calif.	*44*	16	I	Rr	38-6	MC	D2A	5	0	NP4‡	600	TKL	ASW
Santa Ana, Calif.	*32*	5	B1	Rr	42-9	MC	C2N	5	0	NP4	300	TKPL	WS
Santa Barbara, Calif.	*35*	4	I	X	40-4	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2	600	AL	SWX
Sharon, Pa.	26	−1	E2	M	74-59	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	I
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	4	I	M	63-58	MC	D2A	16†	0	NP2‡	550	CTAKL	AIPSW
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	22	I	Rm	51-32	Com	D5..	3‡	3	NP5‡	3,600	None	AESWX
South Gate, Calif.	*27*	37	D2	D	25-44	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Spartanburg, S. C.	32	12	I	Rm	58-37	Mgr	D4N	4†	4	NP4‡	2,000	None	IWX
Stamford, Conn.	48	3	E2	M	56-56	MC	D2A	7†	7	P2	None	None	I
Steubenville, Ohio	38	6	I	M	68-57	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	300	DTL	IPW
Superior, Wis.	35	−3	C	Mg	37-11	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2‡	None	None	X
Taunton, Mass.	37	L	I	Mm	56-63	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	500	None	EW
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25	53	..	..	....	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	500	None	
Torrington, Conn.	27	4	I	Mm	69-77	MC	D2N	4†	4	P2	250	TAK	AI
Tucson, Ariz.	37	13	I	X	41-6	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	P2‡	600	None	ISWX
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	33	I	S	35-18	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,500	None	WX
Tyler, Tex.	28	65	I	Rr	42-16	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
University City, Mo.	33	28	D4	D	11-12	Mgr	D4.	7‡	1	NP4‡	300	None	Non
Waltham, Mass.	40	2	E2	M	56-56	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	500	None	IW
Warren, Ohio	43	4	B2	M	53-58	MC	D2A	10†	3	P2	400	DTL	W
Warwick, R. I.	29	24	D2	D	26-56	MC	D2A	9†	0	P2	500	None	IW
Washington, Pa.	26	7	E2	Mr	63-43	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	
Watertown t, Mass.	35	2	E2	Mm	65-62	RTM	C1..	3	3	P3‡	1,000	DTAK	Non
Watertown, N. Y.	33	4	I	Rm	47-31	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	750	None	EWX
Waukegan, Ill.	34	2	B2	Mr	47-49	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	520	TK	W
Wausau, Wis.	27	15	I	M	59-53	MC	D4A	18†	0	NP4	250	TA	ISWX
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	31	D3	D	14-27	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	900	TAKL	IW

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor—Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omit-ted)	% In-crease 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Eco-nomic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
								Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Vest Allis, Wis	36	5	E2	Mm	79-84	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP4	1200	AKLT	IWd
V. Hartford t, Conn	34	35	..	..	....	Mgr	C2N	7	0	P2	None	K	None
Vest Haven t, Conn	30	16	..	..	....	TM	D2..	3‡	3	P2	600	TK	S
Vest New York, N. J	39	6	B1	Mm	49-56	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	None
Vest Orange, N. J	26	6	D2	D	28-66	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	S*
V. Palm Beach, Fla	34	27	I	X	30-7	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	1,200	P	IPT§
Vhite Plains, N. Y	40	13	B3	Rr	40-13	Com	D2N	7‡	7	P4‡	1,200	None	IW
Vichita Falls, Tex	45	3	I	Rm	41-21	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	120	None	AISWX
Vilkinsburg, Pa	30	1	D3	D	19-9	MC	D4..	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	W
Villiamsport, Pa	44	−3	I	Mm	72-60	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,000	CT	IX
Vilmington, N. C	*33*	4	I	Rm	42-24	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	200	None	IW
Voodbridge tp, N. J	27	8	..	..	....	MC	D2A	7	1	P2‡	1,000	None	AS*
Voonsocket, R. I	49	−L	E2	Mm	70-74	MC	D2A	20†*	0	P2	200*	None	SW
Vyandotte, Mich	31	8	B2	Mm	49-69	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	500	TAK	EW
'akima, Wash	27	23	I	Rr	64-16	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	3,750	None	ISW
anesville, Ohio	38	3	I	Mr	54-42	MC	D4A	7	7	NP4‡	150	D	AW
10,000 to 25,000													
berdeen, S. D	17	3	I	Rr	44-9	Mgr	C...	9	9	NP3‡	...	None	WX
berdeen, Wash	19	−13	I	Mr	61-50	MC	D2A	12†	0	NP2‡	300	CT	W
bington tp, Pa	21	12	..	..	....	MC	C2N	13	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
da, Okla	15	35	I	Rr	37-11	Mgr	C2..	5	1	NP2	None	None	ASWX
dams t, Mass	13	−1	I	Mm	68-85	Rtm	..3N	3	3	P3‡	*	TAK	AW
drian, Mich	*14*	9	I	M	60-54	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,800	TK	ASWX
lbany, Calif	*11*	34	D2	D	8-83	MC	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	260	TAKPL	None
lbany, Ga	19	31	I	Rr	33-11	Mgr	D2N	7‡	2	NP2‡	600	None	AEdIGTWX
lbert Lea, Minn	12	20	I	Rr	42-23	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	SW
lliance, Ohio	22	−3	E1	M	56-54	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
lpena, Mich	13	5	I	M	58-65	Mgr	D3N	5‡	5	NP3‡	150	None	PW
mbridge, Pa	19	−6	E2	Mm	80-74	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	IW
mes, Iowa	13	22	I	S	34-5	Mgr	D2A	6†	2	NP2	35	TA	ESWX
mesbury t, Mass	11	−9	E2	Mm	81-79	TM	H1A	3	3	NP1	403	TAKSW	AW
naconda, Mont	11	−12	I	Rr	22-14	MC	D2A	12†	0	P2	300	T	None
naheim, Calif	*11*	L	B1	W	47-16	MC	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	EdWS*
nderson, S. C	19	35	I	Rm	44-37	MC	D2N	8‡	1	P2	300	None	ISTX§*
ndover t, Mass	11	12	E3	Mm	95-84	TM	D3..	3‡	3	NP3‡	800	TAK	W
nnapolis, Md	13	4	B2	G	37-4	MC	D4N	10‡	1	P4	200	None	IPSW
nsonia, Conn	19	−4	E1	Mm	68-80	MC	D2A	15	0	P2	None	TK	A
rdmore, Okla	17	7	I	Rr	36-10	Mgr	C4N	5	1	NP4‡	None	None	AISWX§*
rkansas City, Kan	13	−9	I	Rr	41-10	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP4‡*	50	None	WX
rnold, Pa	11	3	B2	Mm	40-85	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	None
sbury Park, N. J	15	−2	E1	Rr	71-16	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	AISW
shland, Ohio	12	12	I	Mm	71-66	MC	D2N	5	1	NP2	150	KL	ISW
shland, Wis	11	5	I	Rm	39-22	Mgr	C2o	4†	4	NP2	100	None	WX§
shtabula, Ohio	21	−8	I	T	46-38	Mgr	C2..	7	7	NP2	100	None	BPS
storia, Ore	10	L	I	Rm	52-37	Mgr	D4N	5‡	1	P4‡	400	None	W
tchison, Kan	13	−3	I	Rm	54-38	Mgr	C2N	3	3	NP4‡*	75	None	None
thens, Ga	21	14	I	S	44-42	MC	D2N	10†	0	NP2‡	360	KL	IW
thol t, Mass	11	5	I	Mm	66-73	TM	H1A	3	3	NP3‡	330	TAKSW	AW
ttleboro, Mass	22	1	E2	M	86-85	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	300	TK	W
uburn, Me	20	7	I	Mm	85-84	Mgr	D2N	5†	0	NP2	None	None	X§*
ugusta, Me	19	13	I	Mm	53-62	MC	D1A	24†*	0	P2	None	None	None
ustin, Minn	18	49	I	Mm	66-67	MC	D2A	7	1	NP2	300	TA	EGdswx§
arberton, Ohio	24	L	E2	Mm	83-80	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	210	DTL	SW
arre, Vt	11	−4	I	Mr	63-49	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	...	TAK	AWX*
artlesville, Okla	16	10	I	Mg	27-13	Mgr	C2..	5	0	NP2	240	None	SWX§
atavia, N. Y	17	−1	I	M	59-57	MC	D2N	7‡	1	P2‡	500	TL	SW

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Bath, Me.	10	12	I	Mm	89-79	Mgr	C1..	14	0	P2	None	None	AWB§
Beacon, N. Y.	13	5	I	Mm	58-74	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	750	None	W
Beatrice, Neb.	11	6	I	Rm	46-24	Com	C2N	3	3	NP2	2,100	None	AEdwdx§
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10	5	I	Mm	64-63	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2	200	TAKL	SW
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	–L	I	Mr	64-48	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IS
Beckley, W. Va.	*13*	37	I	Rr	45-9	MC	D2N	5†	5	P2	120	TK	S
Bedford, Ind.	13	–5	I	Mr	64-48	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	WX§
Bell, Calif.	*11*	43	D1	D	21-19	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
Bellaire, Ohio	14	4	B2	Rm	44-38	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	96	DTL	WA§
Bellevue, Pa.	10	2	D3	D	14-3	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	A
Bend, Ore.	10	13	I	D	26-5	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP2‡*	120	None	WX§
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	8	I	M	71-55	Mgr	D2N	9‡	5	NP2‡	...	None	WX*
Bergenfield, N. J.	10	17	D2	D	16-29	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	350	T	S*
Berlin, N. H.	19	–5	I	Mm	52-64	MC	D1A	12†	0	P3‡	250	None	IWX
Berwick, Pa.	13	4	I	Mm	64-74	MC	D4A	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Bessemer, Ala.	23	10	B2	Mg	48-58	Mgr	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	...	None	AEdIWd
Biddeford, Me.	20	12	I	Mm	75-76	MC	D1A	12	5	P1	None	None	X
Big Spring, Tex.	13	–8	I	Rr	42- 5	Mgr	C2N	4†	4	NP2‡	120	None	ASWX
Billings, Mont.	*23*	42	I	Rr	47- 9	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2	240	T	WX
Biloxi, Miss.	17	18	I	Mm	48-51	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P4	3,600	None	SW
Birmingham, Mich.	*11*	17	D3	D	24-10	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP3‡	265	None	SW
Bismarck, N. D.	15	40	I	G	34- 7	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	AWX
Bloomington, Ind.	21	15	I	S	52-36	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	SWX
Blue Island, Ill.	17	1	D1	D	30-46	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	W
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	7	I	Rr	39-15	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	260	None	IS
Blytheville, Ark.	11	6	I	Rr	52-19	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	ASX
Bogalusa, La.	15	4	I	Mm	53-60	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	600	None	WX§
Boone, Iowa	12	4	I	Rr	34-12	MC	D2S	7†	2	P2	50	TA	SWX
Borger, Tex.	10	53	I	Mg	46-12	Mgr	C2..	5	5	NP2	120	None	WS
Boulder, Colo.	13	16	I	S	32- 9	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP6‡	None	None	SWX§
Bowling Green, Ky.	15	18	I	Rr	42-15	MC	D4A	12†	0	P2	72	None	SWEd*
Braddock, Pa.	18	–5	B1	Rm	46-23	MC	D4N	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	IW
Bradford, Pa.	18	–8	I	Mg	48-33	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	WX§
Brainerd, Minn.	12	18	I	T	44-21	MC	D2S	10†	0	NP4‡	50	TAL	EdSW
Braintree t, Mass.	16	4	D2	D	16-18	RTM	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	650	TAWK	AEW
Brawley, Calif.	12	12	I	D	29- 7	MC	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	420	TK	SWX
Bremerton, Wash.	15	49	I	Rr	26- 4	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,000	None	APW
Bridgeton, N. J.	16	2	I	M	66-59	MC	D3..	7†	7	P3‡	None	T	SW
Bristol, Pa.	12	1	E1	Mm	71-78	MC	D4..	18†	0	P4‡*	None	D	PSW
Bristol t, R. I.	11	–7	B1	Mm	53-82	MC	C2N	4†	4	P2	300	TAK	§
Bristol, Tenn.	14	17	I	M	62-54	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	3,000	None	EdWX
Brookfield, Ill.	11	8	D2	D	7- 9	Mgr	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	W
Brownsville, Tex.	22	L	I	Rr	35-10	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	240	None	ESWXT
Brownwood, Tex.	13	5	I	Rr	44-13	Mgr	D2N	4†	0	NP2‡	260	P	Gdswd
Brunswick, Ga.	15	7	I	Mr	43-37	Mgr	D3N	4†	0	NP3‡	240	None	X§
Bryan, Tex.	12	52	I	Rr	26- 5	Mgr	D2A	4†	4	NP2	120	None	EISWX
Burlingame, Calif.	*16*	20	D3	D	24- 4	MC	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	SW
Burlington, N. J.	11	1	E1	Mm	75-74	MC	D3A	12	0	P3‡	None	T	SW
Burlington, N. C.	*12*	25	I	Mm	124-77	Mgr	C2N	5	5	P2	200	None	IWX
Butler, Pa.	24	4	I	Rm	52-32	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,600	CT	I
Cairo, Ill.	14	7	I	Rm	34-33	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	EG
Calumet City, Ill.	13	8	D1	D	24-32	MC	D4B	10†	0	P4‡	416	TK	W
Cambridge, Md.	10	18	I	Mm	70-55	MC	D4S	5†	0	NP4‡	250	None	
Cambridge, Ohio	15	–7	I	Mr	60-50	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	WX
Campbell, Ohio	14	–6	E1	Mm	214-97	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	420	DTL	W
Canonsburg, Pa.	13	L	E2	Mm	96-76	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	
Canton, Ill.	12	–1	I	Mr	52-47	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	144	TK	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
ape Girardeau, Mo.	19	20	I	M	53-51	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	None
arbondale, Pa.	19	-3	B2	Mg	38-36	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	None
arlisle, Pa.	14	11	I	Mm	78-65	Mgr	D4S	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
arnegie, Pa.	13	1	D2	D	37-44	MC	D4A	6†	0	P4‡	None	DT	None
arteret, N. J.	12	-10	E1	Mm	88-84	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	300	TA	None
arthage, Mo.	11	9	I	M	61-52	MC	D4A	10†	0	P2‡	240	TAPL	AESWX
asper, Wyo.	18	8	I	Rr	40-18	MC	..2A	6†	0	NP2‡	120	None	Wd
entralia, Ill.	16	30	I	Mg	43-20	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SWX§
hambersburg, Pa.	15	8	I	M	68-57	MC	D4N	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	EISW
hampaign, Ill.	23	15	I	S	48-14	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	2,000	None	None
hanute, Kan.	10	-1	I	Rr	30- 6	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AEGdSWX§
harleroi, Pa.	11	-4	E1	Mr	63-47	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	W§
harlottesville, Va.	*19*	27	I	Rm	44-28	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	TA	GISW
heltenham tp, Pa.	19	21	..	..	....	Mgr	C2N	6	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
heyenne, Wyo.	22	30	I	T	32- 7	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,700	None	PWX§
hicago Heights, Ill.	22	1	E1	Mm	75-73	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,700	None	W
hickasha, Okla.	14	L	I	Rr	43-15	Mgr	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	None	...	WX
hillicothe, Ohio	20	10	I	M	64-58	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
hippewa Falls, Wis.	10	9	I	Rm	43-40	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2	150	TA	W
lairton, Pa.	16	7	E2	Mm	99-87	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	600	CT	None
laremont t, N. H.	12	-2	I	Mm	59-68	Mgr	C.N	9	3	NP2	None	None	SWX§
larksdale, Miss.	12	21	I	Rr	40-16	Com	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	AEIWX§
larksville, Tenn.	12	28	I	Mr	51-36	MC	D2..	12†	12	NP2	60	None	AEdW
layton, Mo.	13	36	D4	D	20- 4	MC	D2N	10†	0	NP2‡	540	P	None
learwater, Fla.	10	33	I	X	....	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	None	None	AGISWX§
leburne, Tex.	11	-9	I	T	38- 7	MC	D2A	4†	4	NP2‡	None	APL	SW
leveland, Tenn.	11	24	I	Mm	93-75	Com	D6..	3	3	NP6‡	100	None	EdSW
liffside Park, N. J.	17	11	D2	D	12-15	MC	D2..	6†	6	P3‡	750	A	S
linton t, Mass.	12	-3	E1	Mm	71-73	TM	..3..	3	3	P3	600	TAKL	AW
lovis, N. M.	10	25	I	X	39- 7	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	S
oatesville, Pa.	14	-4	I	Mm	89-68	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	600	CT	SWX§
oeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	21	I	Rr	31- 7	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	SX§
offeyville, Kan.	17	7	I	Rm	43-33	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,400	None	AESWX§
ohoes, N. Y.	22	-6	E1	Mm	59-77	MC	D4..	6†	0	P4	700	A*	W
ollingswood, N. J.	13	-L	D2	D	16- 1	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	SW
olumbia, Mo.	18	23	I	S	34-17	MC	D4B	8†	0	P2‡	500	TAPL	ESWX§
olumbia, Pa.	12	2	E1	Mm	72-70	MC	D4N	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
olumbia, Tenn.	11	34	I	Mr	56-47	Mgr	C2..	5	5	NP4‡	60	None	EdW
olumbus, Ind.	12	18	I	Mm	85-61	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	WdX§
olumbus, Miss.	14	27	I	M	38-51	MC	D2A	6†	6	NP2	200	None	AEdTW
ompton, Calif.	*16*	29	D1	D	30-25	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	900	TKL	W
oncord, N. C.	16	32	I	Mm	84-77	MC	D4N	6†	1	P4	100	None	EdISW
onnellsville, Pa.	14	2	I	T	46-19	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	X
onnersville, Ind.	13	1	I	Mm	71-69	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	W
onshohocken, Pa.	11	-L	E2	Mm	55-80	MC	D4..	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
oraopolis, Pa.	11	3	B2	Mm	45-63	MC	D4..	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
orning, N. Y.	16	3	I	Mm	67-68	MC	D2A	8†	0	P4‡	200	T	SW
orsicana, Tex.	15	L	I	Rm	45-24	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	120	AL	ISWX
ortland, N. Y.	16	6	I	Mm	77-66	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	300	TA	SWX§
oshocton, Ohio	12	6	I	M	63-53	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
ranford tp, N. J.	13	16	..	..	....	MC	C3N	5	5	P3‡	400	TK	S*
rawfordsville, Ind.	11	7	I	Mr	90-47	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ESX
udahy, Wis.	11	-1	E1	Mm	108-88	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2	720	TKL	Wd
umberland t, R. I.	11	3	D1	D	10-	MC	..2N	5	5	P2	125	TAK	W
uyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	4	D2	D	20-28	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	EdISW
alton, Ga.	10	28	I	Mm	126-82	MC	D2N	4†	4	NP2‡	25	TKP	EdGISWX
anbury, Conn.	22	L	I	Mm	86-68	MC	D2A	12†*	0	P2‡	None	DTK	SW

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Danvers t, Mass......14		9	D1	D	28-50	RTM	..1..	3	3	NP1	475	DTAKSW	EdW
Darby, Pa...........10		4	D1	D	32-40	MC	D4N	9†	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Daytona Beach, Fla..23		36	I	X	32 -9	Mgr	C2N	5	0	NP2	600	None	ABISWX§
Decatur, Ala.........17		7	I	Mm	68-64	MC	D4A	5	5	NP4	240	None	EdISWX
Decatur, Ga..........17		25	D2	D	16- 3	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	ISW§
Dedham t, Mass.....16		3	D2	D	18-16	RTM	..1..	3	3	NP1	800	TAKW	A
Del Rio, Tex.........13		14	I	D	22- 2	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2	1,200	None	SWX§
Denison, Tex.........16		13	I	Rm	37-21	Com	D2A	3‡	3	NP2‡	1,500	None	W
Denton, Tex.........11		17	I	S	36- 9	MC	D2N	5	5	NP2‡	None	PL	AESWX§
Derby, Conn..........10		−5	B1	Mm	51-65	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	None	T	None
Dickson City, Pa.....12		−7	B2	Mg	21-46	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Dist. 12 Balt. Co., Md.15		34	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Dist. 13 Balt. Co., Md.13		28	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Dist. 1511 C. Hill, Ga.12		44	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Dixon, Ill...........11		8	I	Mr	61-48	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SX
Donora, Pa..........13		−5	E1	Mm	101-82	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	I
Dormont, Pa.........13		−2	D3	D	15- 3	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Dothan, Ala.........17		7	I	Rm	34-30	Com	C3N	3	3	NP3‡	1,800	None	AESWX
Dover, N. H..........15		10	I	Mm	78-71	Mgr	C2..	9	9	P4	200	None	None
Dover, N. J..........10		5	I	M	65-54	MC	D2..	9‡	0	P2‡	None	None	W
Du Bois, Pa..........12		4	I	Rm	47-27	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	WX
Dunkirk, N. Y.......18		−1	I	Mm	72-71	MC	D2A	5	5	P2	500	TAEL	ESWX§
Dunmore, Pa.........23		2	D2	D	25-55	MC	D4..	6†	0	P4‡	None	CT	None
Duquesne, Pa.........21		−3	E2	Mm	88-87	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	W
Durant, Okla.........10		34	I	Rr	33-11	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	48	TKSP	AISWX
Dyersburg, Tenn.....10		15	I	Rm	58-40	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	240	None	EWX
East Hartford t, Conn.19		9	..	....	....	MC	D2N	17†	0	P2	None	TAK	None
East Liverpool, Ohio..24		1	I	Rm	43-38	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	DTL	IW
East Moline, Ill......12		22	E2	Mm	124-85	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	140	TK	W
East Point, Ga.......12		30	B1	Mm	43-60	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	600	None	AEdIWS*
Easthampton t, Mass.10		−9	E1	Mm	70-83	RTM	D3..	3	3	P3	550	TAK	ASW
Ecorse, Mich........13		4	E1	Mm	182-93	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	1,200	TAK	Wd
El Centro, Calif......*10*		19	I	W	51-10	MC	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	300	TK	Wd
El Dorado, Ark......16		−3	I	Rr	42-18	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	300	TKL	X§
El Dorado, Kan......10		−3	I	Rr	34- 6	Mgr	H2N	3	3	NP2‡*	50	None	ASWX
El Reno, Okla........10		7	I	Rr	36-11	Mgr	C...	9	9	NP3‡	None	T	SWX§
Elizabeth City, N. C..12		15	I	Rm	36-20	Mgr	D4A	8†	8	NP4	120	None	EdWX§
Ellwood City, Pa.....12		L	I	Mm	108-79	Mgr	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	EdIS
Elmhurst, Ill.........15		10	D3	D	16- 4	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	240	TK	SW
Elmwood Park, Ill....14		22	D2	D	12-..	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	Wd
Elwood, Ind.........11		2	I	Mr	63-44	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	SW
Emporia, Kan........13		−6	I	S	41- 6	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	...	None	ASWX
Endicott, N. Y.......18		9	E2	Mm	147-86	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	300	None	EdX*
Englewood, N. J.....19		7	D3	D	25- 8	MC	D2N	5	1	P3‡	300	None	IS
Escanaba, Mich......15		2	I	Rr	40-19	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	EdGSWX§
Euclid, Ohio.........18		40	E2	Mm	62-87	MC	D2A	7†	3	NP2	600	DTL	BIS
Eugene, Ore..........21		10	I	S	47-24	Mgr	D4..	8†	0	NP4‡	None	None	EWX
Eureka, Calif.........*17*		8	I	Rm	51-35	MC	D2A	5†	5	NP2	1,200	DTAKSEL	AWPX§
Fairfield, Ala.........12		6	D2	D	16-29	MC	D4A	11	11	P4	180	None	None
Fairhaven t, Mass....11		−L	D1	D	31-70	RTM	..3..	3	3	NP3‡	450	DTAK	APWd
Fairmont, W. Va.....23		−L	I	Rm	50-40	Com	C4N	4	4	P4	3,125	None	IWdX
Faribault, Minn......15		14	I	Rm	47-37	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	IWX§
Farrell, Pa...........14		−3	E1	Mm	179-87	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	450	CT	None
Fayetteville, N. C....17		34	I	Rm	39-23	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2	200	None	EdWT§X§
Fergus Falls, Minn...11		16	I	Rr	42-14	MC	D1A	8†	0	NP2‡	None	T	EdSWdX§
Ferndale, Mich.......*23*		8	D2	D	18-33	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	500	None	Wd
Findlay, Ohio........20		5	I	Mr	54-48	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	100	DTL	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor—Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omit-ted)	% In-crease 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Eco-nomic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
loral Park, N. Y.	13	29	D3	D	15- 3	MC	D2N	5†	5	P2‡	600	None	I
lorence, Ala.	15	28	I	Rm	42-41	Com	C3N	3	3	NP3‡	1,800	None	EdW
lorence, S. C.	16	9	I	Rm	39-14	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	None	ISWX
orest Park, Ill.	15	2	D2	D	28-21	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	720	None	EdIW
ort Collins, Colo.	12	7	I	S	38- 6	Mgr	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	600	None	REW
ort Dodge, Iowa	23	5	I	Rr	46-20	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,000	None	ISWX
ort Lauderdale, Fla.	18	108	I	X	29- 8	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	ISWX
ort Madison, Iowa	14	2	I	Mr	42-47	MC	D2A	7†	2	P2	50	TA	W
ort Myers, Fla.	11	17	I	X	31- 8	MC	D2A	5	0	NP4	300	None	AGW
ort Scott, Kan.	11	−2	I	Rr	44-19	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,200	None	ASWX§
ort Thomas, Ky.	11	10	D3	D	14-	MC	D4A	6†	6	NP2	75	None	IS
ostoria, Ohio	13	5	I	M	59-55	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
ramingham t, Mass.	23	5	E2	M	60-61	TM	...	3	3	P3‡	500	TKSW	ASW
rankfort, Ind.	14	12	I	Rm	44-35	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ESW
rankfort, Ky.	11	−1	I	G	53-50	MC	D4A	12†	0	P2	72	None	EW
rederick, Md.	16	10	I	Mr	63-45	MC	D4A	5†	5	P4	600	K	ISWX
redericksburg, Va.	*10*	48	I	Mr	62-41	Mgr	D4S	12	12	NP4‡	None	TA	GIW
reeport, Ill.	22	2	I	Mr	55-49	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	260	TK	SWX
reeport, N. Y.	20	32	D2	D	30-13	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	ESIW
remont, Neb.	12	4	I	Rr	42-13	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	AEWX§
remont, Ohio	15	10	I	M	69-58	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
ullerton, Calif.	*10*	−4	E	W	62-23	MC	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	AWX§S*
ulton, N. Y.	13	7	I	Mm	87-79	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	500	None	AWX
ainesville, Fla.	14	32	I	S	37-14	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EWX§
ainesville, Ga.	10	19	I	M	70-53	Mgr	C2N	3	0	NP3‡	None	None	WX
arden City, N. Y.	11	56	D4	D	36-44	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	None	None	ISW
ardner, Mass.	20	4	I	Mm	80-78	MC	D2A	11	6	NP2	300	None	AWX§
arfield Hgts., Ohio	17	9	I	D	15-60	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	240	DTL	None
astonia, N. C.	21	25	I	Mm	71-67	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	200	None	EdISW
eneva, N. Y.	16	−3	I	M	63-54	MC	D2A	12	0	P2	144	T	SW
len Cove, N. Y.	12	9	D2	D	38-34	Com	D2N	5‡	5	P2	1,200	None	IS
lens Falls, N. Y.	19	2	I	Mr	62-47	MC	D2A	6†	1	P2	600	TA	SWX§
loucester, Mass.	24	−1	B2	M	41-52	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	1,000	None	ASW
loucester City, N. J.	14	−1	B1	Mm	41-57	MC	D2N	9	0	P3‡	None	None	W
loversville, N. Y.	23	1	I	Mm	80-71	MC	D2A	12†	0	P2	375	TW	S
oldsboro, N. C	17	15	I	Mr	62-39	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	P2	200	None	IWdX§
oshen, Ind.	11	9	I	Mm	70-67	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ESWX
rand Forks, N. D.	20	18	I	Rr	39 -8	Mgr	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	...	None	AIPSWX
rand Island, Neb.	19	6	I	Rr	44- 8	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	300	TK	ESWX§
rand Junction, Colo.	12	22	I	Rr	50- 6	Mgr	C2N	7	2	NP4‡	480	None	ASWX
ranite City, Ill.	23	−9	E1	Mm	88-79	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	360	TKS	None
reeley, Colo.	16	31	I	S	44- 8	MC	D2N	6†	0	NP2	520	TK	SWX
reenfield t, Mass.	16	1	I	Rm	51-43	RTM	D1..	3	3	P3	...	TAKW	ASWB*
reensburg, Pa.	17	1	E2	Rm	70-40	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	I
reenville, Miss.	21	41	I	Mr	39-41	MC	D4N	6†	2	NP4‡	600	None	PWX
reenville, N. C.	13	38	I	W	83-11	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	140	None	EGWP*
reenville, Tex.	14	13	I	Rm	50-24	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2	2,400	AKPL	AESWX
reenwood, Miss.	15	33	I	Rr	36- 9	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	750	None	EX
reenwood, S. C.	13	18	I	M	53-51	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP2	120	None	EdGISWX§*
retna, La.	11	14	D1	D	18-30	MC	D4A	5†	5	P4	180	None	ISW
riffin, Ga.	13	28	I	Mm	61-57	Mgr	..1A	3	3	NP3‡	150	None	EdISWT*X§
r. Pte. Park, Mich.	13	13	D4	D	9- 4	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	None	K	Wd
ulfport, Miss.	15	21	I	Rm	49-30	Com	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	4,200	None	PWX
uthrie, Okla.	10	5	I	Rr	38-10	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2	1	None	WX
annibal, Mo.	21	−8	I	Mm	63-62	Mgr	C1N	5	5	P3	1	None	EdSW
anover, Pa.	13	11	I	Mm	100-72	Mgr	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
anover tp, Pa.	16	−8	..	..	....	MC	H2N	7	0	P4‡	600	DT	S

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Harlingen, Tex	13	10	I	Rr	46- 8	Mgr	D2..	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	AISWX§
Harrisburg, Ill	11	−2	I	Mg	43-10	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Harrison, N. J	14	−9	E1	Mm	204-90	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	300	None	Wd
Harrison tp, Pa	13	6	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	0	P4‡	400	DTK	None
Harvey, Ill	18	9	E1	Mm	62-79	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,500	None	Wd
Hastings, Neb	15	−2	I	Rr	46-20	MC	D2B	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	AEGISWX§
Hattiesburg, Miss	21	13	I	Rm	43-37	Com	D4N	2†	2	P4‡	3,600	None	WX§
Hawthorne, N. J	13	6	D1	D	22-59	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	W
Helena, Mont	15	28	I	G	33-11	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2‡	2,500	None	AWX
Hempstead, N. Y	21	65	B2	Rr	49- 3	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	600	None	ISW
Henderson, Ky	13	13	B1	Mr	52-39	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P2‡	2,000	None	EGdW
Hibbing, Minn	16	5	I	Mg	33- 4	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP3‡*	1,800	T	EGISTWX
Hickory, N. C	13	83	I	Mm	98-76	Mgr	D1N	6†	0	NP2‡	260	None	SWX§
Highland Park, Ill	14	19	D4	D	21- 6	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	810	None	IW
Highland Park, Tex	10	22	D4	D	6	MC	D2..	5	5	NP2	None	K	WdA
Hillside tp, N. J	19	5	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	400	K	S*
Hobbs, N. M	11	1676	I	Mg	28- 5	MC	D2S	8†	8	NP4‡*	None	None	ISW
Holland, Mich	15	2	I	Mm	79-63	MC	D2A	12†	0	NP2‡	50	TAKL	ESW
Homestead, Pa	19	−6	D2	D	31- 9	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	None	C	W
Hopkinsville, Ky	12	9	I	Rm	39-23	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P2‡	1,800	None	EdSW
Hoquiam, Wash	11	−15	I	Mm	61-71	MC	D2A	12†	0	NP2‡	300	TK	W
Hornell, N. Y	16	−4	I	T	43-29	MC	D2A	12†	12	P2	300	TW	SWX§
Hot Springs, Ark	21	6	I	X	39- 5	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2‡	105	TKL	SWXA§
Hudson, N. Y	12	−7	I	Rm	44-32	MC	D2A	11	1	P2	None	TA	W
Huntington, Ind	14	4	I	M	62-54	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ISWX§
Huntsville, Ala	13	13	I	Rr	50- 6	MC	D4A	9	1	NP4	540	None	EdIWX§
Huron, S. D	11	−1	I	Rr	34- 8	Com	D5N	5‡	5	NP5‡	1,000	None	SWX
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	59	I	Rr	42- 8	MC	D2A	4†	4	NP4‡	600	None	EWX§
Independence, Kan	12	−10	I	Rr	38- 5	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP2‡*	50	None	ASW
Independence, Mo	16	5	D2	D	37-19	MC	D4A	8†	0	P2‡	208	TAPL	ES
Indiana, Pa	10	5	I	Rr	51-18	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Iowa City, Iowa	17	12	I	S	34- 7	MC	D2A	7†	2	P2	120	TA	SX§
Iron Mountain, Mich	11	−5	I	Rr	45-17	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2	60	TK	IW
Irondequoit t, N. Y	23	30	..	..	....	MC	C2N	5	5	P5‡	1,000	None	SWd
Ironton, Ohio	16	−5	I	Mr	53-49	Mgr	C2A	7	7	P4‡	150	None	IW
Ironwood, Mich	13	−7	I	Mg	38-17	Mgr	C2N	7	0	NP2	240	None	AGW
Ithaca, N. Y	20	−5	I	S	47-30	MC	D2N	10†	0	P4‡	None	None	SWX
Jackson, Tenn	24	10	I	Rm	40-26	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P4	3,700	None	EdIWX§
Jacksonville, Ill	20	12	I	Rm	48-32	MC	D4A	9‡	1	P4‡	150	TK	ESW
Janesville, Wis	23	6	I	M	60-57	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Jeannette, Pa	16	7	E2	Mm	87-77	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	AS
Jefferson City, Mo	24	12	I	G	41-41	MC	D4A	10†	0	P2‡	240	TAPL	X
Jeffeisonville, Ind	11	−4	D1	D	34-35	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	None
Johnson City, N. Y	18	33	E2	Mm	137-91	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	None
Johnston t, R. I	11	14	D2	D	9-	MC	..2N	6†	6	P2	100	TAK	None
Johnstown, N. Y	11	−1	I	Mm	84-78	MC	D4A	5†	1	P4‡	450	TA	W
Jonesboro, Ark	12	14	I	Rm	47-24	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	EWX§
Kankakee, Ill	22	8	I	Mr	56-43	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	180	TK	S
Keene, N. H	14	L	I	M	60-58	Mgr	D2A	20*	0	P2	None	None	AISWX§
Kenmore, N. Y	19	13	D3	D	16-2	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	900	T	EdWdS*
Keokuk, Iowa	15	−L	I	M	56-50	Com	D2A	3‡	3	NP2	1,800	None	WX
Kewanee, Ill	17	−1	I	Mm	63-66	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SWX§
Key West, Fla	13	1	I	G	22 -6	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	250	None	ES
Kingsport, Tenn	14	21	I	Mm	77-71	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	AIWX*
Kingston, Pa	21	−4	E3	Mg	73-71	MC	D4A	7†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Kinston, N. C	15	35	I	Rm	44-38	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	NP2	400	None	EW
Kirksville, Mo	10	22	I	S	47-34	Com	D4A	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	SWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Kirkwood, Mo	12	32	D3	D	13- 2	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	EdSW
Klamath Falls, Ore	16	3	I	Rm	51-32	MC	D4A	5†	0	NP4‡	280	T	SX
La Grange, Ga	22	9	I	Mm	65-77	MC	D2..	6†	6	NP2‡	300	None	EGISWX§*
La Grange, Ill	10	4	D3	D	34- 8	MC	D4A	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	IW
La Porte, Ind	16	3	I	Mm	74-66	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	ASWX
La Salle, Ill	13	−3	I	Rm	42-34	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	120	TK	W
Lackawanna, N. Y	24	1	E1	Mm	127-89	MC	D2..	4†	0	NP2	1,000	TA	AS
Laconia, N. H	13	8	I	M	58-58	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	100	None	I§X§
Lafayette, La	19	31	I	Rr	31-10	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P4	3,600	None	ESWX
Lake Charles, La	21	34	I	Rr	44-15	MC	D4A	2†	2	P4	292	None	None
Lakeland, Fla	22	19	I	Rr	39-13	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	550	None	ABEISWX§
Lancaster, Ohio	22	17	I	Mm	81-72	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	AGdSW
Lansdowne, Pa	11	20	D3	D	21-24	Mgr	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Laramie, Wyo	11	23	I	S	11- 6	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP4‡	10	None	ISWX§
Latrobe, Pa	11	4	E2	Mm	70-65	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	None	None	I
Laurel, Miss	21	14	I	Mm	71-68	Com	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	2,700	None	AW
Lawrence, Kan	14	5	I	S	44-19	MC	D2N	12†	0	P2‡	144	T	AWX§
Lawton, Okla	18	49	I	G	34- 8	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	600	TKSP	SWX§
Leavenworth, Kan	19	10	I	G	37-21	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	W
Leominster, Mass	22	2	I	Mm	67-77	MC	D2N	9	4	NP2	400	None	ASW
Lewiston, Idaho	11	12	I	Rr	43- 8	Com	D2S	6†	6	NP2	104	None	WX
Lewistown, Pa	13	−3	I	Rr	41-10	Mgr	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Lexington t, Mass	13	39	D3	D	16- 4	RTM	....	5	5	NP3‡	200	TK	AWd
Lexington, N. C	11	9	I	Mm	73-68	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2	118	None	EdIW
Lincoln, Ill	13	−1	I	Rm	46-22	MC	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	72	TK	S
Lincoln t, R. I	11	2	D1	D	7-	MC	D2N	5‡	1	P2	100	TAK	None
Lincoln Park, Mich	15	24	D1	D	13- 3	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	800	TK	Wd
Linden, N. J	24	14	E1	Mm	98-79	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P3‡	600	K	None
Little Falls, N. Y	10	−9	I	Mm	81-79	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	240	TA	W
Lock Haven, Pa	11	12	I	Mm	71-59	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	WX§
Lockport, N. Y	24	5	I	Mm	67-68	MC	D2A	10†	2	P2	750	TW	ISW
Lodi, Calif	*11*	63	I	Rm	54-25	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	EdSWX§
Lodi, N. J	12	L	B1	Mm	46-85	MC	D2A	6†	0	P3‡	None	A	SW
Logan, Utah	12	19	I	S	45-14	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP4‡	1,500	D	ETWX§
Logansport, Ind	20	9	I	Mr	51-48	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	EW
Long Branch, N. J	17	−5	B2	Mr	46-50	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	IS
Longview, Tex	14	173	I	Rr	37-15	Mgr	C1N	4†	4	NP2‡	None	None	W
Longview, Wash	12	16	I	Rr	24- 7	MC	D4A	7†	1	NP4‡	120	TKL	W
Lynbrook, N. Y	15	21	D2	D	26- 9	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	None
Lyndhurst tp, N. J	17	1	..	....	....	Com	C4A	5	5	NP4	1,000	None	SW
Lynwood, Calif	*11*	50	D1	D	20-38	Mgr	CA	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	Wd
McAlester, Okla	12	5	I	Rr	64- 9	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	P2	120	None	SWX§
McAllen, Tex	12	31	I	Rr	41-13	Mgr	D2..	4†	4	NP2	120	None	GdSWX
McKees Rocks, Pa	17	−6	E1	Mm	71-75	MC	D4B	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	I
Mahanoy City, Pa	13	−9	I	Mg	43-38	MC	D4..	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y	13	11	D3	D	28-14	Mgr	D2N	4†	4	P2‡	None	None	IW*
Manhattan, Kan	12	15	I	S	35- 5	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AIWX§
Manitowoc, Wis	24	6	I	M	61-56	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	300	T	ESWX§
Mankato, Minn	16	12	I	Rr	56-16	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	IW
Maplewood, Mo	13	2	D2	D	33-25	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	None
Maplewood, tp, N. J	23	9	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	300	A	S*
Marblehead t, Mass	11	25	D3	D	19-23	TM	C1N	5	5	NP1	100	TAKSW	ESW
Marietta, Ohio	15	2	I	Rm	51-23	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	EdW
Marinette, Wis	14	3	I	Mr	55-42	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	150	TA	PSW
Marlborough, Mass	15	−3	B2	Mm	53-70	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	200	None	SW
Marquette, Mich	16	8	I	Rm	47-37	Mgr	D5N	5‡	5	NP5‡	237	None	EW
Marshall, Tex	18	14	I	Rm	31-29	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	ASW

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.					CITY COUNCIL					
City	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios	Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	11	I	Rm	51-40	MC	D2A	8†	2	NP2	250	TA	SW
Marshfield, Wis	10	18	I	Mr	60-49	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	75	TAK	EWX
Martins Ferry, Ohio	15	1	E2	Mm	68-70	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	EIW
Martinsburg, W. Va	15	1	I	Mm	73-65	MC	D2N	7†	0	P2	100	None	SWX§
Martinsville, Va	*10*	31	I	Mm	108-76	MC	D4N	8†	8	NP4‡	260	TA	EIWX§
Massena, N. Y	11	7	I	M	51-58	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	W
Mattoon, Ill	16	8	I	Rm	47-30	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	ISW
Maywood, Calif	*11*	58	D1	D	15- 8	MC	CN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	A
Meadville, Pa	19	13	I	M	58-60	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	SWX§
Medford, Ore	11	3	I	Rr	50- 9	MC	D2S	8†	0	NP4‡	None	TK	SWX
Melrose Park, Ill	11	2	D1	D	38-66	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Menasha, Wis	10	16	I	Mm	93-84	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	170	TA	EWS*
Menominee, Mich	10	–1	I	Mm	71-69	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	150	TA	SWX
Merced, Calif	*10*	43	I	X	44- 8	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	X
Methuen t, Mass	22	4	D3	D	26-71	RTM	D3N	3	3	NP3‡	550	TAKSW	Wd
Middlesborough, Ky	12	14	I	Mg	45-45	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P2‡	900	None	SX§
Middletown, N. Y	22	3	I	Mr	54-44	MC	D2A	9	1	P2	300	None	ISW
Midland, Mich	10	29	I	Mm	92-72	Mgr	C2..	5	0	NP2	200	....	SWX*
Milford t, Mass	15	4	I	Mm	46-64	RTM	D1B	3‡	3	NP1	265	TAKS	S
Millburn tp, N. J	12	36	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P2‡	400	K	S*
Millville, N. J	15	1	I	Mm	58-74	Com	H4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	SWX§
Milton t, Mass	19	14	D3	D	9- 6	RTM	D1..	3	3	NP1	500	TAK	Wd
Mineola, N. Y	10	23	D2	D	31- 7	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	600	None	ISW
Minot, N. D	17	3	I	Rr	42- 9	Mgr	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	90	None	ISWX
Missoula, Mont	18	26	I	Rr	38-14	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2‡	2,500	None	None
Mitchell, S. D	11	–3	I	Rr	46-12	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	None	AWX
Moberly, Mo	13	–6	I	Mr	45-42	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	ASWX§
Modesto, Calif	*16*	18	I	Rm	70-24	MC	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	SWX
Monessen, Pa	20	–L	E1	Mm	92-79	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	I
Monroe, Mich	18	2	I	Mm	89-70	Com	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	400	TK	PSW
Monrovia, Calif	*13*	18	D1	D	28-13	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	W
Monterey, Calif	*10*	10	I	G	59-51	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	D	P
Morgantown, W. Va	17	3	I	S	51-32	Mgr	C1N	10	0	NP2‡	260	None	IX
Morristown, N. J	15	1	B2	Rr	45- 7	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	None	None	SWX
Moultrie, Ga	10	26	I	Rm	34-30	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	EdSTWX§
Moundsville, W. Va	14	–2	B2	Mm	54-65	MC	D4A	8†	0	P4‡	90	TKPL	I
Mount Carmel, Pa	18	–1	I	Mg	27-33	MC	D4B	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mount Clemens, Mich	14	7	E1	Mr	56-43	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	150	None	W
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa	20	46	..	..	....	Mgr	..2N	5	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
Mount Vernon, Ill	15	19	I	M	71-55	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	360	TK	SX
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10	8	I	Rm	42-27	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	None	DTL	SW
Munhall, Pa	14	7	E2	Mm	170-97	MC	D4..	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Muscatine, Iowa	18	9	I	M	64-56	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	300	TAKSL	EWX§
Muskegon Hts., Mich	*16*	3	I	Mm	86-86	Mgr	D2..	7‡	4	NP2‡	270	TA	SW
Nampa, Idaho	12	48	I	Rm	48-25	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP4‡	420	TK	SWX§
Nanticoke, Pa	24	–6	B2	Mg	39-56	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,100	CT	None
Natchez, Miss	15	14	I	Mr	49-41	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	120	AKP	AWX*
Natick t, Mass	14	2	D2	D	39-64	TM	..1..	3	3	P1	400	TAKSW	SW
National City, Calif	*10*	42	D1	D	18-32	MC	....	5	5	NP4‡	120	TAK	S
Naugatuck, Conn	15	8	E2	Mm	96-88	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	120	T	None
Needham t, Mass	12	15	D3	D	18-21	RTM	C1N	3	3	NP1	150	TAKW	W
Neenah, Wis	11	16	I	M	43-60	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	240	T	AWS*
Neptune tp, N. J	10	–4	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	1,000	AK	S
New Bern, N. C	12	–1	I	Rm	52-41	Mgr	D2..	5†	0	NP2	...	None	EWX
New Castle, Ind	17	19	I	Mm	80-71	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ESWX
New Iberia, La	14	72	I	Rr	32-17	MC	D4A	10†	2	NP4	120	None	IS
New Kensington, Pa	24	44	E2	Mm	81-70	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	I

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
New Philadelphia, O.	12	–L	I	Rm	41-31	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	WX§
Newburyport, Mass.	14	–8	E2	Mm	74-60	MC	D2..	11	5	NP2‡	300	None	W
Newton, Iowa	10	–10	I	M	65-62	MC	D2A	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	GSW
Newton, Kan.	11	L	I	Rr	36-14	Mgr	H1N	3	3	NP4‡*	50	None	ASWX
Niles, Mich.	11	L	I	Mm	65-59	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	50	TAK	WX§
Niles, Ohio	16	–L	E2	Mm	57-72	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	EdW
Norfolk, Neb.	10	–2	I	Rr	42- 9	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	AWX
Norman, Okla.	11	19	I	S	32- 5	Mgr	C..N	7	7	NP2	300	T	SW
North Adams, Mass.	22	3	I	Mm	81-73	MC	D2B	21	21	P3‡	None	A	SW
N. Attleboro. t, Mass.	10	2	E2	M	60-74	TM	C1N	3	3	P1	200	TAKW	EdSW
North Braddock, Pa.	16	–7	E2	Mm	78-95	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	I
N. Little Rock, Ark.	21	9	D1	D	31-21	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2‡	600	TKL	Ed
N. Plainfield, N. J.	11	9	D2	D	12-37	MC	D2N	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S*
North Platte, Neb.	12	3	I	T	37- 4	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	EWX
N. Providence t, R. I.	12	10	D2	D	16-45	MC	..2N	7	7	P2	150	TKS	None
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	20	7	E2	Mm	71-77	MC	D2..	7	0	P2	600	TL	W
Northampton, Mass.	25	2	D2	D	36-39	MC	D2..	28*	0	P2	None	TK	W
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	5	D1	D	28-66	TM	....	5	5	NP3‡	150	TAKW	SW
Norwich, Conn.	24	3	I	Mm	65-55	MC	D2N	13‡	1	P2	300	TK	EGSW
Norwood t, Mass.	15	2	E2	Mm	66-73	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	None	T	AEdWX§
Nutley, N. J.	22	7	D2	D	19-47	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,500	None	Wd
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	–3	I	Rm	41-30	MC	D2A	8†	0	P4‡	250	None	AWX§
Oil City, Pa.	20	–8	I	Rm	46-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	IWX§
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	–6	I	Rr	37-11	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	3,000	None	SWX§
Old Forge, Pa.	12	–6	B1	Mg	29-57	MC	D4N	12†	0	P4†	None	C	None
Olean, N. Y.	22	–1	I	Mr	56-46	MC	D2A	11†	0	P2	200	None	SW
Olympia, Wash.	13	13	I	G	65-46	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	1,800	None	WSX
Oneida, N. Y.	10	–3	I	Rm	40-42	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	400	TA*	SW
Oneonta, N. Y.	12	–6	I	Rr	45-24	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	None	TA	ASW
Ontario, Calif.	*14*	5	D1	D	39-34	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	SWX
Orangeburg, S. C.	11	20	I	Rm	50-29	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	600	None	AEWX§
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	9	I	Rm	49-22	MC	D2A	7†	2	NP2	35	TA	SW
Ossining, N. Y.	16	5	D2	D	33-29	MC	D2A	5‡	5	P2‡	300	T	SW
Oswego, N. Y.	22	–3	I	M	50-55	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	250	None	SW
Ottawa, Ill.	16	6	I	Rm	37-21	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	W
Ottawa, Kan.	10	7	I	Rr	34-13	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	ESWX§
Owosso, Mich.	14	–1	I	Mr	57-45	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	2,500	None	SWX
Painesville, Ohio	12	12	I	Rr	34-15	Mgr	C4A	7†	7	NP4‡	900	None	EGdW
Palestine, Tex.	12	6	I	Rr	31-10	Com	D2N	4‡	4	NP2	500	None	SWX
Palo Alto, Calif.	*17*	23	D3	S	32-14	MC	C1N	15	15	NP6‡	None	None	EGSWX§P*
Pampa, Tex.	13	23	I	Mg	36- 7	Mgr	D2N	4†	4	NP2	520	None	ISWX§
Panama City, Fla.	12	115	I	D	21-21	Mgr	D2N	5‡	1	NP2	60	None	SWX§
Paris, Tex.	19	19	I	Rm	46-28	MC	D2A	5†	5	NP2	360	KPL	AISTWX§
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	16	D3	D	14- 2	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	180	TK	Wd
Parma, Ohio	16	18	D2	D	8-19	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	DTL	None
Parsons, Kan.	14	–4	I	T	35-14	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,500	None	ASWX§
Peabody, Mass.	22	2	E1	Mm	94-81	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	250	None	ESW
Peekskill, N. Y.	17	1	B1	Rm	43-38	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP4‡	None	C	IW
Pekin, Ill.	19	20	D2	D	37-44	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	BS
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	18	5	..	..	..	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	400	None	SW
Peru, Ind.	12	–2	I	Rm	45-33	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	EISW
Phenix City, Ala.	15	11	D1	D	11-10	Com	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	TW
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18	–5	E2	Mm	64-78	Com	C4A	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	S
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	2	E1	Mm	61-73	Mgr	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	ISW
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	3	I	Rm	49-25	MC	D2A	8†	8	P2‡	360	TKL	SX§
Piqua, Ohio	16	L	I	M	61-59	Mgr	C2N	5	1	NP2	60	None	ESW
Pittsburg, Kan.	18	–3	I	Rm	48-20	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	1,500	None	ASWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Pittston, Pa	18	–2	B2	Rr	44-12	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,000	CT	None
Plains tp, Pa	16	3	..	..	....	MC	..2N	9	0	P4‡	200*	C	...
Plattsburgh, N. Y	16	23	I	G	42-39	MC	D2S	6†	0	P2	500	None	ESWX
Pleasantville, N. J	11	–5	D1	D	31- 5	MC	D2A	7	1	P3‡*	None	None	S
Plymouth t, Mass	13	L	I	M	58-54	TM	D1N	5‡	5	NP1	363	TAKW	AIPWX§
Plymouth, Pa	16	–6	B2	Mg	25-27	MC	D4S	13†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Pocatello, Idaho	18	10	I	T	40- 6	MC	D2N	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	WX§
Pomona, Calif	*24*	13	B1	Rm	44-20	MC	D4A	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	DTKL	SW
Ponca City, Okla	17	4	I	Rr	27- 8	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	None	None	AEWX§
Poplar Bluff, Mo	11	48	I	Rr	37-11	MC	D4A	10†	0	P2‡	78	TAPL	AEWX§
Port Chester, N. Y	23	2	B2	Mr	47-48	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP3‡	600	None	IS
Portsmouth, N. H	15	2	I	Rm	45-30	Mgr	C2..	9	9	P2	None	AS	WX§
Pottstown, Pa	20	4	I	Mm	91-71	Mgr	D4..	20†	0	P4‡	None	None	SW
Pottsville, Pa	25	1	I	Rm	71-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	None
Provo, Utah	18	22	I	Rr	39-10	Com	H2N	3	3	NP4‡	3,600	D	EWX
Rahway, N. J	17	9	B1	Mm	43-64	MC	D2S	11	1	P2‡	None	None	IWS*
Rapid City, S. D	14	33	I	Rr	49-19	Mgr	C1N	8†	8	NP3‡	150	None	ASW
Reading t, Mass	11	11	D2	D	29-31	TM	....	3	3	NP3‡	None	TAKSW	EW
Red Bank, N. J	11	–6	E1	Rm	66-35	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	ISW
Redlands, Calif	*14*	1	I	W	42- 4	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡*	300	TK	ASW
Redondo Beach, Calif	*13*	40	D1	D	19- 3	MC	D2A	5†	0	NP2	120	TKL	None
Redwood City, Calif	*12*	39	D2	D	28-19	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	240	None	PW
Reidsville, N. C	10	52	I	Mm	82-53	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	200	None	ASWX§
Reno, Nev	21	15	I	Rr	52- 8	Mgr	D4A	6†	0	NP4	...	KL	S
Rensselaer, N. Y	11	–4	E1	Mm	58-78	MC	D2A	10	0	P2	300	TK	None
Richmond, Calif	*24*	18	E1	Mm	65-73	Mgr	C1N	9	9	NP6‡	600	None	P§
Richmond Hgts., Mo	13	40	D3	D	8-	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J	11	5	D2	D	25-56	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4	750	None	S
Ridgewood, N. J	15	23	D3	D	17- 7	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4	1,140	None	SW
River Rouge, Mich	17	–2	B1	Mm	53-61	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	250	TAK	None
Rochester, N. H	12	18	I	Mm	49-67	MC	D1A	18†	0	P3‡	None	None	W
Rock Hill, S. C	15	33	I	Mm	67-67	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	400	None	EdTW
Rockville Cen. N. Y	19	36	D3	D	26- 6	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	EISW
Roselle, N. J	14	4	D2	D	18-64	MC	D2..	6†	1	P3‡	None	TA	None
Roswell, N. M	13	21	I	Rr	40- 8	Mgr	D2A	10†	0	P4‡	None	None	SWX
Rutherford, N. J	15	4	D2	D	19-29	MC	D2..	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S*
Rutland, Vt	17	–1	I	Rm	52-26	MC	D2A	11	11	NP2‡	None	TA	IWX§
St. Augustine, Fla	12	–L	I	X	28- 8	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	WP§X
St. Charles, Mo	11	3	B1	M	52-61	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	W
St. Clair Shores, Mich	10	54	D1	D	7-	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	60	K	Wd
St. Cloud, Minn	24	15	I	Rm	45-24	MC	D4A	4	4	NP4	None	TS	IWX§
Salem, Ohio	12	16	I	Mm	90-68	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	125	DTL	EdSW
Salina, Kan	21	5	I	Rr	50-16	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡*	75	None	ASWX§
Salinas, Calif	*12*	13	I	W	78-10	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	SX
Salisbury, Md	13	21	I	Mr	76-49	MC	D4A	5†	5	P4‡	300	TK	WX§
Salisbury, N. C	19	12	I	Mr	61-47	Mgr	C2..	5	5	P2	600	None	SWX§
San Buenaventura, Cal	*13*	14	I	Mg	40- 5	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	ABSW
San Gabriel, Calif	*12*	64	D2	D	14- 6	MC	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	260	TK	A
San Leandro, Calif	*15*	28	D2	D	26-52	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	S
San Mateo, Calif	*19*	44	D3	D	20- 3	Mgr	CN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	S
Sandusky, Ohio	25	1	I	M	59-56	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	W
Sanford, Fla	10	1	I	D	26- 3	Mgr	C1N	4†	4	NP3‡	240	None	AWX
Santa Cruz, Calif	*17*	17	I	X	40- 9	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	900	None	APW
Santa Fe, N. M	20	82	C	G	33- 7	MC	D2A	8†	0	P4‡	None	None	SX
Santa Rosa, Calif	*13*	19	I	Rr	58-11	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	SW
Sapulpa, Okla	12	16	D1	D	36-31	Mgr	C2N	10	0	NP2	None	None	W
Sarasota, Fla	11	33	I	X	32- 6	Mgr	C3N	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AIWX*

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Saratoga Spgs., N. Y.	14	4	I	Rm	53-38	Com	D2N	5	5	NP2	500	None	ASW
Saugus t, Mass.	15	1	D1	D	12-22	Mgr	D.N	5‡	5	NP.	...	None	Wd
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	16	15	I	G	53-49	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	200	None	WX
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	34	D4	D	10- 2	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	None	None	IWd
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	42	I	Rr	38- 5	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	WX
Sedalia, Mo.	20	–2	I	Rr	37-14	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAPL	ISX§
Selma, Ala.	20	10	I	Rm	39-23	MC	D4A	11	11	P4	240	None	WX§
Seminole, Okla.	12	1	I	Mg	36- 6	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	60	TKP	ASWX§
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	32	D4	D	8- ..	MC	D4N	7	7	NP4	330	None	R
Shaler tp, Pa.	11	17	..	..	....	MC	H2..	7	0	P4‡	400	CDTKE	W
Shamokin, Pa.	19	–7	I	Mg	66-53	MC	D4..	20†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Shawnee, Okla.	22	–5	I	Rr	42-15	Mgr	C2N	7	1	NP4‡*	None	None	AWX
Shelby, N. C.	14	30	I	Mm	68-67	MC	D4..	4†	4	NP4‡	120	None	AEdSTW
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	2	I	Mr	64-47	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	360	TK	None
Shelton, Conn.	11	9	E1	Mm	74-90	MC	D2..	6†	0	P2	None	TA	None
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	–9	I	Mg	43-30	MC	D4A	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	23	I	Rr	44- 9	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,000	None	SW
Sherman, Tex.	17	9	I	Rm	46-28	Mgr	D2N	15†	15	NP2‡	None	None	ASWX§
Shorewood, Wis.	15	13	D3	D	8- 5	Mgr	D3N	7‡	7	NP3‡	300	TAK	IWd
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	10	76	E2	Mm	68-84	MC	D4N	6†	6	P4	70	K	None
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	4	E1	Mm	64-80	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2	600	CTKL	ISW
South Orange, N. J.	14	1	D4	D	16- 8	MC	D2N	6†	6	P2‡	None	None	WS*
South Pasadena, Calif.	*14*	5	D2	D	14-14	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	WS*
South Portland, Me.	16	14	D2	D	21-29	Mgr	C1N	5	5	P3‡	300	None	None
South River, N. J.	11	–L	E1	Mm	67-81	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	ESW
S. St. Paul, Minn.	12	18	E2	Mm	136-69	MC	D2A	7†	7	NP2	50	TAK	SWdX
Southbridge t, Mass.	17	18	I	Mm	83-84	TM	D1..	3	3	P1	450	TAKW	ASX§
Statesville, N. C.	11	9	I	Mm	75-60	MC	D4N	8†	0	P4‡	120	None	EdSWT§
Staunton, Va.	*13*	11	I	Rm	55-30	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	300	TA	BSWX§
Steelton, Pa.	13	–1	E1	Mm	93-88	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Sterling, Ill.	11	14	I	Mm	84-66	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SX§
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	16	I	Rm	45-38	MC	D2A	9†	0	NP2‡	200	CTKSEL	SWX§
Stillwater, Okla.	10	44	I	S	37-11	MC	D3N	5‡	5	NP3‡	250	TK	ESWX§
Stoneham t, Mass.	11	7	D2	D	25-55	TM	D1	3‡	3	NP1	100	TAK	None
Stowe tp, Pa.	13	–6	..	..	....	MC	..2N	9	0	P4‡	200	CT	None
Stratford t, Conn.	23	18	..	..	....	Mgr	H2N	10	0	NP2	None	None	S
Streator, Ill.	15	1	I	Mr	55-49	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	None
Struthers, Ohio	12	4	B2	Mm	42-77	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	None
Suffolk, Va.	*11*	10	I	W	86-39	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	260	TA	X§
Summit, N. J.	16	11	D3	D	22-18	MC	D2A	7	1	P3‡*	None	K	IS*
Sumter, S. C.	16	35	I	Rm	50-39	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	200	None	SWX§
Sunbury, Pa.	15	–1	I	M	66-53	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	S
Swampscott t, Mass.	11	4	D3	D	10-14	RTM	C1N	3	3	NP1	500	TAKSW	Wd
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	–4	I	Rr	32-12	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	180	None	ASWX
Swissvale, Pa.	16	–1	D2	D	31-73	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	52	I	G	31-26	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	None	None	EdGISWX
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	–4	I	Mg	30-22	MC	D4..	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	Wd
Temple, Tex.	15	–L	I	Rr	34-15	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	180	None	ASTWX
Terrell, Tex.	10	19	I	Rr	38-14	Mgr	D2..	5‡	2	NP2‡	130	AKSPL	ESWX§
Texarkana, Ark.	12	10	I	Rr	42-14	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	120	TKL	ASX
Texarkana, Tex.	17	3	I	Rm	46-32	MC	D2A	5†	1	P2‡	150	AKPL	S
Thomasville, Ga.	13	8	I	Rm	34-33	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	P2	100	None	AESWX§
Thomasville, N. C.	11	9	I	Mm	106-89	Mgr	D2N	6‡	6	NP2	100	None	SW
Tiffin, Ohio	16	–2	I	M	62-52	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	DTL	None
Tonawanda, N. Y.	13	3	E2	Mm	55-66	MC	D2A	7	1	P2	500	TL	WS*
Traverse City, Mich.	14	15	I	Rm	53-37	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP4‡	200	None	ESWX
Trinidad, Colo.	13	13	I	Rr	42- 9	Mgr	C2..	11	1	P2	180	None	SWX*

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	35	I	Rr	57- 5	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	900	None	WX
Two Rivers, Wis	10	2	I	Mm	70-77	Mgr	C1N	9	9	NP2‡	150	None	AEdSW
Union tp, N. J	25	50	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	500	K	S*
Uniontown, Pa	22	12	E2	Rr	61-20	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	AIS
University Park, Tex.	14	244	D3	D	6- ..	MC	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	600	None	AIWd
Urbana, Ill	14	8	I	S	23-11	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	120	TK	None
Valdosta, Ga	16	16	I	Rm	38-21	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2	480	None	WX
Vallejo, Calif	*20*	25	D2	D	24-11	Mgr	D4A	7	7	NP4‡	600	D	BPW
Valley Stream, N. Y.	17	42	D2	D	11-7	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	None
Vancouver, Wash	19	19	B2	Mr	42-44	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,000	None	SWX
Vandergrift, Pa	11	−7	I	Mm	110-82	MC	D4..	18†	0	P4‡	None	D	X*
Vicksburg, Miss	24	7	I	Rm	34-30	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	3,600	T	GdWX§
Victoria, Tex	12	56	I	Rr	37- 7	MC	D2..	4†	4	NP2	260	TAKPL	SW
Vincennes, Ind	18	4	I	Rm	52-36	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	W
Virginia, Minn	12	3	I	Rr	37- 8	MC	D2A	9	3	NP4‡	600	T	EGSWX
Wakefield t, Mass	16	−L	D2	D	34-56	TM	D1N	5‡	5	NP1	100	TAKW	AEdGdw
Walla Walla, Wash	18	13	I	Rr	45-16	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,000	None	SW
Wallingford, Conn	11	2	I	Mm	72-80	TM	D2N	6†	0	P4‡	100	ATK	EdSTWX§
Warren, Pa	15	L	I	Rm	64-44	MC	D4S	18†	0	P4‡	None	D	PX§
Watertown, S. D	11	4	I	Rr	50-19	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEGSWX
Watertown, Wis	11	7	I	Mr	58-46	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	120	CTAKSEL	SWX§
Waterville, Me	17	8	I	M	63-53	MC	D1A	21*	0	P1	None	None	X
Watervliet, N. Y	16	L	D1	D	26-47	Mgr	D4N	3‡	3	P4‡	500	None	ISW
Waukesha, Wis	19	12	E2	Mm	63-62	MC	D2A	15†	0	NP2‡	300	CTAKL	SW
Waycross, Ga	17	8	I	Rm	34-23	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AW
Waynesboro, Pa	10	1	I	Mm	87-78	Mgr	D4S	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Webster t, Mass	13	2	I	Mm	77-82	TM	....	3	3	P1	350	TAKLW	AW
Webster Groves, Mo.	18	12	D4	D	15-6	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	Wd
Weehawken tp, N. J.	14	−3	..	..	....	MC	D2N	7‡	1	P2‡	1,500	None	None
Wellesley t, Mass	15	32	D3	D	23-10	RTM	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	300	TAKW	EdIW
Wenatchee, Wash	12	−L	I	W	68-12	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	1,800	None	WX
West Chester, Pa	13	8	I	Rm	49-37	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	C	SW
West Frankfort, Ill	12	−16	I	Mg	25- 5	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	W
W. Springfield t, Mass.	17	3	B2	Mm	46-66	RTM	D3..	3	3	P3‡	900	TAKW	W
West Warwick t, R. I.	18	3	E1	Mm	63-75	MC	C2N	5	5	P2	150	TAKW	S
Westbrook, Me	11	3	E1	Mm	74-82	MC	D1A	13†	3	P1	None	K	None
Westerly t, R. I	11	−2	I	M	58-51	MC	C2N	6†	6	P2	300	TAKSW	SW
Westfield, Mass	19	−5	B1	M	45-59	MC	D2A	11	6	NP2	150	None	EdGdWX
Westfield, N. J	18	17	D3	D	16-12	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	None	None	S*
Wewoka, Okla	10	−1	I	Rr	24- 4	Com	D3..	3‡	3	NP3‡	12	None	ASWX
Weymouth t, Mass	24	14	D2	D	14- 5	RTM	..1..	5	5	NP1	520	TAK	W
Whiting, Ind	10	−5	E1	Mm	126-88	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	W
Whittier, Calif	*16*	9	D2	D	38-11	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TAK	BSW
Willimantic, Conn	12	−L	I	Mm	68-64	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	TAK	W
Wilmette, Ill	17	13	D4	D	18-10	Mgr	D4N	6†	6	NP4‡	72	K	IW
Wilson, N. C	19	53	I	W	70-11	Mgr	D2N	6†	0	NP2	300	None	EGSWX§
Winchester t, Mass	15	19	D3	D	33-57	RTM	D3N	5‡	5	NP3‡	None	TAKW	W
Winchester, Va	*12*	11	I	Mr	78-48	Mgr	D4N	13‡	1	NP4‡	None	TA	SWX§
Winnetka, Ill	12	2	D4	D	14-..	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	None	K	EW
Winona, Minn	22	8	I	Rm	48-36	MC	D2S	9	1	NP4‡	200	TA	PSWX
Winthrop t, Mass	17	−1	D2	D	12- 6	RTM	D1N	3‡	3	P1	350	TAK	Wd
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	31	I	M	54-63	MC	D2A	20†	0	NP2‡	75	TAKL	AEdSW
Woburn, Mass	20	2	D1	D	33-47	MC	D2A	9	2	P2	None	None	W
Wooster, Ohio	12	8	I	Rm	52-31	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	DTL	SW
Xenia, Ohio	11	1	I	Rm	55-30	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	150	None	SW
Ypsilanti, Mich	12	20	I	S	71-63	Mgr	C1.	7	7	P2	250	None	GSW

TABLE V

GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE 965 URBAN PLACES OF 5,000 TO 10,000 POPULATION: 1948

This table includes the following information that is not shown for cities over 10,000 in Table IV: per cent increase in population 1920 to 1930, and land area in square miles. The following information included in Table IV is not shown here: classification of city by metropolitan status, rent level, economic base, employment to residence ratio, veto power of mayor, airports, and incinerators. For explanation of column headings and code see note at beginning of Table IV. Population figures in italics indicate post-1940 estimates in Table III.

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
Abbeville, La.	6.7	53.2	25.9	1.9	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	$625	P	SWEd
Abilene, Kan.	5.7	0.2	15.6	2.6	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	50	None	ASWX§
Abington t, Mass.	5.7	−2.8	1.5	12.2	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400	TAKW	W
Aiken, S.C.	6.2	2.2	47.0	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	180	None	ASTWX§
Alamo Heights, Tex.	5.7	47.1	U	1.8	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	1	None	AW
Alamosa, Colo.	5.6	9.9	61.0	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	120	TK	W
Albany, Ore.	5.7	6.2	10.0	2.2	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	120	TKP	X
Albia, Iowa	5.2	16.5	−12.7	3.7	MC	D2	6†	2	P2	50	TA	SW
Albion, Mich.	8.3	0.3	−0.4	3.4	MC	D2	7	1	NP4‡	50	None	W
Alcoa, Tenn.	5.1	−2.4	56.5	5.4	Mgr	C2	3†	3	NP6‡	1	None	S
Alexander City, Ala.	6.6	46.9	97.1	3.9	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	...	None	EdGSWd
Alexandria, Minn.	5.1	30.3	14.4	5.7	MC	D2	5	0	NP2‡	None	T	ESWX
Alice, Tex.	7.8	83.8	125.5	1.3	Com	H2	3	3	NP2	None	None	SW
Alliance, Neb.	6.3	−6.2	45.3	1.2	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AEWX
Alma, Mich.	7.2	6.9	−10.7	4.7	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP4‡	200	None	SWX§
Altus, Okla.	8.6	1.8	86.6	2.5	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	300	TKSP	AESW
Alva, Okla.	5.1	−1.3	30.9	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	50	TKSP	WX
Americus, Ga.	9.3	5.9	−2.8	4.9	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	100	None	W
Amherst t, Mass.	6.4	8.9	6.1	26.6	RTM	C1	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	SW
Amityville, N.Y.	5.1	14.0	35.8	2.4	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	600	None	None
Anacortes, Wash.	5.9	10.5	24.2	8.5	MC	D4	7‡	1	NP4*	120	TKL	W
Anadarko, Okla.	5.6	10.8	61.6	0.6	Mgr	H2	7	2	P2	None	None	AEW
Andalusia, Ala.	6.9	33.6	28.1	4.0	MC	D4	6‡	6	P4	120	None	EdGW
Anoka, Minn.	6.4	32.5	13.2	3.2	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	100	None	EdW
Antigo, Wis.	9.5	10.3	1.9	3.9	Com	D6	3	3	NP6‡	2,700	None	SWX
Antioch, Calif.	*5.1*	43.3	84.0	1.5	Mgr	C	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Arcadia, Calif.	*9.1*	74.9	133.0	10.6	MC	C	5	5	NP4‡	120	TAK	W
Archbald, Pa.	8.3	−13.5	11.4	16.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Arkadelphia, Ark.	5.1	50.2	2.1	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	120	TKPL	None
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	5.7	13.4	121.5	5.2	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	240	K	SW
Asheboro, N.C.	7.0	39.0	96.2	3.1	Mgr	D2	5†	5	P2	24	None	SW
Ashland, Pa.	7.0	−1.7	7.5	1.6	Mgr	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Ashley, Pa.	6.4	10.2	8.8	1.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	A
Athens, Ohio	7.7	6.1	13.0	3.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Athens, Tenn.	6.9	28.7	108.7	4.5	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	300	KPL	EdW
Atlantic, Iowa	5.8	3.9	4.8	2.0	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	30	TA	AEdSWd
Auburn, Ind.	5.4	6.4	9.4	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EdSW
Auburn t, Mass.	6.6	7.8	58.0	...	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	400	TAKW	None
Audubon, N.J.	8.9	L	87.8	0.4	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	750	None	S
Avalon, Pa.	6.2	3.6	12.6	1.0	Mgr	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Azusa, Calif.	*5.2*	8.3	95.4	4.5	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	120	CTAK	AEdSW
Bainbridge, Ga.	6.4	3.4	28.2	0.6	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	180	None	ASWX§
Baker, Ore.	9.3	18.9	1.7	7.0	Com	D4	3	3	NP4‡	1,800	None	ESWX
Bangor, Pa.	5.7	−2.4	7.8	3.9	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Baraboo, Wis.	6.4	15.7	0.1	3.6	MC	D2	9†	0	NP3‡	78	TAKL	SW
Barnesville, Ohio	5.0	8.7	−5.4	1.9	MC	D2	6†	6	P2	24	TK	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Barnstable t, Mass	8.3	14.6	50.4	60.2	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	1,500	DTAKS	SX
Barrington, t, R.I.	6.2	20.7	32.5	8.5	MC	C2	5	5	P2	250	TAKW	None
Bartow, Fla	6.2	16.9	25.4	5.3	Mgr	D3	5‡	5	NP3‡	120	None	ABESW
Bastrop, La	6.6	29.4	321.1	4.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	300	None	None
Batavia, Ill	5.1	1.1	14.8	4.0	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	150	TK	EdSW
Batesville, Ark	5.3	17.5	4.3	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	36	TKPL	X
Bay City, Tex	6.6	62.0	17.8	2.7	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	120	TAKEPL	GdSW
Beardstown, Ill	6.5	2.5	−10.8	1.3	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	112	TK	W
Beaver, Pa	5.6	−0.4	37.0	0.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Bedford, Ohio	7.4	8.5	154.5	4.7	Mgr	C2	7	7	NP4‡	260	None	ISWd
Beeville, Tex	6.8	41.3	56.9	3.7	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	...	None	AS
Belfast, Me	5.5	11.0	−L	25.0	Mgr	D2	5†	0	NP2	None	None	PWX§
Bellefontaine, Ohio	9.8	2.8	2.2	3.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2‡	200	DTL	EGdSW
Bellefonte, Pa	5.3	10.4	20.2	1.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	SWd
Bellevue, Ky	8.7	2.9	15.2	0.9	MC	D4	6†	6	P2	78	TAKPL	None
Bellevue, Ohio	6.1	−2.1	8.3	2.6	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Bellwood, Ill	5.2	4.6	165.3	2.3	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	W
Belvidere, Ill	8.1	−0.4	4.1	2.8	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	150	TK	SW
Bemidji, Minn	9.4	30.9	1.6	10.8	MC	D1	11	1	NP2‡	None	TAK	SWX§
Bennington, Vt	7.6	3.2	2.2	4.0	MC	D1	7	7	NP3‡	50	DTAKL	WX§
Benton, Ill	7.4	−10.3	14.1	3.9	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	BSWX
Berea, Ohio	6.0	5.8	92.5	4.4	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Berkley, Mich	*6.4*	15.0	U	2.4	Mgr	C2	7	7	NP4	None	None	W
Bexley, Ohio	8.7	17.7	451.1	2.5	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	100	D	Wd
Bicknell, Ind	5.1	−2.0	−31.7	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	90	TK	W
Bisbee, Ariz	5.9	−27.0	−12.8	2.3	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	120	None	SX§
Blackwell, Okla	8.5	−10.3	32.7	3.3	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	600	None	AESWX§
Blairsville, Pa	5.0	−5.6	20.6	0.9	Mgr	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Blakely, Pa	8.1	−1.9	25.8	3.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	E
Bloomsburg, Pa	9.8	7.8	16.3	4.6	MC	D4	7‡	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Bluffton, Ind	5.4	6.7	−7.9	1.0	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	100	TK	AES
Bogota, N.J	7.3	0.1	87.9	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	150	TA	S
Bonham, Tex	6.3	12.3	−5.9	1.8	Mgr	C1	6	1	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Boonton, N.J	6.7	−1.8	27.8	3.1	MC	D2	9‡	1	P2‡	None	None	W
Boonville, Mo	6.1	−5.4	37.9	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	100	TAPL	W
Bossier City, La	5.8	44.5	265.9	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	300	P	Wd
Bound Brook, N.J	7.6	3.3	24.8	1.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
Bowling Green, Ohio	7.2	7.5	15.5	3.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	240	DTL	EdSW
Bozeman, Mont	8.7	184.1	10.9	3.3	Mgr	H2	3	3	NP4‡	260	None	SWX
Brackenridge, Pa	6.4	2.4	25.3	0.5	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	EdW
Bradenton, Fla	7.4	24.4	54.8	2.5	MC	D2	5†	0	NP2	300	None	AWX*
Brady, Tex	5.0	25.6	89.9	2.2	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	TAKP	ESWX
Brattleboro, Vt	9.6	10.5	18.9	30.1	(Special ruling by Bureau of the Census)							
Brazil, Ind	8.1	−7.1	−5.9	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Breckenridge, Tex	5.8	−23.0	310.0	2.3	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	ASX§
Brenham, Tex	6.4	7.7	17.9	4.3	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	120	None	AEdSW
Brentwood, Pa	7.6	40.3	217.5	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Brewer, Me	6.5	2.9	4.4	18.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	A
Bridgeport, Pa	5.9	5.5	19.6	0.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Bridgewater t, Mass	8.9	−1.7	7.3	23.3	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	250	TAKW	SW
Brigham, Utah	5.6	10.8	−3.6	11.4	MC	D2	5†	5	P2‡*	300	TK	ESW
Bristol, Va	*9.8*	10.5	31.4	4.4	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	100	TA	EdW
Bristow, Okla	6.1	−8.6	91.3	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	60	TKSP	SW
Bronxville, N.Y	6.9	7.8	108.9	1.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	None
Brookfield, Mo	6.2	−4.0	2.0	3.1	Mgr	H3	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	SW
Brookhaven, Miss	6.2	17.9	12.4	2.2	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	420	KP	SWX§
Brookings, S.D	5.3	22.2	11.5	4.1	Com	D5	3	3	NP5‡	750	None	AEWX
Brownsville, Pa	8.0	179.4	14.7	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	D	None

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Brunswick, Me.	7.0	14.0	6.2	...	(Special ruling by Bureau of the Census)							
Bryan, Ohio	5.4	15.3	10.3	1.7	MC	D2	5	5	NP4‡	96	None	ESW
Bucyrus, Ohio	9.7	3.0	3.8	3.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SWX
Burley, Idaho	5.3	39.3	−29.3	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP4‡	180	TK	EdSWX
Burrillville t, R.I.	8.2	6.6	−10.8	0.9	MC	C2	7	7	P2	75	TAKPW	None
Cadillac, Mich	9.9	3.0	−1.8	5.4	Mgr	D2	5‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	SWX§
Calais, Me.	5.2	−5.6	−10.1	30.3	Mgr	C1	6†	0	P1	None	None	None
Caldwell, Idaho	7.3	46.2	−2.6	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP4‡	300	TK	WX
Calexico, Calif	5.4	−14.0	1.1	1.3	Com	C ..	5	5	NP4‡	180	TAK	WX§
Camden, Ark	9.0	23.4	124.6	4.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TKL	ASW
Camden, S.C.	5.7	10.9	31.9	2.3	MC	D2	7‡	1	NP2	300	None	AEdTW
Cameron, Tex	5.0	10.4	6.2	4.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	AKPL	SX§
Canandaigua, N.Y.	8.3	10.3	3.3	4.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	None	T	SW
Canon City, Colo.	6.7	12.7	30.5	4.0	Mgr	D2	6†	6	NP4‡	180	None	W
Canton t, Mass	6.4	9.7	−2.2	19.4	TM	..1	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	WS
Canton, Miss	6.0	27.2	45.3	2.3	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	720	K	EGdW
Canton, N.C.	5.0	−1.6	98.0	1.7	MC	D2	3†	3	NP2	300	None	W
Carbondale, Ill	8.6	13.6	20.1	1.9	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	360	None	SW
Carlsbad, N.M	7.1	91.9	68.2	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX§
Carlstadt, N.J	5.6	4.0	21.3	4.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	S*
Carroll, Iowa	5.4	14.9	10.3	2.9	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Carrollton, Ga	6.2	23.0	15.8	3.1	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2	100	None	AW
Cartersville, Ga	6.1	17.0	20.7	3.1	Mgr	D2	4†	0	NP2	None	None	EdW
Caruthersville, Mo.	6.6	38.3	0.7	1.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAPL	W
Catskill, N.Y.	5.4	6.8	7.5	1.5	MC	C1	5	5	P3‡	25	TA	AW
Cedar Falls, Iowa	9.3	27.0	16.6	4.3	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	35	TA	EGSW
Cedarhurst, N.Y.	5.5	7.9	78.5	1.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	600	None	S
Cedartown, Ga.	9.0	11.1	100.4	3.1	Mgr	C4	4†	4	NP4‡	None	None	ASWX
Centerville, Iowa	8.4	3.3	−4.0	2.5	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	X
Centerville, Pa.	6.3	−2.3	34.9	12.6	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	6	DP	None
Centralia, Wash	7.4	−8.0	6.7	2.5	Com	D3	3	3	NP3	1,800	None	EW
Chariton, Iowa	5.8	7.3	3.7	1.0	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	30	TA	SW
Charles City, Iowa	8.7	8.0	9.4	4.0	Mgr	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	WX
Charleston, Ill	8.2	2.2	21.1	3.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Charleston, Mo	5.2	54.4	−1.6	1.4	Mgr	C1	5	5	P3‡*	1	None	SW
Charlotte, Mich.	5.5	4.5	3.5	4.5	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	100	TK	SWX
Cheboygan, Mich.	5.7	15.2	−12.7	1.9	MC	D1	10†	0	P2‡	None	T	W
Cherokee, Iowa	7.5	15.9	10.6	5.8	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Chester, Ill.	5.1	30.3	35.1	12.5	MC	D4	6†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Chester, S.C.	6.4	15.6	−0.5	3.1	Mgr	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	None	None	WX§
Cheviot, Ohio	9.0	12.4	95.9	1.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	A
Chico, Calif.	*9.3*	16.5	−14.8	5.8	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	X
Childress, Tex	6.5	−9.8	43.2	3.3	MC	D2	6‡	6	NP2‡	90	None	ASW
Chillicothe, Mo	8.0	−2.0	20.6	2.0	MC	D2	5†	1	P2	144	DTAKPL	AEWX§
Chisholm, Minn.	7.5	−9.8	−8.1	3.5	MC	D2	11‡	1	NP2	300	None	AW
Chula Vista, Calif.	*5.1*	32.8	25.2	5.1	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	S
Circleville, Ohio	8.0	8.3	4.5	2.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	108	DTL	SW
Clearfield, Pa	9.4	1.6	8.1	0.6	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Clifton Forge, Va.	*6.5*	−5.5	11.0	1.6	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TA	WX§
Clinton, Ill	6.3	6.9	0.4	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	100	None	Wd
Clinton, Ind	7.1	−10.6	−27.6	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Clinton, Mo	6.0	5.2	12.7	2.9	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	S
Clinton, Okla	6.7	−10.3	289.4	2.0	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	240	None	SWX
Clinton, S.C.	5.7	1.1	50.8	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	180	None	EdSTW
Cloquet, Minn	7.3	7.7	32.3	3.5	MC	D2	5	2	NP2	300	T	W
Coaldale, Pa.	6.2	−11.0	9.2	2.1	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Coalinga, Calif.	5.0	76.3	−4.3	1.6	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	TAK	GdWX§
Coldwater, Mich	7.3	9.0	10.2	3.7	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	None	TK	EW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned an Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Coleman, Tex	6.1	−0.4	111.9	3.3	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	ESW
College Park, Ga	8.2	24.4	82.3	2.8	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEdSW
Collingdale, Pa	8.2	3.9	104.9	1.0	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	300	D	None
Collinsville, Ill	9.8	5.7	−5.3	9.4	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Colorado, Tex	5.2	11.6	164.5	1.5	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	60	TAK	ASW
Colton, Calif	*9.7*	20.9	87.2	4.1	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	EdW
Columbia, Miss	6.1	25.5	71.0	8.0	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	360	KP	W
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	6.0	7.5	89.1	2.6	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	72	None	AWd
Columbus, Neb	7.6	10.6	27.5	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	ASWX
Concord t, Mass.	8.0	6.6	15.7	25.0	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	*	TAKW	EdSW
Concordia, Kan	6.3	8.0	23.1	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	72	T	WX
Conneaut, Ohio	9.4	−3.5	3.7	2.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	Wd
Conway, Ark	5.8	4.5	21.3	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	ESW
Conway, S.C.	5.1	68.2	52.9	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	W
Coos Bay, Ore.*	5.3	—0.5	31.1	1.3	Mgr	D2	7†	7	NP2	120	None	W*
Coral Gables, Fla	8.3	45.6	U	14.5	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡*	600	None	B
Corbin, Ky	7.9	−1.8	135.9	2.3	Com	D4	3	3	P2	1,000	None	EW
Cordele, Ga	7.9	15.2	5.2	2.7	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP5‡	240	None	EdTWX§
Corinth, Miss	7.8	25.7	13.1	1.6	MC	D4	5†	0	NP4	250	P	S
Corona, Calif	*8.8*	24.9	70.0	16.2	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	156	TK	S
Coronado, Calif	*6.9*	27.8	64.9	2.2	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Corry, Pa	6.9	−3.0	−1.0	5.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	None
Corvallis, Ore	8.4	10.6	31.9	2.2	MC	D2	9†	0	P6‡	None	TK	WX
Covington, Va	6.3	−3.6	16.3	0.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	W
Crafton, Pa	7.2	2.3	17.6	2.0	MC	D4	9†	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Creston, Iowa	8.0	−6.8	7.2	5.1	MC	D2	7	2	NP2	56	TA	SW
Crookston, Minn	7.2	13.3	−7.4	3.0	MC	D4	9	1	NP4‡*	48	T	None
Crowley, La	9.5	24.4	25.3	2.0	MC	D4	9†	1	P4	120	P	AS
Crystal City, Tex	6.5	−1.2	....	1.5	Mgr	D2	3	3	NP2	60	None	GdSW
Cuero, Tex	5.5	17.2	27.3	2.3	MC	D4	4†	4	NP2‡	420	None	AEdSWX§
Cullman, Ala	5.1	82.1	12.9	2.5	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	120	None	ESTW
Culver City, Calif	*9.0*	58.3	1027.0	3.5	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	600	DTK	AB
Cushing, Okla	7.7	−17.2	47.0	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	180	None	ESWX§
Daly City, Calif	*9.6*	22.8	107.4	1.1	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	600	TAK	W
Danville, Ky	6.7	0.1	32.0	1.6	MC	D4	12†	0	P2	None	None	SW
Danville, Pa	7.1	−0.9	3.4	1.3	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Darlington, S.C	6.2	12.2	19.0	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	ASW
Dartmouth t, Mass	9.0	2.7	35.2	60.9	RTM	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	None
Dayton, Ky	8.4	−7.6	18.6	1.2	MC	D4	6†	6	P2	72	TAKPL	None
Decatur, Ind	5.9	13.7	8.3	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EW
Decorah, Iowa	5.3	15.8	13.4	2.1	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Defiance, Ohio	9.7	10.5	−0.7	3.6	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
De Kalb, Ill	9.1	7.0	8.6	2.3	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	240	TK	BW
De Land, Fla	7.0	34.2	57.8	4.5	Mgr	D2	5‡	1	NP2	400	None	SWX
Delaware, Ohio	8.9	3.1	−0.9	4.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Delphos, Ohio	5.7	1.3	−1.3	3.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
De Pere, Wis	6.4	15.4	6.9	4.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TAKSL	SW
Depew, N.Y	6.1	−6.9	11.7	4.8	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	400	None	S
Derry t, N.H	5.4	5.2	−4.7	35.0	TM	D1	3	3	P3‡	500	DTKS	.....
De Soto, Mo	5.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	Mgr	C..	8†	0	NP2‡	24	None	W
Des Plaines, Ill	9.5	8.2	154.9	5.2	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	180	TK	W
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	5.0	36.5	7.3	1.9	MC	D2	9†	0	NP2	None	TAK	ESWX
Devils Lake, N.D	6.2	13.8	8.9	1.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	ASTX
Dickinson, N.D	5.8	16.2	21.9	2.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	480	None	ASW
Dobbs Ferry, N.Y	5.9	2.5	30.4	2.2	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	None
Dodge City, Kan	8.5	−15.6	98.8	1.7	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	SW
Douglas, Ariz	8.6	−12.3	−0.9	1.8	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	300	None	SW
Douglas, Ga	5.2	23.0	23.7	3.1	Mgr	D2	3	3	NP2	300	None	EdWd

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
over, Del.	5.5	14.9	18.8	2.0	Mgr	D1	8†	0	NP2‡	None	None	ESW
over, Ohio	9.7	−0.3	19.9	3.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	AEW
owagiac, Mich.	5.0	−9.9	2.0	2.2	MC	D1	6†	0	P2‡	50	TAK	EW
owners Grove, Ill.	9.5	6.1	153.1	5.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W
racut t, Mass.	7.3	6.2	30.9	19.2	TM	D3	3	3	P3‡	400	TAKSW	W
ublin, Ga.	7.8	17.0	−13.3	5.5	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2‡	180	None	W
umont, N.J.	7.6	28.9	131.0	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	300	A	S*
unbar, W.Va.	5.3	25.7	U	1.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P4‡	100	TK	A
uncan, Okla.	9.2	10.1	141.5	1.8	Mgr	C2	4†*	0	P2	300	None	ESWX§
unn, N.C.	5.3	15.3	62.5	4.0	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	240	None	AW
unnellen, N.J.	5.4	4.1	51.7	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	A	S*
upont, Pa.	5.3	2.3	12.8	3.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
u Quoin, Ill.	7.5	−0.1	4.2	2.0	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	SW
urango, Colo.	5.9	9.0	31.2	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP4‡*	None	None	SWX
uryea, Pa.	8.3	−2.6	9.3	5.0	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
agle Pass, Tex.	6.5	27.7	−12.2	3.9	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	375	None	S
asley, S.C.	5.2	6.1	36.9	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	180	None	EdSW
ast Aurora, N.Y.	5.3	9.1	30.0	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	300	None	SW
ast Detroit, Mich.	8.6	44.1	U	4.6	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	250	None	Wd
ast Lansing, Mich.	5.8	33.0	132.3	0.9	Mgr	C2	5†	5	NP4‡	60	None	SW
ast Palestine, Ohio	5.1	−1.8	−9.3	1.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	100	DTL	ESW
ast Peoria, Ill.	6.8	35.4	126.6	4.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
ast Pittsburgh, Pa.	6.1	−2.2	−4.8	0.4	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	A
ast Rochester, N.Y.	6.7	1.0	69.5	1.1	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	SW
ast Rockaway, N.Y.	5.6	29.3	116.5	1.0	MC	D2	5‡	1	P2‡	600	None	None
ast Rutherford, N.J.	7.3	2.7	29.6	6.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S*
ast Stroudsburg, Pa.	6.4	5.0	24.9	2.5	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
dina, Minn.	5.9	86.6	71.2	17.0	MC	D2	5‡*	5	NP3‡	420	TAK	W
dinburg, Tex.	8.7	80.8	242.9	1.6	Mgr	D2	3	3	P2	*	None	SW
dwardsville, Ill.	8.0	28.4	16.8	4.4	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	250	TK	S
dwardsville, Pa.	8.0	−9.6	−2.0	1.2	MC	D4	14†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
ffingham, Ill.	6.2	24.1	23.7	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	None
berton, Ga.	6.2	33.1	−28.2	3.1	MC	D2	5	0	NP2‡	200	None	AEWX
Cerrito, Calif.	*6.1*	58.2	157.1	3.3	MC	C1	5	5	NP4‡	312	DTAK	None
ectra, Tex.	5.6	−16.7	41.5	1.0	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	12	None	ESW
izabethton, Tenn.	8.5	5.2	194.4	1.6	Mgr	C2	7	7	NP4	600	None	EW
k City, Okla.	5.0	11.4	201.4	1.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP4‡	None	T	SW
kins, W.Va.	8.1	10.7	8.2	2.3	MC	D2	10†	0	NP4‡	150	None	WX
lensburg, Wash.	5.9	28.6	16.5	1.5	MC	D4	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	ESW
y, Minn.	6.0	−3.0	25.6	2.6	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	200	None	EdSW
mmaus, Pa.	6.7	4.9	46.9	2.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	W
nglewood, Colo.	9.7	21.3	83.2	2.2	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	72	TK	None
nnis, Tex.	7.1	0.3	−2.1	2.6	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	300	P	SW
phrata, Pa.	6.2	24.3	33.5	1.2	Mgr	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW
therville, Iowa	5.7	14.4	5.1	4.2	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	30	TA	ABESW
na, Pa.	7.2	−3.6	18.2	0.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
ufaula, Ala.	6.3	20.4	5.4	1.0	MC	D4	8	0	NP4	120	None	TWX§
unice, La.	5.2	45.7	9.9	4.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	P	GdS
veleth, Minn.	6.9	−8.7	3.9	4.7	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	ASTWX
xeter t, N.H.	5.4	10.8	5.8	...	TM	..1	3	3	P3‡	400	TKS	None
xeter, Pa.	5.8	1.4	37.1	5.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
irbury, Neb.	6.3	1.8	13.5	1.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	EW
irfield, Iowa	6.8	2.3	11.3	2.4	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	24	TA	SW
ir Lawn, N.J.	9.0	50.5	U	5.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	W
irmont, Minn.	7.0	26.6	19.2	2.1	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4	120	None	ESW
irview, N.J.	8.8	−3.3	85.7	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	S
lls City, Neb.	6.1	6.2	17.4	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	100	TK	AEWd
yetteville, Ark.	*8.2*	11.1	37.9	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	78	TKL	SWX

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Ferguson, Mo........	5.7	50.7	102.7	4.5	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	120	P	None
Fitzgerald, Ga.......	7.4	15.2	−6.7	2.0	MC	D2	9†	5	NP2‡	24	None	EdW
Flagstaff, Ariz........	5.1	30.6	22.1	1.8	MC	C2	6†	6	NP2	None	None	WX
Flat River, Mo.......	5.4	U	U	1.2	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	240	None	None
Flora, Ill............	5.5	24.6	23.5	2.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	ESW
Ford City, Pa........	5.8	−5.4	9.3	1.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Forest City, N.C.....	5.0	23.7	76.0	3.1	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Forest Hills, Pa......	5.2	15.4	U	1.5	MC	D4	7†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Forrest City, Ark.....	5.7	24.1	36.0	2.3	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	AEW
Ft. Atkinson, Wis....	6.2	6.2	17.9	2.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	ASW
Fort Lee, N.J........	9.5	8.1	52.0	3.1	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	500	A	S
Fort Pierce, Fla......	8.0	67.4	127.1	17.1	Mgr	D1	4†	0	NP2‡	560	None	EPW
Forty Fort, Pa.......	6.3	1.1	83.7	1.4	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Frackville, Pa........	8.0	L	43.7	1.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Franklin, Ind........	6.3	10.2	14.3	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	AS
Franklin t, Mass.....	7.3	3.9	8.2	26.4	TM	H1	3	3	NP1	100	DTAKW	SW
Franklin, N.H.......	6.7	2.6	4.1	14.4	Mgr	D1	9†	0	P3‡	None	None	AS
Franklin, Pa.........	9.9	−3.0	2.8	2.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	600	CT	SW
Frederick, Okla......	5.1	11.8	19.5	1.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	120	TKSP	SWX
Fredonia, N.Y.......	5.7	−1.3	−3.9	6.0	MC	D1	5†	5	P2‡	600	None	EdSW
Freehold, N.J........	7.0	0.8	44.6	1.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	SW
Freeland, Pa.........	6.6	−7.1	6.5	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	D	W
Frostburg, Md.......	7.7	37.1	−7.1	1.8	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2	300	None	W
Fulton, Mo..........	8.3	35.8	9.1	4.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	EGdSWX
Gaffney, S.C.........	7.6	11.9	34.8	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	150	None	EdSWX
Gainesville, Tex......	9.7	8.3	3.1	3.9	MC	D2	10†	10	NP2‡	1	TAKPL	ESW
Galion, Ohio.........	8.7	13.2	4.1	3.4	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	138	DTL	STW
Gallipolis, Ohio......	7.8	10.2	17.1	3.4	Mgr	C..	3	3	NP4	None	None	W
Gallup, N.M.........	7.0	17.5	52.9	1.5	MC	C4	5	5	P4‡	None	T	EdSW
Gardena, Calif.......	*5.9*	−63.0	152.2	3.0	MC	H4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Garden City, Kan....	6.3	2.7	59.1	2.7	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdWX
Gardiner, Me........	6.0	7.8	2.4	14.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	None	None	None
Georgetown, S.C.....	5.6	9.4	11.0	1.0	MC	D2	5	0	P2	...	None	ESW
Gettysburg, Pa.......	5.9	5.9	25.8	2.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Girard, Ohio.........	9.8	—L	50.4	3.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	AW
Glasgow, Ky.........	5.8	15.3	97.0	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	NP2	24	None	W
Glassport, Pa........	8.7	4.3	20.6	1.5	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Glencoe, Ill..........	6.8	8.4	86.2	4.7	Mgr	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	W
Glen Ellyn, Ill.......	8.1	4.9	169.4	5.6	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	36	K	SW
Glen Ridge, N.J......	7.3	−0.4	59.4	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	WdS*
Glen Rock, N.J......	5.2	18.5	100.3	2.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	AT	S
Globe, Ariz..........	6.1	−14.2	1.6	2.5	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	300	None	SW
Goose Creek, Tex....	*6.9*	33.0	U	1.5	Mgr	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	204	None	SW
Grafton, W.Va........	7.4	−4.0	−9.2	2.2	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4‡	60	None	W
Graham, Tex........	5.2	3.9	95.8	1.9	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	120	None	SWX§
Grand Haven, Mich..	8.8	5.4	15.8	5.3	Mgr	D1	5‡	5	NP2‡	50	T	ESWX§
Grandview Hgts., Ohio	7.0	9.5	436.5	1.2	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	T	None
Grants Pass, Ore.....	6.0	29.2	48.1	4.0	Mgr	D2	8†	0	P4‡	None	T	SW
Grass Valley, Calif...	5.7	49.4	−4.7	1.5	MC	C4	3	3	NP4	120	FT	SW
Gt. Barrington t, Mass.	5.8	−1.9	−6.0	45.7	TM	C1	3	3	P1	500	DTAKW	W*
Great Bend, Kan.....	9.0	63.0	24.4	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	60	T	A
Great Neck, N.Y.....	6.2	53.5	U	1.3	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	S
Greeneville, Tenn.....	6.8	22.4	46.9	3.7	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	240	None	ESW
Greensburg, Ind......	6.1	6.4	6.7	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	SW
Greenville, Ala.......	5.1	27.4	14.8	4.0	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	100	None	SWT
Greenville, Mich.....	5.3	12.5	9.9	4.0	MC	D1	6†	6	P2‡	50	TAK	W
Greenville, Ohio......	7.7	10.1	0.3	2.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	132	DTL	SW
Greenville, Pa........	8.1	−5.6	6.5	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SX

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern- ment	Selec- tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou- sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council- men		
renada, Miss	5.8	34.1	27.2	2.1	MC	D4	6†	2	P4	300	KP	Wd
rinnell, Iowa	5.2	5.3	−7.7	2.2	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	40	TA	SW
rosse Pointe, Mich	6.2	19.4	148.2	1.1	MC	D2	6†	6	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
r. Pte. Farms, Mich.	7.2	104.0	114.3	2.7	MC	D1	6†	6	NP2‡	None	TAK	W
rove City, Pa	6.3	2.3	24.5	1.6	Mgr	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW
uttenberg, N.J	6.2	−5.1	−2.8	2.2	MC	D2	6‡	6	P2‡	500	None	None
addonfield, N.J	9.7	10.0	56.9	2.7	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	900	None	SW
addon Heights, N.J.	5.6	3.0	82.8	2.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	TA	AS
aledon, N.J	5.3	10.2	40.1	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
amburg, N.Y	5.5	15.3	48.5	1.2	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	400	None	SW
amlet, N.C	5.1	6.5	26.1	1.7	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2	60	None	None
ammond, La	6.0	−0.6	57.5	4.0	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,500	None	ASW
ammonton, N.J	7.7	0.2	19.3	42.5	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	72	TS	SW
ampton, Va	5.9	−7.6	4.0	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	100	TA	A
ancock, Mich	5.6	−4.2	−23.0	1.7	MC	D1	8†	0	NP2‡	50	TK	Wd
anford, Calif	*8.2*	17.1	19.4	2.0	MC	C4	4†*	4	NP4‡	200	TK	ASX§
apeville, Ga	5.1	19.8	59.0	4.0	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2‡	300	None	W
arlan, Ky	5.1	18.4	63.5	1.0	MC	D4	7†	7	P2	90	None	W
arriman, Tenn	5.6	22.5	14.2	2.0	MC	D2	6	6	NP2	60	TKPL	Ed
arrisonburg, Va	*8.8*	21.2	23.1	2.5	MC	D4	9	0	NP4‡	180	TA	ESW
artford City, Ind	6.9	5.0	7.0	2.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	SW
artsville, S.C.	5.4	6.6	39.8	1.5	MC	D2	6†	..	NP2	None	None	SWdX§
asbrouck Hgts., N.J.	6.7	18.7	95.4	1.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
astings, Mich	5.2	−1.0	1.7	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAK	W
astings, Minn	5.7	11.3	11.3	8.5	Mgr	D2	7‡	1	NP2	None	None	W
astings-on-Hud, N.Y.	7.1	−0.6	28.4	2.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
averstraw, N.Y	5.9	5.1	7.6	1.9	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	S
avre, Mont	6.4	0.9	17.4	1.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	72	T	WX
awthorne, Calif	*8.3*	25.3	U	2.0	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	WX§
ays, Kan	6.4	38.2	45.9	1.5	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	50	None	SWX§
ayward, Calif	*6.7*	21.8	58.6	2.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
azard, Ky	7.4	5.4	61.5	2.7	Mgr	D4	5‡	5	NP4	500	None	AW
elena, Ark	8.5	2.8	−8.7	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	240	TKL	SWX
enderson, N.C	7.6	20.5	21.5	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	75	None	SW
enderson, Tex	6.4	119.5	29.0	5.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	AW
endersonville, N.C	5.4	6.1	36.3	2.2	MC	D2	4†	4	P4‡	120	None	W
enryetta, Okla	6.9	−10.3	30.7	2.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	120	TKSP	ASW
erkimer, N.Y	9.6	−7.9	−0.1	2.3	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	ESW
ermosa Beach, Calif.	*7.2*	50.1	106.1	1.4	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
errin, Ill	9.3	−3.7	−11.6	2.7	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	144	TK	WS
ighland Park, N.J	9.0	3.6	78.6	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
illsboro, Tex	7.8	−0.3	12.5	4.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	72	A	SW
illsdale, Mich	6.4	8.2	7.7	2.3	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	50	TAK	EWX
ingham t, Mass	8.0	20.2	18.8	18.7	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	750	TAKW	Ed
insdale, Ill	7.3	6.0	71.3	3.1	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	EW
inton, W.Va	5.8	−12.6	70.1	3.9	MC	D2	4†	4	P2	25	None	None
obart, Ind	7.2	23.8	67.3	8.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	240	TK	None
obart, Okla	5.2	3.9	69.7	1.3	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	180	TKSP	SWX§
oldenville, Okla	6.6	−8.8	147.9	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	56	TKSP	ASW
ollidaysburg, Pa	5.9	−1.0	46.6	1.9	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
ollidays Cove, W.Va.	6.1	37.0	269.3	0.4	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	100	None	Wd
ollywood, Fla	6.2	117.5	U	24.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2	600	None	SW
omewood, Ala	7.4	21.1	U	3.7	MC	D4	11	11	NP4	120	None	None
onesdale, Pa	5.7	3.6	99.2	4.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
oopeston, Ill	5.4	−4.1	3.0	1.2	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
ope, Ark	7.5	24.4	25.4	2.9	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	180	TKL	AESWX
opewell, Va	*8.7*	−23.8	710.8	4.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	480	TA	A
ouma, La	9.1	38.6	26.6	1.5	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	450	P	EGdSW

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
Hudson t, Mass.	8.0	−5.0	11.3	12.5	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	150	TAK	SW
Hudson Falls, N.Y.	6.7	3.2	11.9	1.7	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	200	None	SW
Hugo, Okla.	5.9	12.1	−17.2	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TKP	W
Humboldt, Tenn.	5.2	11.9	17.9	1.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	50	None	EdWX
Huntingdon, Pa.	7.2	−5.1	7.2	1.2	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Huntsville, Tex.	5.1	1.6	7.2	1.5	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	12	TK	SWX§
Hyattsville, Md.	6.6	54.2	59.4	2.2	MC	D4	7‡	1	NP4‡	300	None	None
Ilion, N.Y.	8.9	−9.8	−2.7	2.4	MC	D1	5‡	5	P2‡	250	TA	EdSW
Inkster, Mich.	7.0	58.6	U	7.5	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2	300	TK	W
Int'l. Falls, Minn.	5.6	11.7	46.1	1.2	MC	D2	7	1	NP2‡	52	TK	Wd
Iola, Kan.	7.2	1.2	−15.9	1.4	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AEGdSWX
Ionia, Mich.	6.4	−2.6	−5.4	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	40	TK	W
Ipswich t, Mass.	6.3	13.4	−9.7	34.2	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKW	AEW
Ishpeming, Mich.	9.5	2.7	−12.0	8.7	Mgr	C3	9†	9	NP3	100	None	W
Jackson, La.	5.4	35.8	70.9	4.0	MC	D1	5†	5	NP4	None	None	GdW
Jackson, Ohio	6.3	6.3	13.7	2.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	48	DTL	AEdS
Jacksonville, Tex.	7.2	6.9	81.3	4.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	ASWX§
Jamestown, N.D.	8.8	7.4	23.5	9.7	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	120	T	ASWX
Jasper, Ala.	6.8	28.7	63.7	2.4	Com	C3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	ASW
Jasper, Ind.	5.0	29.1	53.8	0.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EW
Jenkins, Ky.	9.4	11.4	79.8	11.8	MC	H2	4†	4	NP2	....	None	None
Jenkintown, Pa.	5.0	4.7	42.5	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Jennings, La.	7.3	81.9	5.5	2.1	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,500	None	W
Jersey Shore, Pa.	5.4	−6.0	−5.3	1.2	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Johnston City, Ill.	5.4	−9.0	−16.5	1.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
Junction City, Kan.	8.5	14.9	−1.7	1.6	Mgr	C	3	3	NP2‡	1,200	None	W
Kalispell, Mont.	8.2	35.3	18.4	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	144	T	SWX§
Kane, Pa.	6.1	−1.6	−14.4	2.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Kaukauna, Wis.	7.4	12.2	10.6	3.0	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	255	TAKL	ESW
Kearney, Neb.	9.6	12.5	11.3	4.0	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	WX§
Kelso, Wash.	6.7	7.8	181.0	3.4	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	WX§
Kendallville, Ind.	5.4	−0.1	3.1	1.6	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	ESWX
Kennett, Mo.	6.3	53.5	14.0	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	48	TAPL	ESW
Kent, Ohio	8.6	2.5	18.5	3.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	200	DTL	SW
Kenton, Ohio	7.6	7.4	−8.1	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	50	DTL	W
Kerrville, Tex.	5.6	22.6	93.2	2.5	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2	None	None	GSW
Keyport, N.J.	5.1	4.2	11.9	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	SW
Keyser, W.Va.	6.2	−1.1	4.1	1.1	MC	D2	3	3	NP2‡	350	None	Wd
Kilgore, Tex.	6.7	U	U	1.9	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	ASW
Kingsford, Mich.	5.8	4.4	U	4.2	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	250	None	AWd
Kings Mountain, N.C.	6.5	16.2	1.1	3.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP2	60	None	EdW
Kingsville, Tex.	7.8	14.2	42.9	1.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	720	None	SW
Kittanning, Pa.	7.6	−3.3	9.2	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Knoxville, Iowa	6.9	47.7	33.3	2.4	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	SW
Kulpmont, Pa.	6.2	0.6	30.4	0.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
La Grande, Ore.	7.7	−7.5	16.4	2.4	Mgr	C2	3	3	NP2	480	None	SWX
La Junta, Colo.	7.0	−2.1	44.9	2.1	Mgr	C2	6†	1	NP2	None	None	ESW
Lake City, Fla.	5.8	32.2	32.2	3.8	MC	D2	5‡	0	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Lake Forest, Ill.	6.9	5.1	79.2	14.7	MC	D1	8†	0	NP2‡	None	T	W
Lake Wales, Fla.	5.0	47.7	327.3	4.6	MC	D2	5	5	NP2‡	300	AK	None
Lake Worth, Fla.	7.4	24.7	437.1	4.7	Mgr	D2	5‡	1	NP2	300	None	AEW
Lamesa, Tex.	6.0	71.1	197.0	2.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
Lancaster, N.Y.	7.2	2.8	16.2	2.7	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2‡	480	None	SWd
Lanett, Ala.	6.1	18.0	4.6	1.2	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	150	None	EdWd
Lansdale, Pa.	9.3	11.2	77.2	2.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW*
Lansford, Pa.	8.7	−9.6	0.1	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Lapeer, Mich.	5.4	7.1	6.0	3.9	Mgr	D1	3†	3	NP3‡	120	None	W
Larchmont, N.Y.	6.0	13.0	114.0	1.1	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
arksville, Pa.	8.5	−9.2	−1.2	3.9	MC	D4	7†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
as Cruces, N.M.	8.4	44.3	46.4	4.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P4‡*	None	T	GdW
as Vegas, Nev.	8.4	63.1	124.2	14.0	Mgr	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	K	ASX§
as Vegas City, N.M.	5.9	25.9	9.6	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	None	None	X
as Vegas t, N.M.	6.4	46.7	12.2	2.7	MC	D2	4†	0	P2‡	None	TK	None
aurens, S.C.	6.9	26.7	17.6	4.9	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2	180	None	EdSTW
aurinburg, N.C.	5.7	72.6	25.3	2.3	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	60	None	EdSW
awrenceville, Ill.	6.2	−1.4	24.1	1.6	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	100	TK	S
ead, S.D.	7.5	31.2	14.4	1.4	Com	D5	3	3	NP5‡	1,000	None	None
ebanon, Ind.	6.5	1.3	3.0	1.6	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EdSW
ebanon, Mo.	5.0	41.1	25.1	2.7	Mgr	C1	5	5	P4‡	None	None	ESWX
ebanon t, N.H.	7.6	7.3	14.8	37.2	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	300	TKSPW	AWdX
ebanon, Tenn.	6.0	27.8	14.0	2.2	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2	60	None	EdSW
ehighton, Pa.	6.6	1.9	6.4	1.1	Mgr	D4	9	0	P4‡	None	D	AEdW
e Mars, Iowa	5.4	11.8	2.2	3.7	MC	D2	5†	2	P2	50	TA	None
enoir, N.C.	7.6	16.3	75.7	3.9	MC	D2	7†	7	NP2	None	None	SWX*
eonia, N.J.	5.8	7.7	79.6	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
ewistown, Mont.	5.9	9.6	−12.5	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	144	T	SWX
exington, Mo.	5.3	16.2	−2.1	1.3	MC	H4	8†	0	NP2‡	150	TAPL	AX§
inton, Ind.	6.3	23.2	−13.2	1.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EGSW
itchfield, Ill.	7.0	6.6	6.4	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
ittle Falls, Minn.	6.0	20.6	−8.8	4.2	MC	D2	9	1	NP2	100	TA	W
ivingston, Mont.	6.6	3.9	1.3	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	144	T	AWX§
ockhart, Tex.	5.0	14.9	17.0	3.7	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	EdSW
ockland, Ohio	5.6	−1.8	42.3	1.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
ogan, Ohio	6.2	1.6	10.7	1.3	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	48	DTL	W
ogan, W.Va.	5.2	17.5	46.6	1.0	MC	D2	5†	5	P2	60	None	None
ombard, Ill.	7.1	14.2	364.5	4.7	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	W
ong Beach, N.Y.	9.0	55.3	1959.6	2.0	Mgr	C	5	5	NP2	None	None	SW
ongmeadow t, Mass.	5.8	30.5	69.5	69.5	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	500	DTAKW	AWd
ongmont, Colo.	7.4	22.8	3.1	1.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	200	TK	AESW
oveland, Colo.	6.1	11.6	8.7	1.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	300	TK	AESW
udington, Mich.	8.7	−2.2	1.0	2.5	Mgr	D2	8†	3	NP2‡*	120	TK	SW
udlow, Ky.	6.2	−4.6	41.5	0.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2	78	TAKPL	Wd
udlow t, Mass.	8.2	−7.8	18.8	27.0	RTM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	S
ufkin, Tex.	9.6	30.9	49.9	4.0	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX§
umberton, N.C.	5.8	40.2	53.3	2.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	60	None	EdWX
uzerne, Pa.	7.1	1.9	15.9	0.7	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
cAdoo, Pa.	5.1	2.1	12.1	0.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
cComb, Miss.	9.9	−1.6	29.4	4.1	MC	D2	6†	3	NP2	300	AP	ASW
cCook, Neb.	6.2	−7.1	55.4	5.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TK	AWX§
cKinney, Tex.	8.6	17.1	9.4	2.5	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	300	None	W
cPherson, Kan.	7.2	17.0	33.8	2.3	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	None	AESWX§
acomb, Ill.	8.8	3.0	26.7	1.6	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	240	TAKL	SW
adera, Calif.	6.5	38.3	35.5	2.2	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
adison, Ill.	7.8	1.6	53.3	2.5	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	260	TK	None
adison, Ind.	6.9	6.0	−2.7	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
adison, N.J.	7.9	6.2	35.5	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	T	EdSW*
adison, S.D.	5.0	17.0	3.5	2.2	Mgr	C2	9	0	NP3‡*	None	None	AESWX
adisonville, Ky.	8.2	18.8	37.3	2.2	MC	D4	6†	0	P2	156	None	EdSW
alone, N.Y.	8.7	1.0	14.6	2.0	MC	D2	5	5	P2‡	200	None	SW
alvern, Ark.	5.3	3.4	32.4	3.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	24	TKL	BSW
alverne, N.Y.	5.2	128.4	U	1.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
andan, N.D.	6.7	32.7	16.2	4.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	None	AW
anhattan Beach, Cal.	6.4	238.3	120.1	4.0	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
anistee, Mich.	8.7	7.6	16.7	2.8	Mgr	C1	7	7	NP2‡	None	A	ASWX
anistique, Mich.	5.4	3.9	−18.5	3.1	Mgr	H2	5	5	NP4‡	50	None	W
ansfield t, Mass.	6.5	2.6	1.7	19.9	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EdSW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
Manville, N.J.	6.1	11.5	U	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Maple Heights, Ohio	6.7	13.1	243.5	5.0	MC	D2	7†	0	NP2	450	DT	B
Marianna, Fla	5.1	50.6	34.9	3.1	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2‡	125	None	ASTX
Marietta, Ga	8.7	13.5	23.4	5.5	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	50	None	EdSW
Marion, Ill	9.3	2.4	−5.7	2.9	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SW
Marion, S.C	5.7	16.8	26.4	1.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	65	None	W
Marion, Va	5.2	24.6	27.8	1.1	MC	D2	7†	7	NP4‡	24	AK	SW
Marlin, Tex	6.5	22.6	23.9	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	120	TAKPL	SW
Marshall, Mich	5.3	4.7	17.5	2.5	Com	...	4	4	NP4	..	None	EWX§
Marshall, Mo	8.5	5.3	55.8	2.6	Mgr	C..	8†	0	P2‡	180	None	SW
Marshfield, Ore	(See Coos Bay, Oregon)											
Martinez, Calif	*7.4*	12.4	70.3	3.1	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	PWd
Martinsville, Ind	5.0	0.9	1.4	0.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Marysville, Calif	*6.6*	15.3	5.5	2.2	MC	C1	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	None
Maryville, Mo	5.7	9.2	10.5	2.6	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	300	None	W
Maryville, Tenn	5.6	13.1	32.6	1.4	Com	D2	3†	3	NP2	108	None	EdW
Mayfield, Ky	8.6	5.4	24.2	1.8	MC	D4	6†	0	NP2	106	TPL	AEdW
Maynard t, Mass	6.8	−4.8	1.0	5.7	TM	C1	3	3	NP1	300	TAKW	SW
Maysville, Ky	6.6	0.2	7.4	0.9	Com	D4	3	3	NP2	1,000	None	None
Mechanicsburg, Pa	5.7	1.1	20.5	1.6	Mgr	D4	5†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mechanicville, N.Y	7.4	−6.0	−3.0	1.0	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	500*	None	SW
Media, Pa	5.4	−0.4	30.7	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SW
Medina, N.Y	5.9	−3.3	1.0	3.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	200	A	W
Menomonie, Wis	6.6	17.6	9.6	9.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	208	None	W
Mercedes, Tex	7.6	15.4	93.6	1.0	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	120	None	ASW
Merrill, Wis	8.7	3.0	4.8	5.2	MC	D2	16	0	NP2	..	TAKSL	WX§
Mesa, Ariz	7.2	94.7	22.2	1.8	MC	C2	7	7	P4‡	100	None	EdGdW
Metropolis, Ill	6.3	12.7	10.2	1.4	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	EWX
Metuchen, N.J	6.6	14.1	83.4	3.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Mexia, Tex	6.4	−2.6	88.9	3.9	Mgr	C1	4†	4	NP2‡	1	None	ASW
Mexico, Mo	9.1	9.2	37.9	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	S
Miami, Okla	8.3	3.5	18.6	0.7	Com	D2	4†	4	P2	100	None	ESW
Miamisburg, Ohio	5.5	0.5	25.9	5.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	90	DTL	EW
Middleborought, Mass.	9.0	4.9	1.8	68.0	Mgr	C3	5	5	NP3‡	None	TA	EdGdW
Middletown, Pa	7.0	15.8	2.8	1.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	AEd
Midland, Pa	6.4	6.1	10.2	1.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Midland, Tex	9.4	70.5	205.5	4.0	Mgr	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	ASWX§
Miles City, Mont	7.3	1.9	−9.6	1.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	72	T	WX
Millbury t, Mass	7.0	0.4	23.1	15.8	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400	DTAKSW	None
Milledgeville, Ga	6.8	22.5	19.8	5.1	MC	D2	6†	6	NP4‡	180	None	W
Millvale, Pa	7.8	−4.3	1.7	0.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Milton, Pa	8.3	−2.8	−1.0	3.9	Mgr	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Minden, La	6.7	18.7	−17.9	3.9	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	360	P	ESW
Mineral Wells, Tex	6.3	5.3	−24.1	4.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2‡	2,400	AKPL	ASWX
Minersville, Pa	8.7	−7.5	19.7	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Mingo Junction, Ohio.	5.2	3.2	9.1	1.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Mission, Tex	6.0	16.8	33.1	1.1	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2	240	None	STW
Monaca, Pa	7.1	52.1	20.9	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Monmouth, Ill	9.1	5.0	6.8	3.7	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	168	TK	SWX§
Monongahela City, Pa.	8.8	1.7	−0.1	1.8	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	None
Monroe, N.C	6.5	6.1	49.4	2.5	MC	D2	3†	3	P2	360	None	EdSW
Monroe, Wis	6.2	23.3	4.7	1.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAKL	SW
Montague t, Mass	7.6	−6.2	5.3	35.3	TM	C3	3	3	P3‡	*	TAK	WB*
Montebello, Calif	*8.0*	45.8	U	7.2	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Monterey Park, Calif.	*8.5*	−6.7	67.1	5.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Montevideo, Minn	5.2	20.9	−2.3	3.5	Mgr	D2	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	ISWX
Montpelier, Vt	8.0	2.2	10.0	8.5	Mgr	D1	6†	0	NP2‡	None	DTAK	WX*
Mooresville, N.C	6.7	18.9	30.2	2.1	MC	D2	9†	0	NP2	30	None	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930-40	1920-30				Total	At Large				
oorhead, Minn.	9.5	24.0	33.8	4.8	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	200	TL	ESW
organ City, La.	7.0	16.4	10.2	1.3	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	60	None	EPSW
organton, N.C.	7.7	27.8	109.3	3.9	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2	24	None	EdSWX*
orris, Ill.	6.1	10.4	23.6	2.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	120	TK	W
orristown, Tenn. . . .	8.1	10.2	24.3	2.7	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	240	TK	EdW
orrisville, Pa.	5.5	2.3	47.5	1.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
oscow, Idaho.	6.0	34.4	13.1	1.7	MC	D2	6†	0	NP4‡	300	TK	SW
ount Airy, N.C.	6.3	4.0	27.2	1.9	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2	200	None	TW
ount Carmel, Ill. . . .	7.0	−2.0	−4.3	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	BWd
ount Kisco, N.Y. . .	5.9	15.9	29.8	2.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	AW
ount Oliver, Pa.	7.0	−1.3	26.8	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
ount Pleasant, Mich.	8.4	61.4	8.1	3.4	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	WX§
ount Pleasant, Pa. .	5.8	−0.8	0.1	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
ount Vernon, Ind. . .	5.6	12.0	−4.7	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	GWX
urfreesboro, Tenn. . .	9.5	19.8	48.9	2.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	EdSW
urphysboro, Ill.	9.0	9.7	−23.6	1.4	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	180	TK	None
urray, Utah.	5.7	11.0	12.8	7.7	Com	D2	3	3	NP4‡	1,200	D	EW
acogdoches, Tex. . . .	7.5	32.5	60.4	3.1	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	SWX§
anty-Glo, Pa.	6.2	11.1	11.3	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
apa, Calif.	7.7	20.2	−4.7	1.7	MC	D5	5‡	5	NP5‡	None	None	WP§
aperville, Ill.	5.3	3.0	33.6	1.4	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	EdSW
arberth, Pa.	5.2	11.7	26.1	0.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
atchitoches, La.	6.8	49.8	34.2	2.0	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	600	None	ESW
avasota, Tex.	6.1	19.7	1.3	4.0	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2	120	None	S
azareth, Pa.	5.7	3.9	28.4	1.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
ebraska City, Neb. .	7.3	1.5	15.1	2.3	Com	C2	3	3	NP2	900	None	AEGdWd
egaunee, Mich.	6.8	4.0	−11.7	14.0	MC	D1	11‡	11	NP2‡	None	TK	EdW
elsonville, Ohio.	5.4	0.9	−17.4	1.8	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	120	DTL	EW
eosho, Mo.	5.3	18.6	13.0	2.1	Mgr	D4	7‡	7	NP4‡	100	None	ASWX§
evada, Mo.	8.2	9.8	4.3	3.6	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	X
ewark, N.Y.	9.6	26.1	9.8	3.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	SW
ewberry, S.C.	7.5	2.9	23.8	3.1	MC	D2	6	0	P2	420	None	EdSW
ew Boston, Ohio. . . .	6.0	1.6	23.1	0.7	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	None
ew Braunfels, Tex. . .	7.0	11.8	73.9	4.4	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	1,500	None	EdSW
ew Brighton, Pa. . . .	9.6	−3.2	6.3	1.2	Mgr	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
ewman, Ga.	7.2	12.5	−9.3	3.1	MC	D2	8†	8	NP2‡	100	None	AEdSW
ewport t, N.H.	5.3	13.8	13.4	. . .	TM	1	3	3	P3‡	600	DTKSP	AW
ewton, N.J.	5.5	2.4	30.9	3.9	TM	C1	3	3	P3‡	400	AK	SW
ewton, N.C.	5.4	23.1	45.4	3.9	MC	D1	6†	6	NP2	120	None	EdSW
ew Ulm, Minn.	8.7	19.6	8.3	7.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	250	TK	EGdSW
oblesville, Ind.	5.6	15.9	1.1	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
ogales, Ariz.	5.1	−14.5	−29.0	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	None	None	ASWX
ormal, Ill.	7.0	3.2	31.6	4.0	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	72	K	W
orthampton, Pa. . . .	9.6	−2.2	5.2	2.5	Mgr	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
. Andover t, Mass. . .	7.5	8.1	11.1	27.3	TM	C1	3	3	NP1	296	DTAKS	W
orth Arlington, N.J. .	9.9	19.9	367.6	2.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	SWd
orth Chicago, Ill. . . .	8.5	L	45.0	1.8	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	360	TK	W
. College Hill, Ohio. .	5.2	26.4	274.9	1.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	140	DTL	None
orth Pelham, N.Y. . .	5.1	3.3	105.0	0.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
. Tarrytown, N.Y. . .	8.8	18.7	25.1	1.9	MC	D2	6†	6	P2‡	600	None	SWd
orwalk, Ohio.	8.2	5.6	5.4	5.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
orwich, N.Y.	8.7	3.8	1.3	2.2	MC	D2	6†	0	P4‡	300	A	None
yack, N.Y.	5.2	−3.4	21.3	0.6	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
akmont, Pa.	6.3	3.9	33.6	1.3	Mgr	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	W
akwood, Ohio.	7.7	17.8	340.9	2.8	Mgr	C. .	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	W
cala, Fla.	9.0	23.4	48.2	4.1	Mgr	D2	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	ESWX
conto, Wis.	5.4	6.6	2.2	6.5	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	60	TAKL	AW
dessa, Tex.	9.6	297.7	U	3.7	Mgr	D2	5†	1	NP2‡	360	None	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned an Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
Oelwein, Iowa........	7.8	L	4.5	2.6	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	SWX
Old Town, Me.......	7.7	5.8	4.5	41.2	Mgr	C1	7	7	P3‡	None	None	X§
Olney, Ill...........	7.8	27.5	36.7	4.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Olyphant, Pa........	9.3	−13.9	5.0	5.0	MC	D4	4†	0	P4‡	None	C	E
Opelika, Ala.........	8.5	37.9	24.1	6.0	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	EW
Opelousas, La........	8.0	42.6	42.0	2.5	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	300	P	ESW
Orange, Calif........	*7.9*	−1.3	63.9	3.6	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	DTAK	WS*
Orange t, Mass.......	5.6	4.6	−0.5	35.0	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKW	AW
Orange, Tex..........	7.5	−3.6	−14.1	2.1	MC	D2	4†	0	P2‡	48	None	S
Oregon City, Ore.....	6.1	6.3	1.3	1.5	Mgr	C6	2†	2	NP6‡	None	None	W
Owatonna, Minn.....	8.7	13.6	5.5	7.9	MC	D2	7	2	NP2‡*	30	TK	EGdSW
Owego, N.Y.........	5.1	6.9	14.3	2.7	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	300	TA	None
Oxnard, Calif........	*8.5*	35.5	42.3	2.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	300	TKL	SWd
Pacific Grove, Calif...	*6.2*	12.4	86.9	1.9	Mgr	D2	7‡	7	NP4‡	None	TAK	None
Palatka, Fla.........	7.1	9.8	27.4	4.7	Mgr	D1	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	WX§
Palisades Park, N.J...	8.1	15.2	168.3	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	None
Palmer t, Mass......	9.1	−4.5	−3.2	31.3	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	550	DTAKW	None
Palmerton, Pa.......	7.5	−2.6	7.1	2.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Palmyra, N.J........	5.2	4.2	U	2.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Palmyra, Pa.........	5.2	19.7	20.0	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Pana, Ill............	6.0	2.2	−4.7	1.0	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	120	TK	ASW
Paragould, Ark.......	7.1	18.7	−0.5	3.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	96	TKL	ESW
Paris, Ill............	9.3	11.8	10.0	2.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Paris, Ky............	6.7	7.9	−1.7	1.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Paris, Tenn..........	6.4	−21.7	72.6	1.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4*	1	None	AEdW
Pascagoula, Miss.....	5.9	36.0	−28.7	6.0	Com	D4	3	3	P4	3,000	None	GdPSW
Patchogue, N.Y......	7.2	4.7	70.2	2.5	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	PS
Paulsboro, N.J.......	7.0	−1.5	63.6	2.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	GSW
Pauls Valley, Okla....	5.1	20.5	14.6	1.7	Mgr	C2	5†	5	NP2	None	TKEPL	WX
Pawhuska, Okla......	5.4	−8.2	−7.5	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	260	None	ESWX§
Pelham Manor, N.Y..	5.3	8.0	179.8	1.3	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	AP
Pendleton, Ore.......	8.8	33.6	−3.2	3.0	Mgr	D2	8†	0	P4‡	240	None	ASW§X
Penns Grove, N.J....	6.5	10.1	−2.7	2.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	300	TA	None
Penn Yan, N.Y......	5.3	−0.4	18.0	1.0	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	240	None	ESW
Perry, Iowa..........	6.0	1.6	4.2	2.4	MC	D2	5	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Perry, Okla..........	5.0	19.9	33.4	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	125	TK	ESW
Peru, Ill.............	9.0	−1.5	2.8	2.4	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	52	TK	ESW
Petaluma, Calif......	*8.0*	−2.6	32.4	2.5	Mgr	D4	7‡	7	NP4	60	None	S
Petoskey, Mich......	6.0	4.9	13.3	4.0	Mgr	D1	5‡	1	NP2‡	100	TK	EPSW
Picayune, Miss.......	5.1	9.2	89.5	3.7	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	54	KP	Gd
Picher, Okla.........	5.8	−24.8	−19.7	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	None	TKSP	SW
Piedmont, Calif......	*9.9*	5.7	118.0	1.8	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	None
Pitcairn, Pa.........	6.3	−0.1	10.1	0.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	E
Pitman, N.J..........	5.5	1.8	59.9	4.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Pittsburg, Calif......	*9.5*	−0.9	103.8	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Plainview, Tex.......	8.3	−6.5	121.5	3.9	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	240	K	W
Plant City, Fla.......	7.5	10.2	82.4	3.2	Mgr	H1	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	GW
Plaquemine, La......	5.0	−1.5	10.6	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	None	EdGdW
Plymouth, Ind.......	5.7	8.0	21.9	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	240	TK	W
Plymouth, Mich......	5.4	19.5	56.9	1.8	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	175	None	W
Pontiac, Ill..........	9.6	15.9	24.1	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	200	TK	BS
Portage, Wis.........	7.0	11.2	13.0	7.0	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	200	TAK	SW
Portales, N.M.......	5.1	104.0	118.3	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Port Angeles, Wash...	9.4	−7.6	90.4	6.1	Com	D3	3	3	NP3	1,800	None	EdWd
Porterville, Calif.....	*6.3*	18.2	29.4	1.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Port Jervis, N.Y.....	9.7	−4.8	0.7	2.4	MC	D2	9†	1	P2	120	T	Wd
Portland, Ind........	6.4	20.6	−11.5	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EW
Pratt, Kan..........	6.6	4.3	22.0	1.2	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	None	AESW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
'rescott, Ariz........	6.0	9.1	10.1	2.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP4‡	None	None	SW
'resque Isle, Me.....	7.9	17.0	35.1	72.0	Mgr	C1	4†	4	NP3‡	135	None	SW
'rice, Utah..........	5.2	27.7	72.8	1.2	MC	D2	5†	5	P2‡*	420	DTK	AEdW
'richard, Ala........	6.1	32.8	U	1.4	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	300	None	AW
'rinceton, Ill........	5.2	9.7	15.4	1.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	ESW
'rinceton, Ind.......	7.8	3.7	5.2	1.7	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	SW
'rinceton, Ky........	5.4	13.1	29.1	1.8	MC	D4	6†	6	NP2	156	None	W
'rinceton, N.J.......	7.7	10.4	18.2	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
'rinceton, W.Va.....	7.4	6.8	11.4	2.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P4‡	160	None	X§
'rospect Park, N.J...	5.7	−3.3	37.7	0.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
'rospect Park, Pa....	5.1	10.3	82.3	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	D	None
'ulaski, Tenn........	5.3	57.8	21.1	1.5	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	60	TAK	EdW
'ulaski, Va..........	8.8	22.7	35.7	3.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	None	T	WX§
'unxsutawney, Pa....	9.5	2.3	−10.1	3.1	MC	D4	12†	0	P2‡	None	D	X
'utnam, Conn.......	7.8	6.2	−5.1	3.4	MC	...	9†	1	P2	None	T	SW
'uyallup, Wash......	7.9	11.2	12.2	5.9	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	AW
uakertown, Pa......	5.2	5.5	11.2	1.5	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESWX§
adford, Va.........	7.0	12.3	34.6	5.3	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	600	TA	BEW
andolph t, Mass....	7.6	16.5	37.8	10.1	TM	C1	3	3	P1	None	DTAKSW	AW
ankin, Pa..........	7.5	−6.1	9.0	0.4	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
aton, N.M.........	7.6	24.9	9.8	2.9	MC	D2	10†	0	P4‡	None	None	AEWX
avenna, Ohio.......	8.5	6.5	11.1	2.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	100	DTL	SW
awlins, Wyo.......	5.5	13.6	22.7	3.9	MC	D2	6†	3	NP2‡	120	None	W
eading, Ohio.......	6.1	6.2	26.1	1.1	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	270	DTL	EW
edding, Calif.......	8.1	93.6	41.4	4.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	25	TK	EdSWX§
ed Oak, Iowa.......	5.8	−0.3	3.6	3.2	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	W
ed Wing, Minn.....	9.9	3.5	11.5	7.2	MC	D2	9	1	NP2‡	50	T	APWX
hinelander, Wis.....	8.5	6.0	20.5	2.6	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2	100	None	ASWX
ice Lake, Wis.......	5.7	10.5	16.2	6.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	65	TKL	EdWX
ichfield, Minn......	6.8	1.9	38.7	10.0	MC	D2	4‡	4	NP3‡	420	TAK	None
ichmond, Ky.......	7.3	12.9	15.5	1.6	MC	D4	6†	0	P2	72	PL	GdSW
ichwood, W.Va.....	5.1	−11.7	32.1	0.8	MC	D2	9‡	1	P2‡	50	K	None
idgefield, N.J.......	5.3	12.8	−0.6	3.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
idgway, Pa.........	6.3	−1.0	4.6	2.4	MC	D4	5†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
iver Forest, Ill......	9.5	7.5	102.6	2.5	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	Wd
iver Junction, Fla...	7.1	26.2	U	2.0	MC	D2	5	5	NP2‡	12	None	EW
iverside, Ill.........	7.9	17.2	167.4	1.9	Mgr	D4	6†	6	P4‡	None	K	W
oanoke Rapids, N.C.	8.5	151.0	1.0	2.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP3‡	None	None	None
obbinsdale, Minn...	6.0	35.9	23.4	5.0	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	360	A	W
obstown, Tex.......	6.8	62.1	341.2	1.3	MC	D2	5†	0	NP2	60	KPL	EGS
ochester, Pa........	7.4	−3.7	11.1	0.7	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	C	None
ockland, Me........	8.9	−1.9	11.9	10.8	Mgr	C3	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	X§
ockland t, Mass....	8.1	7.5	−0.3	10.2	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	300	DTAKSW	W
ock Springs, Wyo...	9.8	16.4	30.7	3.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	240	None	X
ockville, Conn......	7.6	1.7	−3.6	2.7	MC	D2	12†	4	P4‡*	None	TAK	S
ocky River, Ohio...	8.3	47.2	202.6	5.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	None
olla, Mo...........	5.1	40.1	76.7	2.7	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	90	P	S
oselle Park, N.J....	9.7	7.7	64.9	2.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	150	TA	S*
oseville, Calif.......	6.7	3.5	43.5	2.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAKP	EdSWd
oseville, Mich......	9.0	32.0	U	6.6	Com	D1	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	TK	Wd
umford Falls, Me...	8.4	−3.2	24.4	...	(Special ruling by Bureau of the Census)							
ushville, Ind.......	6.0	4.4	3.8	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	75	TK	EdSWd
usk, Tex...........	5.7	47.7	64.4	1.2	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	24	AKPL	SW
ussellville, Ark......	5.9	5.3	24.9	4.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	S
uston, La..........	7.1	61.3	29.8	4.3	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	120	None	ESW
ye, N.Y...........	9.9	13.2	64.1	5.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	P4‡	None	None	None
aco, Me............	8.6	19.3	6.1	27.0	MC	D1	7†	0	P1	None	None	A
. Albans, Vt.......	8.0	0.2	5.7	1.9	MC	D1	6†	0	P3‡	None	TK	ASW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned an Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
St. Bernard, Ohio	7.4	−1.3	18.6	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	E
St. Charles, Ill	5.9	9.2	31.2	3.4	MC	D4	6†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	EdSW
St. Clair, Pa	6.8	−6.7	12.3	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	Ed
St. Johnsbury, Vt	7.4	−6.1	10.6	32.9	Mgr	D3	6‡	6	P3‡	25	DTAKL	WX§
St. Joseph, Mich	9.0	7.4	15.1	2.8	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	WX*
St. Louis Park, Minn.	7.7	64.3	6.5	10.0	MC	D2	5‡*	5	NP3‡*	720	TAK	W
St. Marys, Ohio	5.5	1.8	−4.3	1.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	60	DTL	ESW
St. Marys, Pa	7.7	3.0	6.7	1.7	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	X
St. Peter, Minn	5.9	22.0	11.0	3.2	MC	D1	6	0	NP3‡	100	T	EdWX§
Salamanca, N.Y	9.0	−5.9	3.2	5.9	MC	D2	5†	0	P2	None	A	WE*
Salem, Ill	7.3	65.6	55.9	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	EGdSW
Salem, N.J	8.6	7.1	8.2	2.7	MC	D3	9‡	1	P4‡	None	T	SW
Salem, Va	5.7	18.5	16.2	2.6	Mgr	C2	3	3	NP4‡	300	None	EdW
San Anselmo, Calif	*5.8*	24.5	87.9	2.9	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	None
San Benito, Tex	9.5	−11.6	112.1	1.8	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	420	None	ST§
San Bruno, Calif	*6.5*	80.6	131.1	1.6	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	360	DTAK	W
Sand Springs, Okla	6.1	−8.0	63.7	0.9	Com	D2	3	3	P2	None	None	A
San Fernando, Calif	*9.1*	20.2	136.0	2.7	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	260	TK	SW
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	*8.9*	7.3	40.4	3.1	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	500	AK	SW
San Marcos, Tex	6.0	17.0	13.4	1.6	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
San Marino, Calif	8.2	119.2	538.7	3.7	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
San Rafael, Calif	*8.6*	6.9	45.5	5.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TAKPL	None
Santa Clara, Calif	6.7	5.5	20.7	3.2	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	60	TAKP	EdSW
Santa Maria, Calif	*8.5*	20.8	78.8	4.0	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	240	TAK	SW
Santa Paula, Calif	9.0	20.6	87.8	5.5	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	200	TK	None
Saranac Lake, N.Y	7.1	−11.0	55.0	2.1	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	WX
Sayre, Pa	7.6	−4.2	−2.2	2.5	MC	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sayreville, N.J	8.2	−5.5	20.6	18.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	300	A	SWd
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	6.5	0.1	19.8	1.3	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	EGW
Scotia, N.Y	8.0	8.1	71.7	1.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	W
Scottdale, Pa	6.5	−3.3	16.4	1.1	Mgr	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Secaucus, N.J	9.8	9.0	65.0	6.1	MC	D2	7	1	P2‡	300	None	None
Seguin, Tex	7.0	34.1	43.9	3.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TAKPL	ESW
Seneca Falls, N.Y	6.5	0.1	0.8	3.8	MC	D2	5‡	1	P2‡	200	None	WX§
Sewickley, Pa	5.6	0.3	13.0	1.1	Mgr	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Seymour, Ind	8.6	14.8	2.2	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	None
Sharpsburg, Pa	8.2	−5.1	−3.1	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	AEW
Sharpsville, Pa	5.1	−1.3	11.3	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SW
Shawano, Wis	5.6	32.9	18.2	1.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	240	TAKL	AEdSW
Sheffield, Ala	7.9	27.5	−6.9	5.2	Com	C1	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdPWd
Shelby, Ohio	6.6	7.2	11.1	2.3	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2	120	FL	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn	6.5	30.5	72.0	2.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP4*	100	None	EdW
Shenandoah, Iowa	6.8	5.3	23.7	2.2	Mgr	D2	5†	2	NP2	50	TA	WX§
Shippensburg, Pa	5.2	20.7	−0.6	2.3	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Sidney, Ohio	9.8	5.3	8.3	2.3	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Sikeston, Mo	7.9	40.0	57.1	3.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAPL	ESW
Silver City, N.M	5.0	43.3	32.2	4.1	MC	D1	4†	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Skokie, Ill	7.2	43.2	556.2	10.5	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	120	K	Wd
Solvay, N.Y	8.2	2.7	8.6	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	500	None	Ed
Somerset, Ky	6.2	11.8	17.9	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	NP2	72	PL	None
Somerset t, Mass	5.9	8.8	53.4	7.6	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	500	DTAK	W
Somerset, Pa	5.4	23.5	40.8	1.1	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	300	D	SW
Somersworth, N.H	6.1	8.0	−15.1	10.3	MC	D2	10†	0	P2	None	None	W
Somerville, N.J	8.7	5.6	22.9	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	S
South Amboy, N.J	7.8	−8.0	7.3	1.3	MC	D2	5†	1	P2‡	None	K	SW
South Boston, Va	5.3	8.5	11.6	2.7	Mgr	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	W
South Euclid, Ohio	6.1	39.7	174.1	4.8	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	100	DTL	Wd
South Hadley t, Mass.	6.9	1.2	22.5	...	RTM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400*	TAK	AEdW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
uthington, Conn....	5.1	−0.7	0.8	1.4	MC	D1	6†	6	P2‡	None	DTAK	S
uth Norfolk, Va....	8.0	2.3	1.6	2.3	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP2‡*	300	TA	None
Plainfield, N.J.....	5.4	6.6	U	9.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	None	A	None
Salt Lake, Utah....	5.7	U	U	53.1	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2	180	D	W
San Francisco, Calif.	6.6	7.0	40.4	5.0	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	360	TAK	None
Williamsport, Pa...	6.0	−0.4	39.6	1.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
arks, Nev.........	5.3	18.0	39.2	1.9	MC	D4	5†	0	NP4	300	TKL	S
arta, Wis..........	5.8	17.6	10.8	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	240	TAK	SW
encer, Iowa........	6.6	31.5	9.1	2.5	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	250	TA	ESWX
encer t, Mass......	6.6	5.9	5.8	32.2	TM	C1	5	5	NP1	200	TAKW	SW
ringfield, Tenn.....	6.7	19.6	44.5	1.1	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	720	None	EdSW
ringfield, Vt.......	5.2	4.8	−0.6	44.0	Mgr	...	3	3	NP3‡	100	DTAK	WX
ring Valley, Ill.....	5.0	−4.9	−18.8	4.7	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	72	TK	W
ate College, Pa.....	6.2	39.9	85.0	2.6	Mgr	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	D	SW
atesboro, Ga.......	5.0	25.8	5.0	3.1	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	200	None	STWX§
erling, Colo........	7.4	3.0	12.2	1.5	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	160	TK	ASWX§
llwater, Minn.....	7.0	−2.2	−7.3	2.9	MC	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
orm Lake, Iowa....	5.3	26.9	13.6	1.8	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	ASWX§
oughton t, Mass....	8.6	5.2	19.5	15.9	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AW
roudsburg, Pa......	6.2	14.3	12.9	1.8	MC	D4	5†	0	P4‡	300	D	S
urgeon Bay, Wis....	5.4	9.2	9.4	7.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAKL	EdSW
urgis, Mich........	7.2	3.8	15.9	1.5	Mgr	C1	9	1	NP2‡	100	None	ESWX§
uttgart, Ark.......	5.6	14.2	9.0	1.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	200	TKL	SW
llivan, Ind........	5.1	−4.3	18.2	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	240	TK	S
lphur Springs, Tex..	6.7	24.5	−2.5	4.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SW
mmit, Ill..........	7.0	7.6	62.9	1.5	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	None
mmit Hill, Pa......	5.4	−2.9	1.2	2.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
oyerville, Pa......	9.2	1.1	32.8	1.7	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
lacauga, Ala.......	6.3	52.3	92.2	3.7	Mgr	D4	6‡	6	NP4	None	None	AEdGdSW
koma Park, Md....	8.9	39.3	102.5	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	None	None	None
lladega, Ala.......	9.3	22.4	16.0	4.2	Com	C3	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	SW
llulah, La.........	5.7	71.4	53.2	1.0	MC	D4	4‡	4	NP4	300	P	ST
rboro, N.C.........	7.1	14.1	39.6	1.8	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	60	None	ESWX§
rentum, Pa........	9.8	3.1	7.0	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	NP4‡	None	D	EW
rrant City, Ala....	6.8	−6.9	900.1	2.4	MC	D4	7	1	NP4	300	None	Ed
rrytown, N.Y......	6.9	0.5	17.8	2.8	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	SW
ylor, Pa..........	9.0	−13.7	5.6	4.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
ylor, Tex..........	7.9	5.5	25.1	4.0	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2‡	48	None	STWX
ylorville, Ill.......	8.3	13.6	26.0	1.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	200	TK	W
ll City, Ind........	5.4	10.7	19.3	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	75	TK	EdW
nafly, N.J.........	7.4	30.8	58.1	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
xas City, Tex......	5.7	62.6	40.9	2.8	Com	D2	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	AS
e Dalles, Ore......	6.3	6.5	1.3	2.6	MC	D2	5†	1	NP4‡	None	T	AW
ibodaux, La.......	5.9	31.7	26.0	1.5	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,000	None	EGdSW
iefRiverFalls,Minn.	6.0	41.0	−8.9	2.1	MC	D2	6	2	NP2	300	T	AESWX§
omaston, Ga......	6.4	29.9	96.7	2.4	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	600	None	EdSTW
ree Rivers, Mich...	6.7	−2.2	31.8	1.0	Mgr	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	100	None	EWX§
roop, Pa..........	7.4	−8.0	20.3	5.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
fton, Ga..........	5.3	54.2	12.8	2.8	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP5‡	None	None	WX§
pton, Ind..........	5.1	4.9	7.9	1.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	ESW
tusville, Pa........	8.1	0.9	−4.5	2.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	500	CT	IW
ccoa, Ga..........	5.5	19.4	29.0	3.1	Mgr	..1	3	3	NP3‡	150	None	W
oele, Utah.........	5.0	−2.6	42.6	9.0	Mgr	D2	5†	5	NP2‡*	144	TK	SW
ronto, Ohio........	7.4	5.4	50.4	1.1	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	84	DTL	W
rrance, Calif.......	9.9	36.8	U	18.8	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡*	600	TK	ABW
towa, N.J.........	5.1	11.5	146.8	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
enton, Mich.......	5.3	31.4	139.1	7.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	300	TAK	Wd
enton, Mo.........	7.1	0.8	0.6	2.6	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	100	TAPL	EW

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

	POPULATION						CITY COUNCIL					
City	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase		Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned an Operated
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Troy, Ala	7.1	3.5	19.6	4.0	MC	D4	11	1	NP4	240	None	EdGWX
Troy, Ohio	9.7	11.8	19.5	2.4	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Tuckahoe, N.Y	6.6	6.9	74.9	*1.0*	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	600	None	None
Tucumcari, N.M	6.2	49.5	32.9	3.4	Mgr	C..	5	0	NP4	..	None	ESWX§
Tulare, Calif	*8.3*	33.1	75.4	2.8	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4	120	DT	ASWX
Tupelo, Miss	*8.2*	29.1	25.8	3.5	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	600	KSP	EdWX
Tupper Lake, N.Y	5.5	3.4	110.2	2.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	200	None	EdW
Turtle Creek, Pa	*9.8*	−8.3	81.4	0.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Tuscumbia, Ala	5.5	21.7	17.6	3.9	Com	C3	3	3	P3	900	None	Ed
Tyrone, Pa	8.8	−2.2	−0.5	1.2	MC	D4	14†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Uhrichsville, Ohio	6.4	−L	0.1	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	72	DTL	A
Union, S.C	8.5	14.3	20.8	4.0	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	360	None	EdSTW
Union City, Tenn	7.3	23.7	32.9	1.1	Com	D6	3	3	NP6‡	1,200	None	ESW
University Hgts., Ohio	6.0	167.4	1607.6	1.9	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	150	None	None
Upland, Calif	*6.3*	33.9	61.8	12.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	WS§
Upper Arlington, Ohio	5.4	175.5	393.4	2.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	EdWd
Urbana, Ohio	8.3	7.7	1.6	3.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	GdSW
Uvalde, Tex	6.7	26.4	36.1	2.3	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	24	None	AGdSTWX
Uxbridge t, Mass	6.4	2.1	16.7	29.2	TM	D3	3	3	NP3‡	100	DTAKW	AW
Valley City, N.D	5.9	12.3	12.4	1.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	60	T	AESWX
Valparaiso, Ind	8.7	8.1	23.9	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	W
Van Buren, Ark	5.4	4.6	−0.8	3.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	W
Vandalia, Ill	5.3	21.8	30.9	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	W
Van Wert, Ohio	9.2	8.9	4.6	3.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SWX§
Venice, Ill	5.5	1.7	37.7	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	240	TK	None
Ventnor City, N.J	7.9	18.4	204.3	1.9	MC	D2	7†	1	P3‡	300	CK	WS*
Vernon, Tex	9.3	1.5	77.7	2.0	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	None	AESWd
Verona, N.J	9.0	25.1	135.6	3.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	500	TA	SWd
Villa Park, Ill	7.2	16.3	628.3	12.0	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	50	K	W
Vineland, N.J	7.9	4.7	17.5	1.1	Com	C4	3	3	P4	3,000	None	ESW
Vinita, Okla	5.7	33.4	−14.9	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	48	TKSP	SW
Visalia, Calif	*8.9*	22.6	26.2	2.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	ASX§
Wabash, Ind	9.7	9.2	−10.5	3.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	None
Wadsworth, Ohio	6.5	9.5	25.1	2.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	EdSW
Wallington, N.J	9.0	−0.9	58.6	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Walpole t, Mass	7.4	2.3	33.5	20.6	TM	C1	5	5	NP1	250	TA	W
Walsenburg, Colo	5.9	6.4	54.4	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	None	TK	W
Wapakoneta, Ohio	5.2	−2.8	1.6	2.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	125	DTL	EdSW
Ware t, Mass	7.6	2.3	−13.4	39.3	TM	..1	3	3	NP1	300	DTAKSL	AW
Warren t, R.I	8.2	2.3	1.7	9.0	MC	C2	5	5	P2	200	TAK	S
Warrensburg, Mo	5.9	14.0	7.0	2.5	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	60	TAPL	None
Warsaw, Ind	6.4	11.3	4.6	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
Washington, Ind	9.3	2.7	3.7	22.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	EW
Washington, Iowa	5.2	8.6	2.5	2.2	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	30	TA	EdSWX
Washington, Mo	6.8	14.2	89.0	2.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	84	TAPL	AW
Washington, N.C	8.6	21.8	11.4	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	120	None	EWX§
Washington Ct.Hse.,O.	9.4	11.6	5.8	2.0	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	S
Watsonville, Calif	*8.9*	7.0	66.4	1.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	300	DTAK	ASWX
Waupun, Wis	6.8	17.9	29.9	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	200	TAKS	AEdSW
Waverly, N.Y	5.5	−3.7	7.4	3.4	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2‡	150	None	W
Waxahachie, Tex	8.7	7.6	1.1	3.8	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Waynesboro, Va	7.4	18.4	290.6	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	1	NP4‡	180	None	W
Weatherford, Tex	5.9	20.6	−20.8	2.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2‡	300	None	ESW
Webb City, Mo	7.0	2.3	11.9	3.9	MC	D4	12†	0	P2‡	27	TAPL	A
Webster City, Iowa	6.7	−4.1	24.2	3.8	Mgr	C3	3	3	NP3‡	None	TA	ESWX§
Welch, W.Va	6.3	16.5	66.3	2.3	MC	D2	5†	2	P2	200	None	None
Wellington, Kan	7.2	−2.1	5.1	4.0	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AESW
Wellsburg, W.Va	6.3	−2.2	30.1	0.5	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TKP	W

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
llston, Ohio.......	5.5	4.1	−20.5	6.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	72	DTL	ESW
llsville, N.Y.......	5.9	4.7	13.6	2.1	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	400	None	ESW
llsville, Ohio......	7.7	−3.6	−10.1	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
slaco, Tex........	6.9	41.1	U	1.1	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	240	None	SWdX
st Bend, Wis......	5.5	14.5	40.9	2.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	450	TA	SWX
st Hazleton, Pa....	7.5	2.9	24.9	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
st Lafayette, Ind..	6.3	23.1	33.0	3.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
Milwaukee, Wis...	5.0	20.2	98.4	0.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	360	TAK	EdWd
st Monroe, La.....	8.6	30.4	93.1	2.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	180	None	W
ston, W.Va.......	8.3	−4.4	51.7	1.4	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	300	KSPL	None
st Pittston, Pa....	7.9	L	13.9	0.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
st Point, Miss.....	5.6	20.3	6.3	3.8	MC	D2	5†	1	P2	216	P	EdSWX§
st St. Paul, Minn..	5.7	28.5	50.7	4.9	MC	D2	7†	1	NP2	60	None	Wd
University Pl., Tex.	9.2	597.5	U	2.1	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	ASW
st View, Pa.......	7.2	19.7	115.5	1.2	Mgr	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	C	W
stwood, N.J.......	5.4	10.8	87.2	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	CTA	S
st York, Pa.......	5.6	3.9	62.1	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
eaton, Ill.........	7.4	1.8	75.4	4.8	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W
itefish Bay, Wis...	9.7	80.0	507.9	2.1	Mgr	D3	7‡	7	NP3‡	60	TAK	Wd
itman t, Mass.....	7.8	1.6	6.9	6.7	TM	D1	5‡	5	NP1	225	TAKSW	None
ldwood, N.J.......	5.2	−3.4	91.0	1.1	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	SW
lliamson, W.Va....	8.4	11.1	38.0	3.0	MC	D3	5‡	1	P3	300	None	W
lliston, N.D.......	5.8	13.4	22.2	1.5	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	480	None	AW
lliston Park, N.Y..	5.8	29.9	U	0.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	W
llmar, Minn.......	7.6	23.5	4.8	2.7	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	72	TK	AESW
lmerding, Pa......	5.7	−10.0	−2.3	0.4	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	300	D	None
lmington, Ohio....	6.0	12.0	5.9	2.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	180	DTL	S
lson, Pa..........	8.2	−0.6	U	1.2	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
nchendon t, Mass..	6.6	6.0	5.0	36.8	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKSW	SW
nchester, Ind......	5.3	18.2	11.3	1.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	S
nchester, Ky......	8.6	4.4	−1.2	1.8	Com	D4	3‡	3	NP2	1,000	None	W
ndber, Pa.........	9.1	−1.6	−2.7	1.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
nfield, Kan........	9.5	1.1	18.5	2.6	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP4‡*	50	None	EGdSWX*
nooski, Vt........	6.0	13.7	7.6	1.1	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	None	None	AW
nsted, Conn.......	7.7	−2.6	−4.4	2.4	TM	D2	4†	4	NP2	400	K	W
nter Haven, Fla...	6.2	−13.1	346.5	2.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	S
nton, Pa..........	8.0	−6.1	12.2	6.3	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
odbury, N.J......	8.3	1.6	40.9	2.1	MC	D2	9	0	P3‡	None	None	SW
odland, Calif......	6.6	19.8	33.6	1.7	MC	H4	5	5	NP4	120	TAKPL	W
od-Ridge, N.J.....	5.7	11.2	168.3	1.1	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	S
od River, Ill......	8.2	0.7	134.1	2.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
odstock, Ill.......	6.1	11.9	−0.9	1.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	ESW
odward, Okla.....	5.4	6.9	31.4	1.6	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	25	T	AW
rthington, Minn...	5.9	52.6	11.4	1.6	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2‡	150	T	ESWX
nkton, S.D........	6.8	12.0	20.9	2.6	Com	D5	5‡	5	NP5‡	500	None	AWX
zoo City, Miss.....	7.3	30.1	6.4	2.3	MC	D2	4†	0	NP4‡	300	KPL	AEW
don, Pa..........	8.5	57.0	315.1	1.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
k, Neb...........	5.4	−5.8	6.0	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TK	ASX
na, Ariz..........	5.3	8.9	15.5	2.0	MC	D4	5‡	5	NP4	120	TAKL	None
n, Ill............	6.6	9.4	7.4	1.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W

Notes on Governmental Data Tables IV and V

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes; cities are in alphabetical order without regard to population)

Adams, Massachusetts: First year member of board of selectmen receives $336, second year member $421, and third year member $531.

Alexandria, Virginia: The six ward councilmen have two-year terms; the three elected at large have three-year terms.

Alhambra, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Pasadena and South Pasadena.

Allentown, Pennsylvania: Airport owned jointly with Bethlehem and operated by Lehigh Airport Authority.

Anacortes, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Anaheim, California: Sewage treatment plant owned jointly with other cities.

Anderson, South Carolina: Airport jointly owned with county and leased to State Aeronautical Commission.

Arkansas City, Kansas: Two councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term. Airport jointly owned and operated with Winfield, Kansas.

Atchison, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Atlanta, Georgia: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 12 councilmen and six aldermen.

Auburn, Maine: The airport is owned jointly with Lewiston.

Augusta, Maine: This city has a bicameral council consisting of eight aldermen and 16 councilmen.

Barre, Vermont: Airport owned jointly with Montpelier.

Bath, Maine: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and seven aldermen.

Bay City, Michigan: Tri-city airport owned and operated with Midland and Saginaw, Michigan.

Belleville, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Second River Joint Meeting.

Bend, Oregon: Five commissioners have a two-year term; two have a four-year term.

Benton Harbor, Michigan: Airport owned jointly with St. Joseph.

Bergenfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Dumont.

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania: Airport owned jointly with Allentown and operated by Lehigh Airport Authority.

Beverly, Massachusetts: The water works is owned and operated jointly with Salem and is controlled by the Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, two of whose members are the city engineers of the two cities, the third being appointed by the state.

Binghamton, New York: Airport owned jointly with Endicott.

Birmingham, Alabama: Water works owned and operated by the city is for industrial purposes only.

Bloomfield, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting. It also operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Bradenton, Florida: Airport owned jointly with city of Sarasota and counties of Manatee and Sarasota.

Brigham, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

Bristol, Pennsylvania: Twelve councilmen have fo
year terms; six have two-year terms.

Bristol, Tennessee: The airport is owned and opera
jointly with Johnson City and Kingsport.

Brunswick, Georgia: Airport owned jointly with cou
and operated by Airport Authority.

Buffalo, New York: The nine councilmen, elected
wards, have two-year terms; the six elected at la
have four-year terms.

Burley, Idaho: In the future all councilmen will ha
four-year terms.

Carlstadt, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant
owned jointly with the cities of Rutherford and E
Rutherford.

Central Falls, Rhode Island: The city has a bicame
legislature consisting of 11 councilmen who rece
$150 a year and 5 aldermen who receive $250 a ye

Charleston, Missouri: Two councilmen have three-y
terms; two have two-year terms.

Clifton, New Jersey: This city, through the Pass
Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, P
saic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey Distr
Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cit

Cohoes, New York: The board of assessors consists
one appointed and two elected assessors.

Concord, Massachusetts: The chairman of the board
selectmen receives $250, the clerk $150, and the ot
member $100 a year.

Concord, New Hampshire: The councilmen elected
large have two-year terms and receive $150 a ye
those elected by wards have four-year terms and
ceive $300 a year.

Coos Bay, Oregon: Name changed from Marshfield
popular vote in 1944. Waterworks acquired join
with North Bend, Oregon.

Coral Gables, Florida: Four councilmen have four-y
terms; one has a two-year term.

Cranford, New Jersey: The township is part owner
and uses the sewage treatment plant of the Rahw
Valley Joint Meeting.

Crookston, Minnesota: The councilman-at-large has
two-year term.

Danbury, Connecticut: The city has a bicameral leg
lature consisting of 8 councilmen and 4 aldermen.

Dumont, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant
operated jointly with Bergenfield.

Dunellen, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant
owned and operated jointly with Plainfield and No
Plainfield.

Durango, Colorado: Three councilmen have four-y
terms, two have two-year terms.

Durham, North Carolina: See footnote for Raleigh

East Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner
and uses, the sewage treatment plants of The Jo
Meeting and the Second River Joint Meeting.

East Point, Georgia: The sewage treatment plant
operated jointly with the county of Fulton.

East Rutherford, New Jersey: The sewage treatm
plant is owned jointly with the cities of Carlstadt a
Rutherford.

Edina, Minnesota: The council consists of a mayor,
corder and three trustees. The mayor and recorder ha
two-year terms, the trustees have three-year terms.

inburg, Texas: The salary for commissioners has been waived.

Dorado, Kansas: One council member serves two years as mayor and two years as member of the council.

lensburg, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Paso, Texas: The auditorium is owned and operated jointly with the county.

dicott, New York: Airport owned jointly with Binghamton.

id, Oklahoma: Three commissioners have four-year terms; three have two-year terms.

erett, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $400; and seven aldermen elected at large who receive $600.

esno, California: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, receives $8,500; the two administrative commissioners receive $7,500 and the two legislative commissioners receive $2,400.

llerton, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System with Anaheim, Orange and Santa Ana.

en Ridge, New Jersey: This borough is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting. It also operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

eat Barrington, Massachusetts: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated as a utility by the Great Barrington Fire District.

eenfield, Massachusetts: The bus system is owned jointly with Montague.

eensboro, North Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with High Point, North Carolina.

eenville, North Carolina: Port facilities and airport are owned and operated jointly with the county.

eenville, South Carolina: Airport owned jointly with county and operated by joint airport commission.

eenwood, South Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with the county of Greenwood and is operated by airport authority.

iffin, Georgia: The slaughterhouse and airport are owned jointly with the county of Spalding. The airport is commercially operated.

verford tp, Pennsylvania: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Radnor township.

bbing, Minnesota: The council consists of a mayor, a recorder, and three trustees. The mayor and recorder have two-year terms, the trustees three-year terms.

gh Point, North Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with Greensboro, North Carolina.

llside, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

bbs, New Mexico: Four councilmen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

tchison, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

ependence, Kansas: Two councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four year term.

ington, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

nson City, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Bristol and Kingsport.

ction City, Kansas: Two councilmen have two-year terms; councilman receiving most votes has a four-year term.

Kearny, New Jersey: This city operates the North District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Keene, New Hampshire: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen and 5 aldermen.

Kelso, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Kenmore, New York: The village owns the sewage treatment plant jointly with the town of Tonawanda, New York.

Kingsport, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Bristol, Johnson City, and Sullivan County.

Knoxville, Tennessee: Four councilmen have four-year terms; three have two-year terms.

LaGrande, Oregon: Two councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

Lansdale, Pennsylvania: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated by a municipal authority created by several municipalities.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

Lenoir, North Carolina: Airport owned jointly with Morganton.

Lewiston, Maine: The airport is owned jointly with Auburn and is leased to a private operator.

Lexington, Kentucky: Airport owned jointly with county and operated by Airport Authority.

Louisville, Kentucky: Airports owned jointly with county and operated by Air Board.

Ludington, Michigan: Five councilmen have two-year terms; three have three-year terms.

Madison, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with the borough of Chatham.

Madison, South Dakota: Term of councilmen ranges from one to three years.

Malden, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and 7 aldermen.

Mamaroneck, New York: The water system is operated by the Westchester Joint Water Works of which the city is part owner.

Maplewood, New Jersey: The township is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Mechanicville, New York: Two receive $500, one receives $750, one receives $2,000, and one $2,200.

Menasha, Wisconsin: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Neenah, Wisconsin.

Miami, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Miami Beach, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms, three have two-year terms.

Midland, Michigan: Tri-city airport owned and operated with Bay City and Saginaw, Michigan.

Millburn, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Minneapolis, Minnesota: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with St. Paul. Airport under jurisdiction of Metropolitan Airports Commission.

Montague, Massachusetts: The bus system is owned jointly with Greenfield. The chairman of the board receives $450, the secretary receives $300, and the remaining member receives $250 a year.

Montclair, New Jersey: The city operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission. The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting.

Montpelier, Vermont: Airport owned jointly with Barre, Vermont.

Morganton, North Carolina: Airport owned jointly with Lenoir, North Carolina.

Nashua, New Hampshire: The nine ward aldermen have two-year terms; the six elected at large have four-year terms.

Neenah, Wisconsin: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Menasha, Wisconsin.

Newark, New Jersey: Airport is leased to and operated by Port Authority of New York. The city of Newark is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of The Joint Meeting and the Second River Joint Meeting. The city, jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission, from which it obtains a part of its water supply.

New York, New York: The city council consists of one councilman for every 75,000 valid votes, the present council having 17 members. In addition to the council there is the Board of Estimate, consisting of the mayor, the elected comptroller, the president of the council, and the five borough presidents (each having weighted voting power), which has responsibility for certain financial legislation. Airport is leased to and operated by Port of New York Authority.

Newport, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 20 councilmen who receive no pay and 4 aldermen who receive $100.

Newton, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

North Plainfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment is owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and Plainfield.

Northampton, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature of 21 councilmen and 7 aldermen.

Norwalk, Connecticut: Only the Second Taxing District generates and distributes electricity; only the First and Second Taxing Districts own and operate a water supply and distribution system.

Oakland, California: Waterworks is operated by East Bay Utility District. Airport operated by Port of Oakland.

Omaha, Nebraska: The Metropolitan Utilities District operates the gas, water and ice plants under control of an independent board of six members.

Oneida, New York: The board of city assessors consists of two elected and one appointed assessor.

Orange, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System, along with Anaheim, Fullerton, and Santa Ana.

Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Second River Joint Meeting.

Owatonna, Minnesota: Five councilmen have two-year terms; the two councilmen-at-large have four-year terms.

Palo Alto, California: Port facilities are for pleasure craft only.

Paris, Tennessee: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

Pasadena, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Alhambra and Sou Pasadena.

Passaic, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Va ley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passai and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Wat Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Paterson, New Jersey: This city, through the Passa Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passai and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Wat Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Pawtucket, Rhode Island: The city has a bicamer legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who recei $200 and six aldermen who receive $300.

Plainfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and Nor Plainfield.

Plains tp, Pennsylvania: Five commissioners recei $200; four receive $500.

Pleasantville, New Jersey: The councilman-at-lar has a two-year term.

Price, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year term one has a four-year term.

Puyallup, Washington: The councilman-at-large has two-year term.

Rahway, New Jersey: The sewage treatment system owned and operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Mee ing, of which the city is part owner.

Raleigh, North Carolina: Raleigh-Durham Airpo jointly owned and operated by Raleigh, Durhar Wake County, and Durham County.

Redlands, California: Two councilmen have two-ye terms; three have four-year terms.

Richmond, Virginia: Richmond has a bicameral legisl ture, consisting of 20 common councilmen having tw year terms and 12 aldermen having four-year terms.

Rochester, New York: The council selects one of i own members or any citizen as mayor for a two-ye term. If the mayor selected is not a councilman he h no voting rights.

Rockville, Connecticut: Eight aldermen have fou year terms, four have two-year terms.

Roselle Park, New Jersey: The city is part owner c and uses, the sewage treatment plants operated by tl Rahway Valley Joint Meeting and The Joint Meetin

Royal Oak, Michigan: Three commissioners have fou year terms; three have two-year terms.

Rutherford, New Jersey: The sewage treatment pla is owned jointly with Carlstadt and East Rutherfor

Saginaw, Michigan: Tri-city airport owned and ope ated with Bay City and Midland, Michigan.

St. Joseph, Michigan: Airport owned jointly with Bent Harbor.

St. Louis Park, Minnesota: The council consists of mayor, clerk and three trustees. The mayor and cle have two-year terms, the trustees have three-year term

St. Paul, Minnesota: The sewage treatment plant operated jointly with Minneapolis. Airport und jurisdiction of Metropolitan Airports Commission.

Salamanca, New York: The city owns both an elect distribution system and an electric generation plar but operates only the distribution system.

Salem, Massachusetts: The water works is owned a operated jointly with Beverly and is controlled by t Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, two of who members are the city engineers of the two cities, t third being appointed by the state.

ALINA, Kansas: Three councilmen have two-year terms, two have four-year terms.

ANTA ANA, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System along with Anaheim, Fullerton, and Orange.

ARASOTA, Florida: Airport owned jointly by cities of Sarasota and Bradenton, and counties of Manatee and Sarasota.

HAWNEE, Oklahoma: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

HELBYVILLE, Tennessee: Three councilmen have four-year terms; three have two-year terms.

OUTH HADLEY, Massachusetts: The clerk of the board receives $600, the chairman receives $500, and the third member receives $400.

OUTH NORFOLK, Virginia: Three councilmen have two-year terms; two have four-year terms.

OUTH ORANGE, New Jersey: The city is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

OUTH PASADENA, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Alhambra and Pasadena.

PRINGFIELD, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and eight aldermen elected at large.

UMMIT, New Jersey: The city is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting. The councilman at large has a two-year term.

YRACUSE, New York: The five ward councilmen have two-year terms, and the four elected at large have four-year terms.

AMPA, Florida: Airport is operated by Hillsborough County Aviation Authority.

ONAWANDA, New York: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Kenmore, New York.

TOOELE, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms, one has a one-year term.

TORRANCE, California: Three councilmen have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

UNION TP, New Jersey: Township uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting of which it is part owner.

VENTNOR, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Margate.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: The governing board of the District of Columbia is composed of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years. There are no elected officers.

WATERVILLE, Maine: This city has a bicameral council consisting of 14 aldermen and seven councilmen.

WEST ORANGE, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

WESTFIELD, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

WICHITA, Kansas: The city owns the water supply system, but the distribution system is privately owned.

WINFIELD, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms, one has a two-year term. Airport jointly owned and operated with Arkansas City, Kansas.

WOODBRIDGE, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

WOONSOCKET, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen who receive $200 and five aldermen who receive $300.

WORCESTER, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 30 councilmen and 11 aldermen.

State Municipal Leagues in 1947

By Earl D. Mallery

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Chicago

THE END of 1947 marks the passage of 50 years since the establishment of the first state league of municipalities. Because municipalities derive their powers from the states, municipal league organization began on a state-by-state basis. City officials were hampered by inadequate grants of power from the state legislatures which too often were dominated by representatives who did not understand municipal problems. Statewide organizations of municipalities were the only effective agents for impressing upon state legislatures the fact that the rapid increase of urban population was creating new problems which demanded changes in the legal status of the cities.

The state leagues have grown in number and strength and have enabled municipal officials to achieve by joint action countless good results which could not have been obtained by municipalities individually. Since 1924 the American Municipal Association—the national federation of the state leagues—has been the vehicle of municipalities for national cooperative action in attacking problems which are common to municipalities throughout the nation.

The state municipal leagues usually represent, and confine their services to the city, town, and village governments. Services to local governmental agencies other than municipal are undertaken by only a few leagues. The extensive publications service to state agencies, school authorities, and county governments of the League of Kansas Municipalities is a notable exception. The membership, strength, and programs of the state leagues vary, dependent upon league age and organization pattern, population, and resources of the state, continuing interest and activity of municipal officials, individual staff leadership in each league, legal state-municipal relationships, and other factors.

The leagues are voluntary organizations representative of municipalities and the active municipal officers thereof, usually incorporated as nonprofit and educational organizations. They act in a representative capacity for the municipalities in state legislative activities, and provide services and service facilities for the municipalities without functioning as a legally constituted agency of any government. Without giving them legal status as such, both state and federal governments recognize them as logical and accepted service agencies of local government and as the spokesmen for municipalities. In some cases, they operate jointly with state or state university departments or bureaus in research and information fields, but they retain complete autonomy and serve municipal interests under the direction of local officers acting as citizens and officials in the public interest in behalf of municipal well-being.

Among the general services maintained by leagues are the maintenance of municipal reference libraries in which are assembled statistical data, ordinances, reports, and publications of various kinds on the problems and practices of municipal government; furnishing of information and advice on municipal administrative and policy matters; publication of manuals, periodicals, or special reports on matters of current interest to municipal administrators; organization and sponsorship of in-service training programs; holding of statewide and regional conferences of municipal officials for the study and discussion of common problems and for the exchange of information and ideas.

Some of the better-financed league organizations maintain traveling field representatives, giving assistance to cities through engineering, planning, and administrative consultation and advice. Special services provided by some leagues include establishment of central purchasing agencies; studies of fire insurance, telephone, or power rates; auditing services; statewide tax collection for their municipal members of the so-called fire insurance occupation tax; promotion and installation of modern accounting and budget systems; codification of ordinances; conducting civil service examinations; personnel classification and pay plans preparation; and preparation of model ordinances.

The membership of the state leagues is made up of cities in all population groups from the largest metropolitan cities to small incorporated villages, some of the leagues counting among the population of their members more than 90 per cent of the total population of all incorporated municipalities within the state. The membership of several leagues includes all municipalities of more than 2,500 population. Each league holds an annual convention, at which the foremost current municipal interests are discussed, officers are elected, special committees set up and policies and programs outlined. The organization pattern of some of the leagues encourages regional or sectional divisions, and several of them have departments for public utility, legal, or other special interest activities. Twenty-six leagues now publish monthly magazines.

The activities of the leagues in 1947 reached a higher level than ever before, total membership increased to more than 9,300 cities, towns, and villages, services to municipalities in most states appreciably increased, and the year was one of extraordinary accomplishment in the field of state legislation benefiting municipal citizenship. Recognition of municipal needs by state legislatures was evidenced, for example, by the enactment of new state tax-sharing laws and the powers of municipalities to provide their own revenues were widened in several states. Table VI lists the state leagues, and gives their headquarters' addresses, the names of their managing officers, year of organization of each league, and the number of member municipalities in each.

Table VI

STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

An asterisk (*) indicates league employing part-time staff only.

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
labama	Alabama League of Municipalities, 14 So. Hull St., Montgomery	Ed E. Reid	1914§	1930	180
rizona	Arizona Municipal League, City Hall, Phoenix	Joseph C. Furst	1925	1937	35
rkansas	Arkansas Municipal League, 401 Main Street, North Little Rock	Glenn Zimmerman	1917§	1934	165
alifornia	League of California Cities, Hotel Claremont Bldg., Berkeley	Richard Graves	1898	1898	290
olorado	Colorado Municipal League, 327 Norlin Library, University of Colorado, Boulder	(Vacancy)	1917§	1923	164
orida	Florida League of Municipalities, Barnett Bank Bldg., Jacksonville	E. L. Cole	1922	1922	63
eorgia	Georgia Municipal Association, 1403 C. & S. Bank Bldg., Atlanta	Zach Arnold	1916	1934	172
aho	*Idaho Municipal League, Emmett	George C. Huebener	1918§	1941	24
inois	Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth St., Springfield	A. L. Sargent	1899	1914	737
diana	Indiana Municipal League, City Hall, Indianapolis	W. Vincent Youkey	1891	1899	288
wa	League of Iowa Municipalities, Tama Bldg., Burlington	Max A. Conrad	1898	1898	802
ansas	League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Bldg., Topeka	John G. Stutz	1910	1910	524
entucky	Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs	1929	1929	139
uisiana	Louisiana Municipal Association, City Hall, Baton Rouge	Mrs. Henry Jastremski	1935	1937	100
aine	Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell	Leigh Webber	1936	1936	390

Table VI.—State Municipal Leagues—Continued

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Numbe of Membe Cities
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State, Ann Arbor	John H. Huss	1899	1927	289
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities, University of Minn., Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig	1903	1913	485
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal Association, Lampton Bldg. Annex, Jackson	George Sugg	1918§	1936	93
Missouri	Missouri Municipal League, Guitar Building, Columbia	Bruce J. Carl	1914	1927	208
Montana	*Montana Municipal League, 519 Birch Street, Anaconda	M. J. Mee	1910	....	89
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities, 408 Continental Bldg, Lincoln	C. E. Beals	1910	1910	394
Nevada	*League of Nevada Cities, P.O. Box 884, Reno	Emerson J. Wilson	....	1944	...
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities, Trenton Trust Bldg., Trenton	James J. Smith	1915	1915	402
New Mexico	*New Mexico Municipal League, Roswell	Louis M. Prager	1915	1945	...
New York	N. Y. State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany	Morgan Strong	1910	1910	264
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh	Mrs. Davetta Steed	1908	1922	257
North Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities, City Hall, Bismarck	M. H. Atkinson	1912	1927	192
Ohio	*League of Ohio Municipalities, City Hall, Lakewood	A. I. Kaufman, Pres.	1912	....	...
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League, 901 Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City	David Fudge	1913	1913	92
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities, University of Oregon, Eugene	Herman Kehrli	1913	1933	179
Pennsylvania	Pa. State Association of Boroughs, Hanover	T. F. Chrostwaite, Pres.	1900	1936	490
Pennsylvania	Pa. League of Third Class Cities, 302 Municipal Bldg., Harrisburg	Walter Greenwood, Pres.	....	....	46
South Carolina	Municipal Association of South Carolina, Old Library Bldg., University Campus, Columbia	J. N. Caldwell	1936	1939	198
South Dakota	League of South Dakota Municipalities, Law Building, Vermillion	R. D. Falk	1925	1935	279
Tennessee	Tennessee Municipal League, Cotton States Bldg., Nashville	H. J. Bingham	1913	1940	111
Texas	League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin	E. E. McAdams	1913	1925	449
Utah	Utah Municipal League, Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City	Tom McCoy	1907	....	164
Virginia	League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Bldg., Richmond	Harold I. Baumes	1905	1921	161
Washington	Assoc. of Washington Cities, 262 Smith Hall, University of Wash., Seattle	Chester Biesen	1910	1910	227
West Virginia	West Virginia League of Municipalities, P. O. Box 2851, Charleston	Pat. E. Maloney	1917	1935	150
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson St., Madison	Frederick N. MacMillin	1898	1898	415

†The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a cor porate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

‡This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

§Approximate date.

Note: According to the records of the American Municipal Association, there are 12 *active* leagues with uninter rupted existence: California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Part Two

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1947
Salaries of Chief Municipal Officials
Pay Rates for Selected Municipal Jobs
State-Administered Retirement Systems
Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000

Personnel Administration

Developments in 1947

By James M. Mitchell

Director, Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, Chicago

State and local governments during 1947 employed more people than ever before in order to carry on the public business. While agencies of the federal government continued to reduce their large wartime staffs, other government units undertook projects postponed during the war years and increased services to their citizens. Civil service agencies had a busy year conducting recruitment programs to find qualified persons to fill vacant positions and to replace or qualify temporary employees hired during the time of acute shortage in the labor market.

Higher salaries were the rule throughout the public service in 1947. The new pay scale approved by Congress for the federal service in 1946 was symptomatic of a trend that affected personnel administration at all levels of government and in all parts of the country, as the cost of living continued to rise. An increasing number of cities were using the cost-of-living pay adjustment plans for municipal employees.

While there were far fewer strikes of public employees in 1947 than in the previous year, there was increasing concern with the problem of possible work stoppages. A number of states enacted anti-strike legislation, following the lead of Congress in banning strikes in the federal service.

Despite practically full employment throughout the country and the traditional lag in public salaries behind those of private employment, greater numbers of people showed interest in the public service as a livelihood during 1947. The personnel agencies of many jurisdictions reported substantially large numbers of applicants for competitive examinations, which brings the hope that increased competition for civil service jobs and the curtailment of temporary and emergency appointments necessitated by the war, will bring more and more highly qualified people into the public service.

The Federal Service. After dropping steadily for more than two years, federal employment showed indications of approaching a stable postwar level toward the end of 1947. According to figures furnished by the United States Civil Service Commission, at the beginning of the year there were 2,276,000 civilian federal employees, including both those serving within the United States and those stationed outside the country. This total declined further during the next 11 months and by the end of November had dropped to 2,022,000—a reduction of more than 250,000. Turnover and the release of war emergency employees accounted for most of this reduction in federal employees.

As occurred in the years immediately after World War I, there was an upsurge of popular feeling against subversive activity. One of the results of this movement was an extensive program for investigating the loyalty of federal employees. This program, the joint responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Civil Service Commission, contemplated a check on the loyalty of all present employees and all candidates for future employment. To protect employees from dismissal on unfounded charges of disloyalty, appeal boards were set up in each of the major departments and a Loyalty Review Board, composed of more than 20 distinguished citizens, was appointed. Although the loyalty investigation program was under way by the close of the year, its effectiveness could not yet be determined.

Legislation was passed in 1946 requiring federal employees to sign affidavits that they would not engage in a strike against the government, and providing penalties for violation. The Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (the "Taft-Hartley Bill") further included a provision banning strikes under penalty of dismissal.

A complete revision of the federal civil service rules went into effect May 1. The new rules defined the responsibilities of the Civil Service Commission, the federal departments, and the Federal Personnel Council in the administration of the over-all personnel program.

The United States Civil Service Commission stepped up its examining program in order to implement the new personnel regulations, which provided for regular permanent appointments, in contrast to the war-service appointments without formal examinations which had been the practice during the war. To this end the recruitment and examining functions were decentralized, and many examinations were handled by special boards of examiners in the operating departments and in the field service. The Civil Service Commission continued to handle examinations for classes common to many departments.

State and Local Personnel. Salaries of state and local employees continued to rise in response to pressures caused by inflation. The Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index rose sharply during the year, and city after city amended pay schedules in whole or in part during the year in the effort to keep pace. By the end of the year 17 cities and counties were using the cost-of-living adjustment plan whereby salaries of municipal employees are tied to the cost-of-living index and are periodically increased (or decreased) as the index changes.

The numbers of persons employed by state and local governments rose in 1947 to the highest point in history. The Bureau of the Census reported in January that there were 3,654,000 persons in the public service, exclusive of the federal government, which represents a 15 per cent increase over January, 1946. Many civil service agencies discovered that increased numbers of applicants reported for examinations; however, in some occupational fields there was a continuing dearth of qualified candidates, mainly in professional and technical occupations, in the field of institutional labor, and for stenographic positions. The transition to peacetime operation was virtually completed in 1947 by most personnel agencies, many of which had found it necessary to make drastic modifications in their programs during the war. While most other governmental jurisdictions were increasing the numbers on their payrolls, partly to perform construction and services postponed because of the wartime shortage of manpower and materials, several large cities found it necessary to lay off workers in order to balance their budgets. Other cities also were discovering that the inflation, affecting salaries and other costs, was creating serious financial problems.

Cooperative projects in the field of personnel administration were a feature of the year. In order to reduce costs and to improve the effectiveness of recruitment and selection, the merit system councils of six western states, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Utah, and Wyoming, with the aid of the United States Children's Bureau, joined forces to produce a pool of test items in the field of child welfare. San Diego City and San Diego County worked out a uniform salary plan for city and county employees. More than a dozen governmental jurisdictions in the San Francisco area including the federal government, organized to plan cooperative action in matters of merit system administration. Joint examinations and joint salary surveys were projected.

Legislation. Legislation establishing merit systems was adopted in several localities during the year, including Hartford, Connecticut, and University City, Missouri. Two counties, two school districts, and 10 communities in New Jersey voted to adopt civil service, which raises to 91 the number of jurisdictions being serviced by the New Jersey Civil Service Commission. Savannah, Athens, and Gainesville in Georgia established merit systems, as did Dothan in Alabama. Brown County, Wisconsin, adopted a merit system, and in Richmond, Virginia, civil service for the police and fire departments was established by order of the mayor.

Anti-strike legislation figured prominently in the 1947 picture. In addition to the Taft-Hartley Bill which denied the right to strike to employees of the federal government, the legislatures of 10 states passed laws prohibiting strikes in the public service. The states of New York and Pennsylvania passed very similar laws providing heavy penalties for state and local employees who engage in strikes. Missouri's anti-strike law includes employees of public utilities as well as those on the payroll of tax-supported agencies. Washington prohibits salary payments to striking public employees and to employees belonging to unions which assert the right to strike. The other states with anti-strike legislation are: Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Texas. Virginia passed a bill in 1946 prohibiting public employees who leave their jobs on strike from being re-employed for one year.

In a number of instances the courts upheld legislation forbidding public employees to join unions. The Texas Supreme Court upheld such an ordinance in Dallas, and a ruling of the Los Angeles board of police commissioners outlawing membership in employee organizations which were not strictly local was supported by a California court. A Michigan court upheld an order of the Detroit police commissioner forbidding police officers to become members of the Fraternal Order of Police. A ruling of the St. Louis police board forbidding union membership was upheld by the Missouri Supreme Court.

There were other court actions of special interest affecting personnel administration. An employee union, the United Public Workers of America, attacked the constitutionality of the Hatch Act, which restricts political activity of federal and certain state and local employees. The United States Supreme Court in two decisions handed down in February upheld the law, ruling that Congress has full authority to enact such legislation whenever in its judgment such restrictions are needed to protect the integrity and competency of the civil service. A lower court in New York ruled during the year that veterans rated as zero per cent disabled by the Veterans Administration were not entitled to special disability preference on examinations.

Classification and Pay. Classification and pay surveys were made in a number of jurisdictions throughout the country, among them Dothan, Alabama; Boulder, Colorado; Miami, Florida; Davenport, Iowa; Portland, Maine; Muskogee, Oklahoma; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Alexandria and Norfolk, Virginia; Tacoma, Washington; and Madison, Wisconsin. Arlington County, Virginia, the states of Arizona and Ohio, and the Port of New York Authority were other jurisdictions in which formal surveys were made.

New York state completed a very comprehensive salary study, begun in 1946, of public jurisdictions and of private industry in the area to assist in a major overhaul of the state compensation plan. A new compensation plan was promulgated in July for California state employees and the state legislature of Minnesota approved a pay boost for civil servants in that state. The Oregon state legislature took a step toward improving the state pay structure by raising the $5,000 ceiling on salaries for state officers. Wisconsin voted to continue the wartime increases in state salaries.

A pay study of the New Orleans area resulted in December in a new compensation plan for city employees. Similar studies were undertaken or continued in Seattle, in the San Francisco Bay area, and in the Los Angeles area. The latter two continuing studies were sponsored jointly by the state, county, city, and special-district jurisdictions which operate side by side in those regions.

In general, revisions in basic pay structures, although made largely in response to inflation pressures, were regarded as "permanent," rather than as bonuses or short-term emergency measures, except in those jurisdictions which adopted formal cost-of-living adjustment plans. While the way to an orderly reduction in salaries was not closed if the total economic picture should change, there was less emphasis than in previous years on temporary increases to meet emergency situations.

Training. Training activities came in for increased emphasis during the year. Pennsylvania established by law a state Public Service Institute Board in charge of a program of in-service training for public officers. The New Jersey Civil Service Commission sponsored jointly with the State Department of Institutions a program of on-the-job training for psychiatric technicians, which provides for a year of training under supervision, after which trainees take an open competitive examination for permanent appointment. The Louisiana State Civil Service Commission instituted weekly orientation sessions in the state capitol for new employees; meetings are held on Saturday mornings to explain personnel rules and regulations to those hired during the week. A training program in governmental fiscal administration was launched in Alabama for state fiscal employees. The course was conducted through the cooperation of the University of Alabama Extension Division.

Training classes for municipal employees with special stress on public relations were conducted in Pasadena and San Diego, California, in Jackson, Michigan, and Kansas City, Missouri. City hall employees were instructed in office appearance, telephone techniques, and the handling of inquiries and complaints. The Baltimore City Service Commission offered a series of dictation practice periods for municipal employees who wished to increase their dictation speed and accuracy. A statewide training program for city firemen was conducted by the Oregon Fire Marshal's office and the Oregon State Board of Vocational Education. The program included a week of intensive training at Oregon State College for representatives selected by the local fire departments to serve as local instructors.

The Northwestern University Traffic Institute in the fall began a special seminar for traffic court judges and prosecutors. The seminar was designed to assist in the proper coordination of police, prosecutors and judges in the interest of greater safety on the highways.

During the year there were 152 new enrollments in the correspondence courses conducted by the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration of the International City Managers' Association. During the same period 101 certificates were granted by the Institute for successful completion of courses.

Retirement Plans. Thirty-two states now have retirement systems for state employees, the states of North Dakota, New Mexico, Nevada, Washington, and Texas having been added to the list in 1947. Washington passed legislation allowing any political subdivision with five or more employees to affiliate with the retirement system for state employees and also adopted a new state-administered system for local employees exclusively to become effective when 300 employees are covered. Washington retained its state-administered system for firemen. Four additional cities in Virginia joined the state-maintained retirement plan, while numerous Michigan cities were added to the state plan in that state. New plans were installed in New Orleans, River Rouge (Michigan), and Wichita (Kansas).

In Alabama, New Jersey, Nevada, and Washington, laws were passed permitting local jurisdictions to adopt group life insurance plans. In Connecticut a group life insurance plan for state employees, financed in part by state funds, was authorized by the legislature.

Professional Organization. The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, the professional organization for public personnel agencies and officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) held one national conference and three regional conferences during 1947. The eastern conference met in Toronto, the central conference in St. Louis, and the western conference in Seattle and Victoria, B. C. More than 400 delegates attended the annual conference in Dallas, Texas, where new developments and current problems in the field of public personnel administration were discussed. A fourth region of the Civil Service Assembly has been formed to include state and local civil service jurisdictions in the South.

In January, 1947, the Assembly distributed to its agency members the results of a country-wide survey called *Pay Rates in the Public Service.* The survey, made in cooperation with the International City Managers' Association, covered

50 classes of positions commonly found in the public service, and included data from 45 civil service jurisdictions, selected by size, geographical location, and level of government. In October the Assembly issued a supplement, based on a somewhat larger sampling of civil service jurisdictions, which showed the revisions in salary ranges taking place during the first half of the year.

In April agency members received a pamphlet distributed in cooperation with Public Administration Clearing House called *Educational Preparation for Public Administration*. This pamphlet was a listing of the colleges and universities in the United States offering training for the public service. A volume titled *Readings in Public Personnel Administration* which had been out of print, was republished in June. Throughout the year the Assembly issued its regular publications, *Public Personnel Review* and the monthly *Newsletter*.

General Summary. During 1947 the civil service of federal, state, and municipal governments in the United States achieved for the most part a return to peacetime conditions of operation after a readjustment period extending through the preceding year. An economy-minded Congress ordered budget cuts for many federal agencies, resulting in further reductions in federal payrolls that had already declined markedly since the end of the war. In contrast with the decline in federal employment, state and local government payrolls increased during the year.

Public personnel agencies were harassed everywhere by the problem of inflation. There was widespread revision of pay plans at state and local levels in the effort to maintain a balance between salaries in the public service and the mounting cost of living. At year's end there was discussion of further salary increases for federal employees and for lifting the $10,000 "ceiling" on salaries in order to stop the flight of top administrative talent from the public service.

Organizations of civil service employees continued to grow and to make their influence felt in the movement toward shorter hours, a shorter work week, and higher salaries, while at the same time opposition to the activities of such groups was manifested in the passage of legislation and the adoption of other measures to outlaw work stoppages and union membership in the public service. Very few strikes among public employees were called in 1947; those that occurred were minor in scope and of short duration.

With the resumption of normal recruiting procedures and competitive examinations for entrance to and advancement in public employment came a reduction in the proportion of temporary and provisional appointments. This factor, combined with considerable activity in the development of work standards, employee evaluation procedures, and in-service training programs, operated to improve the quality of governmental services rendered to the public.

Salaries of Municipal Officials

The salary data for selected administrative officials in Table VII are based on information supplied early in 1948 by municipal officials. The names of the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief in cities over 10,000 population are given in Table XXI, and mayor and city clerk in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population in Table XXII. Salary data are reported for the officials holding the positions of health officer, park superintendent, recreation director, and city attorney. Salaries for these positions were not obtained for the 1944 Year Book but were shown in the 1942, 1946 and 1947 Year Books.

Every attempt was made to exclude from Table VII part-time officials, those paid in whole or in part by fees or who received a nominal sum such as $1 per year, and other such special cases, although this was not always possible on the basis of the information reported. The one exception is the mayor in the council-manager city, who is generally a part-time official, whose salary payment is usually a nominal sum, not at all comparable with the amounts shown for the other 19 positions. In cases where an individual held more than one position, the total salary received from the several positions was considered and this salary classified under the first of his positions as shown in Table VII; for example, if an individual was reported holding the positions of city clerk, treasurer, and purchasing agent, he was classified as city clerk, and the total salary was included under "city clerk." Cost-of-living bonuses were included where known.

Some interesting comparisons can be made between the rank order of average salaries of selected officials in the several population groups. City managers and superintendents of schools are the two highest paid positions except in the population group over 500,000 where mayors replace city managers since there are no council-manager cities over 500,000. In the largest city group, the mayor, school superintendent, attorney, controller, health officer, and director of public works are the top six in that order. In the other population groups, the top six positions are filled by the city manager and superintendent of schools who are first and second respectively in each city-size group, and health officer, attorney, engineer, director of public works, and mayor. The mayor holds the third position in the 250,000 to 500,000 and 100,000 to 250,000 population groups, the attorney in the 50,000 to 100,000 group, and health officer in the 25,000 to 50,000 group and the engineer in the lowest group. Fourth, fifth, and sixth positions are held by the health officer, engineer and attorney in the 250,000 to 500,000 and the 100,000 to 250,000 city-size groups.

In the 50,000 to 100,000 group, health officer is fourth, director of public works fifth, and engineer sixth. In the 25,000 to 50,000 group, attorney is fourth, engineer fifth, and director of public works sixth. In the lowest group, health officer is fourth, director of public works fifth, and attorney sixth. In the lowest city-size group the mayor dropped from the top six positions down to the eighteenth rank. The police chief is seventh in cities over 500,000, the highest ranking attained by this official, the lowest being the fourteenth rank in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. In all but the 100,000 to 250,000 group, the fire chief ranks below the police chief and in that group their average salaries are practically the same.

TABLE VII

SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1948

The annual salaries of selected municipal officials as of January 1, 1948, for individual cities were supplied to the YEAR BOOK directly by city officials in January and February, 1948. Only salaries of $1,500 or more have been included, except the salary of the official designated as serving part-time. Where salaries of less than $1,500 were reported, it was assumed the official was part-time and the amount is excluded from the average and the distribution, except mayors of council-manager cities whose salaries are reported regardless of size. The lower quartile, the median, and the upper quartile are found by arranging all salaries in order of increasing size, and counting from the lowest salary one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. For further explanation of quartiles, see "How to Use the Year Book," page 10.

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Average Salary 1948	Distribution of 1948 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES OVER 500,000							
Mayor	12	$17,358	$10,000	$12,975	$18,000	$20,000	$25,000
City Clerk	12	7,358	4,700	5,055	6,795	9,500	12,000
Director of Finance	2	9,825	9,000	.....	9,825	.....	10,650
Controller	10	12,115	8,000	9,225	10,700	15,263	20,000
Auditor	5	8,091	6,000	6,006	7,194	10,625	11,750
Treasurer	12	9,245	6,180	8,000	9,790	10,000	12,500
Engineer	10	9,845	7,000	7,481	9,000	12,120	15,000
Director of Public Works	11	10,709	8,000	9,000	9,600	12,840	15,000
Superintendent of Streets	10	8,467	5,086	6,648	8,300	10,100	12,840
Fire Chief	12	9,429	7,080	7,500	8,500	10,686	15,000
Police Chief	12	9,930	7,200	7,581	9,300	12,057	15,000
Purchasing Agent	10	9,584	6,000	6,765	10,400	12,000	12,500
Chief Personnel Officer	7	7,996	3,919	5,520	9,300	10,000	10,000
Attorney	12	12,289	8,000	9,700	11,027	15,000	17,500
Health Officer	11	11,095	7,500	8,100	10,000	13,500	18,708
Superintendent of Parks	7	8,868	4,560	6,518	8,000	12,000	15,000
Recreation Director	7	7,095	4,700	5,500	6,000	7,620	12,480
Librarian	10	9,500	6,720	7,975	9,300	11,460	12,500
Superintendent of Schools	9	15,482	8,000	11,250	12,650	21,845	25,000
CITIES WITH 250,000 TO 500,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	14	$9,507	$5,000	$6,000	$8,800	$12,125	$20,000
Mayor (manager cities)	6	4,060	1,040	1,948	3,420	6,923	7,500
City Manager	6	18,333	10,000	11,500	19,000	25,000	25,000
City Clerk	18	5,375	3,600	4,275	5,382	6,000	8,800
Director of Finance	10	6,326	4,500	5,000	6,000	7,695	8,400
Controller	8	6,280	5,000	5,250	6,390	8,175	8,925
Auditor	8	6,280	5,400	5,793	6,189	6,820	7,260

TABLE VII—SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Average Salary 1948	Distribution of 1948 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 250,000 TO 500,000—Continued							
Treasurer	13	$5,499	$3,600	$4,985	$5,800	$6,090	$6,420
Engineer	17	7,227	4,973	6,090	7,000	8,411	10,000
Director of Public Works	14	6,925	4,500	5,750	7,250	8,175	8,925
Superintendent of Streets	9	5,356	3,120	4,480	4,990	6,449	8,500
Fire Chief	20	6,292	5,000	5,430	6,120	7,334	9,980
Police Chief	20	6,451	5,000	5,495	6,150	7,334	10,000
Purchasing Agent	19	5,441	3,300	4,524	5,500	6,180	7,198
Chief Personnel Officer	13	5,653	3,600	4,800	5,400	7,109	7,650
Attorney	20	7,961	5,000	6,145	7,500	9,615	12,000
Health Officer	19	7,654	5,000	6,359	7,650	8,560	10,300
Superintendent of Parks	16	6,062	4,420	5,061	5,933	7,154	8,220
Recreation Director	14	4,843	3,300	3,683	4,440	6,225	7,198
Librarian	15	6,202	4,000	4,590	6,270	7,200	10,750
Superintendent of Schools	15	11,824	8,500	10,000	12,000	13,500	16,000
CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	34	$7,200	$3,600	$5,250	$6,550	$7,800	$15,000
Mayor (manager cities)	12	1,932	360	700	1,650	2,400	5,000
City Manager	15	13,750	8,000	11,200	15,000	15,750	20,000
City Clerk	45	4,699	2,500	3,600	4,800	5,568	6,800
Director of Finance	21	5,794	4,200	4,800	5,300	6,950	9,000
Controller	21	4,349	3,000	4,100	5,700	6,150	8,250
Auditor	29	5,413	3,000	4,375	5,280	6,087	9,000
Treasurer	34	5,492	2,100	4,275	4,852	6,021	8,500
Engineer	37	6,388	3,400	5,084	5,800	6,550	10,000
Director of Public Works	28	5,855	3,600	4,850	5,500	6,206	10,000
Superintendent of Streets	35	4,801	3,263	3,820	4,620	4,860	7,999
Fire Chief	48	5,261	3,263	4,603	5,180	5,808	7,392
Police Chief	46	5,243	3,300	4,489	5,180	5,820	7,392
Purchasing Agent	31	4,631	2,320	3,600	4,500	5,500	7,500
Chief Personnel Officer	15	5,091	3,960	4,398	5,220	5,600	6,084
Attorney	41	6,868	3,803	5,530	6,700	7,974	10,000
Health Officer	35	6,919	3,803	5,520	6,780	8,250	10,000
Superintendent of Parks	40	4,582	2,980	3,853	4,398	5,065	7,380
Recreation Director	36	4,614	2,640	3,726	4,649	5,200	7,392
Librarian	40	5,375	3,432	4,463	5,184	6,000	8,000
Superintendent of Schools	35	9,200	7,276	8,000	9,500	10,500	14,000
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	58	$5,727	$2,000	$4,500	$5,450	$7,050	$10,000
Mayor (manager cities)	25	1,212	300	510	900	1,350	4,000
City Manager	27	10,218	5,000	8,514	10,241	12,000	15,000
City Clerk	88	4,231	2,280	3,255	4,212	4,995	7,500
Director of Finance	34	4,988	2,400	3,900	5,000	6,000	8,000
Controller	40	4,904	1,500	4,000	4,500	5,775	7,800
Auditor	35	4,536	2,700	3,750	4,800	6,000	9,350
Treasurer	58	4,402	2,380	3,663	4,428	5,245	8,500
Engineer	82	5,028	2,138	4,233	5,020	5,998	8,300
Director of Public Works	48	5,508	3,000	4,500	5,204	6,575	8,500
Superintendent of Streets	59	3,975	2,700	3,400	3,873	4,600	7,500
Fire Chief	89	4,688	3,060	3,962	4,585	5,215	6,960
Police Chief	89	4,822	3,005	4,000	4,704	5,500	7,020
Purchasing Agent	50	3,887	2,520	3,285	3,900	4,385	5,796
Chief Personnel Officer	23	4,318	2,400	3,420	4,000	5,000	7,833
Attorney	67	5,811	3,250	4,420	6,000	7,000	8,691

TABLE VII—SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Average Salary 1948	Distribution of 1948 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000—Continued							
Health Officer	56	$5,699	$3,000	$4,500	$5,996	$6,880	$8,550
Superintendent of Parks	64	4,172	2,400	3,500	4,000	4,767	6,960
Recreation Director	53	3,996	1,840	3,366	4,004	4,745	6,066
Librarian	58	4,166	2,400	3,530	4,100	4,743	5,991
Superintendent of Schools	48	8,755	5,500	7,500	8,500	10,000	13,000
CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	101	$4,116	$1,500	$3,350	$4,000	$5,000	$7,500
Mayor (manager cities)	41	902	100	500	750	1,200	3,000
City Manager	52	8,703	4,000	7,275	8,295	10,000	15,672
City Clerk	161	3,888	1,800	3,200	3,660	4,439	9,504
Director of Finance	26	4,284	2,250	3,412	4,000	4,895	7,150
Controller	32	4,211	1,800	3,620	4,280	4,980	6,000
Auditor	64	3,773	2,100	3,066	3,600	4,328	6,600
Treasurer	113	3,950	1,800	3,225	3,824	4,500	10,000
Engineer	146	4,603	1,800	3,800	4,500	5,200	9,180
Director of Public Works	50	4,502	2,250	3,578	4,310	5,350	10,300
Superintendent of Streets	110	3,635	2,100	3,055	3,600	4,092	7,000
Fire Chief	168	4,023	2,340	3,600	3,980	4,450	6,540
Police Chief	170	4,094	2,460	3,600	4,010	4,560	8,112
Purchasing Agent	44	3,407	2,280	2,880	3,245	4,053	5,100
Chief Personnel Officer	9	4,489	3,246	3,666	4,140	5,470	6,600
Attorney	67	4,820	2,520	3,600	4,485	5,300	10,164
Health Officer	59	5,273	2,100	4,000	5,000	6,500	10,000
Superintendent of Parks	107	3,455	2,250	2,896	3,420	3,900	6,540
Recreation Director	73	3,740	2,000	3,125	3,600	4,247	6,300
Librarian	116	3,281	1,800	2,715	3,250	3,945	5,000
Superintendent of Schools	102	7,220	4,800	6,500	7,306	8,100	10,167
CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	137	$3,086	$ 120	$ 2,400	$ 3,000	$ 3,600	$ 8,400
Mayor (manager cities)	94	585	50	173	500	700	3,600
City Manager	135	6,491	2,500	5,457	6,468	7,450	12,500
City Clerk	433	3,415	1,620	2,700	3,300	3,900	9,450
Director of Finance	27	3,483	2,000	2,700	3,300	4,260	5,400
Controller	22	3,671	1,500	3,143	3,750	4,425	5,000
Auditor	93	3,369	1,800	2,825	3,300	3,703	6,600
Treasurer	202	3,352	1,500	2,700	3,261	3,900	7,970
Engineer	313	4,179	1,920	3,426	4,000	4,800	10,000
Director of Public Works	110	4,077	2,000	3,099	3,816	4,753	10,200
Superintendent of Streets	266	3,154	1,600	2,640	3,000	3,600	6,508
Fire Chief	419	3,336	1,980	2,860	3,216	3,780	6,000
Police Chief	508	3,438	1,739	2,906	3,300	3,900	6,500
Purchasing Agent	28	3,167	2,200	2,869	3,000	3,405	4,500
Chief Personnel Officer	10	3,286	2,040	2,732	3,450	3,810	4,320
Attorney	63	4,022	2,160	3,300	3,900	4,800	7,828
Health Officer	63	4,103	2,088	3,000	4,100	5,000	7,200
Superintendent of Parks	187	2,869	1,500	2,400	2,800	3,213	5,148
Recreation Director	111	3,416	1,750	2,970	3,440	3,800	7,500
Librarian	233	2,674	1,500	2,100	2,568	3,110	6,000
Superintendent of Schools	199	6,009	2,100	5,100	5,996	6,600	12,000

Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs

Chief municipal administrators are concerned with the problem of maintaining adequate pay rates and one of the factors to consider is the amount paid for similar work by other cities in the region. To secure up-to-date information the International City Managers' Association in January, 1948, sent an inquiry to a group of cities under 100,000 selected on the basis of size and geographical location. At the same time, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada sent a questionnaire to selected cities over 100,000 and made the returns available to ICMA. Information reported by 87 cities for 14 jobs is set forth in Table VIII. Not all cities reported on each job because officials were requested to report pay rates only if they had jobs comparable to the job descriptions which accompanied the questionnaire (see below).

In determining the adequacy of a given pay rate in a particular city it is more important to know what other cities of comparable size in the same general area are paying than it is to compare the rate with an average rate paid by cities unlike in size, type, and geographic location (see p. 50ff for economic classification of all cities over 10,000). For this reason no attempt is made here to present average or median pay rates for cities reporting in the survey.

In making salary comparisons officials must consider the vacation and sick leave policy, number of hours in the work week, type of retirement plan in effect, and other related matters such as the length of service and the quality and quantity of work performed. (Data on working conditions for administrative and clerical employees are given in Table X and for firemen and policemen in Tables XVII and XVIII.)

Every city government competes in the labor market with every other employer in the area. Thus local officials must consider salaries and wages paid by other public agencies and by private companies in their area for similar work. In fixing pay schedules for jobs common to private industry, such as clerks, truck drivers, laborers, auto mechanics, and bookkeepers, comparisons are made with the rates paid by other employers in the city. Another factor in determining a pay rate is the relation of the pay for a given job with the pay for other jobs in the same department and in other departments. For example, if adequate pay for a junior draftsman is determined to be $200 per month it is not difficult to determine the rate of pay for the next higher or next lower position. Finally, job titles alone do not reflect the duties and responsibility of the job. Considerable variation exists from one city to another, although the positions covered in this report are perhaps among the most standardized jobs in local government.

Job descriptions for the jobs for which pay rates are reported in Table VIII follow:

JUNIOR TYPIST-CLERK: Types reports, case records, statements, letters, charts, and other material from copy and rough drafts; performs simple clerical work, such as receiving and distributing mail, checking computations, maintaining mailing lists, operating a Mimeograph, and filing.

Junior Stenographer-Clerk: Takes and transcribes routine dictation; does general typing and simple clerical work; prepares simple tabulations; keeps time records; occasionally operates duplicating machines and other office appliances.

Bookkeeping Machine Operator: Operates a bookkeeping machine and performs related clerical work involved in keeping accounts and preparing financial statements and accounting reports; posts classified financial data to detail and controlling accounts, ledgers, and journals and proves operations and balances ledger; prepares recapitulations and other routine statistical and accounting reports.

Bookkeeper: Maintains a uniform double-entry set of books for an organization having a relatively small volume of bookkeeping and record-keeping work; maintains journals and general ledgers of financial transactions, including revenue and expenditure analyses; posts and balances general and subsidiary ledgers; prepares claims and payrolls and yearly or biennial budget requests.

Junior Accountant: Does professional-level accounting work, such as preparing financial statements and balance sheets; setting up new accounts and ledgers; auditing accounts; and preparing budgets. Sometimes supervises group of clerical workers operating accounting system.

Laborer: Does simple manual labor, usually under close supervision; digs ditches; cuts grass and weeds; moves heavy materials such as lumber, pipes, sand and gravel; picks up trash and removes debris.

Labor Foreman: Directs a small crew of laborers, performing such work as excavating or moving lumber, gravel or dirt; may work with crew assisting personally in performance of work.

Truck Driver: Drives a panel or other light or medium truck in carrying materials or in making collections or deliveries; may supervise a small number of unskilled workers who make collections or deliveries; may service but does not repair equipment; keeps simple records.

Junior Draftsman: Makes tracings and drawings of engineering plans and designs (structural, mechanical, civil, etc.); reduces field party notes; prepares maps, charts, and other drawings from engineering or architectural work; does difficult engineering clerical work.

Junior Civil Engineer: Performs beginning level professional office and field civil engineering work, including the performance of instrument work in surveying property and building sites; performs simple engineering work in inspecting and testing on construction and maintenance projects; prepares designs, plans, specifications, and estimates requiring the use of limited independent judgment.

Playleader: Organizes and directs the recreational activities of a small summer playground or play center; or assists in directing such activities at a large recreation center. Does occasional clerical work issuing permits, and makes routine reports.

Policeman: Does general duty police work in the prevention of crime and enforcement of laws; serves as a patrolman in an assigned area; handles traffic control, either on foot or as motorcycle patrolman; makes investigations of crime either in uniform or in plain clothes.

Fireman: Does skilled work in fighting fires of all types and in the maintenance of fire-fighting equipment; engages in such fire prevention activities as locating and securing the abatement of fire hazards in commercial, industrial, residential and other structures and properties.

Building Inspector: Inspects new construction and alterations for possession of permits and conformity with building code requirements in regard to such features as soil conditions for piling, size of excavations, set-backs, foundations, vents, structural columns and beams, materials and the like; secures evidences of violations and makes arrests.

TABLE VIII

PAY RATES FOR SELECTED CITY JOBS: JANUARY, 1948

Data in this table were secured from municipal officials in January, 1948, in a joint survey conducted by the International City Managers' Association and the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada among cities selected on the basis of size and geographical location. The starting and top pay rates are shown for each job. Figures in italics indicate that salaries reported are higher than the salaries for same position in January, 1947. For a comparison of the salaries reported with those paid for the same position in January, 1947, refer to page 113 in the 1947 YEAR BOOK, except for cities with a double dagger (‡) after the name of the city which indicates that salaries are reported only in this YEAR BOOK and not in the 1947 YEAR BOOK. Rates are given on a monthly basis except where an asterisk (*) indicates hourly rate; a dagger (†) weekly rate; and (d) for daily rate. For job descriptions see preceding article. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City and Population	Junior Typist-Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Bookkeeper	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Playleader	Policeman	Fireman	Building Inspector
North East Region														
Auburn, Me. 20.......	...	_..–34_†	...	_$39–.._†	...	$.68–.83*	_$74–.._†	_..–.83_*	...	...	...	_$41–45_†	_$41–45_†	...
Brattleboro, Vt. 9.....	_$33–38_†	...	...	_33–48_†	...	.80–_.85_*	...	$.85–.90*	...	...	...	_45–50_†	_43–48_†	...
Cambridge, Mass. 111..	113–146	$117–150	$138–171	133–167	$133–167	36–42†	200–242	_42–48_†	...	$179–221	_$175–208_	200–250	200–250	$233–267
Hartford, Conn. 166‡..	30–35†	30–35†	38–44†	...	50–59†	.89–.95*	47–54†	.95–1.02*	$42–48†	51–60†	1.02–1.10*	52–54†	51–54†	57–63†
New London, Conn. 30.	_133–148_	_138–143_	...	_168–193_	...	_.96–1.02_*	_193–228_	_1.00–1.06_*	...	...	_..–284_	_233–253_	_233–253_	...
Portland, Me. 74‡.....	113–124	124–134	129–141	169–186	256–280	.89–.93*	195–212	162–178	195–212	234–256	...	186–204	186–204	204–223
Middle Atlantic														
Buffalo, N.Y. 576.....	_117–133_	_117–133_	_217–233_	_246–263_	_271–288_	_167_–167	_200–200_	_200–200_	_217–233_	...	_200–200_	_225–250_	_225–250_	_246–263_
Carlisle, Pa. 14........	...	...	...	.65–..*	..–147	.65–..*	.75–..*	.75–..*	...	.85–..*	...	130–150	...	...
Elmira, N.Y. 45.......	...	167–..	_233–.._	...	...	_.90–.._*	_.95–.._*	_1.04–.._*	...	...	...	_224–240_	_208–240_	_248–.._
Mamaroneck, N.Y. 13.	...	...	...	...	...	_152–202_	_205–255_	...	...	160–_250_	...	_221–271_	...	...
Northampton, Pa. 9...	...	...	...	...	...	_.85–.85_*	180–_195_	.80–_.90_*	...	...	...	_180–195_	_180–195_	...
Pittsburgh, Pa. 672....	_180–.._	_191–.._	_194–.._	_176–.._	_273–.._	_.97–.._*	_223–.._	_262–.._	...	...	_157–197_	_197–270_	_197–270_	_299–.._
Sewickley, Pa. 5.......	_140–158_	...	...	...	...	_.95½–1.02_*	_210–293_	_.97–1.08_*	...	...	...	_210–254_	...	...
Teaneck, N. J. 25.....	...	...	...	...	...	140–190	220–270	150–200	...	...	...	161–240	161–240	1.00–1.50*
Watertown, N. Y. 33...	_118–.._	_132–.._	_158–.._	...	_206–.._	_.90–.95_*	47–..†	_1.00–.._*	183–..	_210–.._	25–..†	_198–223_	_193–218_	_282–.._
South Atlantic														
Atlanta, Ga. 302......	_139–172_	_159–199_	...	...	...	129–_144_	_169_–178	163–_181_	...	...	93–146	192–232	192–232	239–265
Cedartown, Ga. 9.....	..–125	...	...	...	...	...	_..–210_	...	..–160	...	...	..–165	130–165	...
Charlotte, N. C. 101...	_126–165_	_165–200_	_209–220_	...	230–300	_120–145_	_200–212_	_154–169_	259–..	345–..	...	_200–228_	_200–228_	...
Columbus, Ga. 53.....	125–_160_	_150–184_	140–_186_	...	250–_330_	.55–.66*	_.93–1.32½_*	_.75–.87_*	...	200–_330_	...	_181–202_	_181–202_	_..–350_
Durham, N. C. 60‡....	120–165	120–165	120–176	150–193	...	.65–.83*	150–234	.80–.94*	125–200	...	...	165–223	165–217	250–400
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 18.	...	...	...	...	...	_..–.99_*	_41–55_†	_.66–.99_*	...	...	...	41–55†	39–52†	_50–66_†
Harrisonburg, Va. 9‡...	110–120	110–125	115–130	125–160	200–250	.65–.70*	...	...	...	...	...	165–180	150–160	...
Jacksonville, Fla. 173..	...	...	...	...	...	.70–..*	238–..	222–..	165–..	245–..	125–160	202–263	_209–262_	255–..
Miami, Fla. 172.......	143–179	149–187	171–213	...	_244–305_	163–204	_244–305_	163–_204_	179–223	...	_213–267_	_223–279_	_223–279_	_333–419_
Roanoke, Va. _69_‡.....	165–..	160–..	230–..	220–..	285–..	.87–..*	1.06–..*	.95–..*	250–..	...	175–..	225–..	220–..	337–..
Rock Hill, S. C. 15....	_155–168_	...	...	_135–165_	...	_.72–.72_*	44–48†	..–43†	...	_..–305_	...	_185–205_	_185–205_	...
St. Petersburg, Fla. 61.	_145–170_	_150–175_	_155–180_	_185–235_	220–270	_.73½–.79½_*	_225–265_	_1.02½–1.18½_*	_160–180_	_180–220_	_155–190_	_190–220_	_190–220_	_220–270_
Sarasota, Fla. 11......	108–_135_	108–_135_	_160–185_	...	...	.73–.75*	.78–.95*	.73–.75*	...	...	...	_170–210_	_160–190_	_170–235_

TABLE VIII. PAY RATES FOR SELECTED CITY JOBS—Continued

City and Population	Junior Typist-Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Bookkeeper	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Playleader	Policeman	Fireman	Building Inspector
South Atlantic—Continued														
Tampa, Fla. 108	...	...	...	...	...	$161–168	$233–255	..–182	...	...	$156–178	$195–216	$195–216	..–350
Wheeling, W. Va. 61	..–147	..–147	..–162	...	..–183	..–.93*	..–1.08*	..–.98*	...	..–227	..–2.00d	165–212	165–212	..–333
East North Central														
Akron, Ohio 245	$110–125	$130–145	$150–165	$190–205	$255–285	.94–1.02*	1.16–1.31*	$1.04–1.12*	$180–195	$255–285	170–185	205–235	205–235	$240–270
Albert Lea, Minn. 12	128–141	...	...	...	220–264	.93–1.02*	.99–1.09*	1.03–1.18*	196–216	261–300	...	191–209	191–209	220–253
Ashtabula, Ohio 21	150–175	175–200	...	200–215	...	.85–1.07½*	1.32½–..*	1.12½–..*	215–..	245–..	...	228–262	228–262	...
Beloit, Wis. 25	135–170	130–170	145–200	145–200	...	.90–1.00*	210–235	1.00–1.05*	170–195	...	...	210–245	210–245	245–285
Columbus, Ohio 306	129–140	129–140	183–190	196–207	...	.81–.81*	201–218	.90½–.90½*	201–212	...	123–134	207–223	207–223	245–267
Detroit, Mich. 1,623	163–185	...	211–222	227–262	302–360	1.23–1.28*	1.45½–1.50½*	1.31½–1.36½*	244–282	...	51–62†	249–308	249–308	297–336
Flint, Mich. 152	129–150	129–150	180–204	197–222	283–314	.94–1.10*	...	174–198	180–204	248–276	138–160	228–257	228–257	231–258
Kalamazoo, Mich. 54	150–175	150–196	...	..–243	..–175	..–1.10*	..–1.48*	..–1.20*	..–266	...	...	238–256	238–256	..–356
Madison, Wis. 67	154–199	154–199	204–229	204–229	239–264	179–204	209–234	189–219	214–239	254–304	...	219–244	219–244	239–304
Marquette, Mich. 16	...	115–153	...	175–248	...	.87–.96*	.92–1.01*	.92–1.01*	150–198	...	..–.87*	175–218	165–208	...
Milwaukee, Wis. 587	163–188	163–188	193–223	248–273	263–308	213–223	228–248	1.35–..*	263–308	283–333	...	263–293	263–293	293–308
Painesville, Ohio 12	..–151	..–184	..–200	..–200	...	..–1.15*	..–1.40*	..–1.17½*	...	..–1.52½*	...	239–261	239–261	...
Pontiac, Mich. 67	145–175	155–185	160–190	190–230	275–325	1.05–1.10*	1.30–1.35*	1.20–1.20*	200–230	260–310	190–240	220–250	220–250	240–275
St. Paul, Minn. 288	124–154	134–164	170–200	...	224–260	1.30–..*	190–220	183–213	211–244	...	155–185	217–246	217–246	331–..
Traverse City, Mich. 14	125–140	125–140	...	...	...	..–.75*	200–225	160–180	...	250–295	...	175–195	175–195	200–235
Winnetka, Ill. 12	...	...	160–220	...	...	205–230	235–315	205–230	...	...	...	230–280	230–275	255–320
East South Central														
Covington, Ky. 62	155–165	165–175	165–175	165–175	...	145–155	145–175	155–165	155–175	...	...	175–200	206–231	185–220
Johnson City, Tenn. 25	115–135	115–145	130–160	230–275	...	.55–.70*	...	.70–.80*	...	..–275	...	130–150	130–148	150–175
Kingsport, Tenn. 14	120–155	120–155	120–160	150–250	...	.75–.80*	1.10–1.30*	.90–.90*	125–200	175–225	110–150	175–225	175–225	...
Louisville, Ky. 319	100–125	110–125	110–170	...	...	.50–.80*	.65–.90*	...	140–180	200–250	110–130	173–200	173–200	...
Murfreesboro, Tenn. 9‡	...	...	...	...	150–250	..–.50*	..–200	..–.55*	...	...	...	150–225	150–225	...
Paducah, Ky. 34	115–135	128–138	125–158	125–158	...	.79½–.79½*	..–185	..–.90½*	...	..–225	...	175–185	175–185	...
West North Central														
Ames, Iowa 13	...	...	155–170	145–170	...	.80–.90*	.95–1.10*	.86–.98*	.90–1.10*	235–300	...	175–215	175–215	...
Atchison, Kan. 13	...	..–110	...	..–210	...	..–.70*	..–160	..–.70*	...	...	...	150–175	150–175	...
Fargo, N. D. 33‡	...	140–165	170–..	...	...	161–..	...	166–177	...	...	...	170–210	190–216	...
Kansas City, Mo. 399	115–135	135–160	135–155	145–180	170–210	.70–.85*	160–200	135–160	160–200	190–230	135–160	...	170–220	210–250
Lincoln, Neb. 82‡	120–150	125–155	125–155	...	155–185	.75–.80*	.93–.98*	.80–.85*	.90–.95*	...	1.00–1.00*	173–210	173–195	195–225
St. Louis, Mo. 816	170–190	175–195	...	242–270	306–350	150–170	210–230	185–205	221–245	262–290	160–180	180–220	242–270	262–290
University City, Mo. 33‡	135–135	135–135	135–135	...	...	.85–.85*	190–190	170–170	...	200–200	175–175	150–195	150–195	200–200
West South Central														
Amarillo, Tex. 52	..–150	..–175	..–160	...	...	160–180	200–225	..–180	..–225	..–300	...	180–210	180–210	..–225
Austin, Tex. 88	110–135	120–145	125–165	150–195	200–235	.62–.70*	175–200	.71–.79*	200–240	175–250	100–110	190–200	190–200	..–300
Cushing, Okla. 7	75–100	100–130	100–130	100–130	130–170	.60–.80*	...	130–160	...	200–275	150–175	150–170	..–160	

City and Population	Junior Typist-Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Bookkeeper	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Playleader	Police-man	Fireman	Building Inspector
West South Central—Continued														
Dallas, Tex. 295	$125–155	$130–165	$150–195	$175–215	$215–265	$.85–..*	$180–240	$.95–..*	$175–240	$200–290	..–210	$195–220	$195–220	$265–330
Houston, Tex. 385	100–195	125–..	125–200	175–255	150–245	.87½–.93*	.97½–1.14*	.96¼–1.16*	...	...	$ 85–200	225–245	225–244	200–295
Muskogee, Okla. 32‡	135–172	156–190	149–181	172–210	242–294	135–156	149–172	...	181–220	231–280	...	181–210	176–..	200–242
Oklahoma City, Okla. 204	140–150	145–165	150–165	175–200	195–225	5.50–6.00d	180–210	165–165	225–225	250–300	140–140	185–205	185–205	215–220
Mountain														
Boulder, Colo. 13	...	...	..–187	..–185	...	..–154	...	...	..–165	..–187	..–1.00*	155–178	155–178	...
Colorado Spr., Colo. 37	130–160	130–160	140–190	205–245	...	.72½–.92½*	175–210	.80–.92½*	...	235–310	135–175	180–215	180–215	195–225
Grand Junction, Colo. 12‡	...	...	...	..–275	..–235	..–185	..–225	..–200	..–200	..–250	...	210–240	210–240	..–275
Laramie, Wyo. 11	..–150	..–150	...	...	...	.90–1.15*	205–230	190–205	...	...	...	180–230	180–230	...
Phoenix, Ariz. 65	...	...	217–254	...	242–287	1.00–1.10*	1.10–1.20*	1.05–1.15*	...	...	192–222	237–287	237–287	277–332
Tucson, Ariz. 37	153–173	153–173	198–218	223–248	248–288	.98–..*	225–265	1.08–..*	228–248	...	148–188	213–253	213–253	295–395
Pacific														
Bakersfield, Calif. 29	190–240	190–240	...	215–295	215–295	1.12–1.28*	...	1.23–1.40*	215–305	220–310	1.00–1.30*	245–315	245–315	265–340
Bend, Ore. 10	1.00–..*	165–185	...	245–345	200–220	1.24–1.32*	1.34–1.60*	1.24–1.38*	...	275–330	...	235–270	235–270	...
Berkeley, Calif. 86‡	165–190	150–173	181–210	150–230	150–173	190–210	250–290	210–250	205–250	285–345	200–230	265–290	265–290	275–335
Chico, Calif. 9	...	...	...	...	...	.85–1.05*	...	.90–.95*	...	...	...	205–230	205–230	...
Eugene, Ore. 21‡	...	175–200	...	200–225	...	160–185	275–300	200–225	...	170–190	1.00–1.00*	205–235	205–235	250–300
Fresno, Calif. 61	170–200	180–210	...	...	...	210–210	..–285	216–225	..–265	..–315	165–175	225–265	225–265	270–300
Oakland, Calif. 302	180–220	195–235	...	...	230–270	185–215	250–290	225–265	...	...	230–270	260–292	260–292	280–320
Pasadena, Calif. 82	160–191	...	182–218	...	226–271	176–211	...	187–224	220–264	275–330	193–231	248–297	248–297	303–363
Pittsburg, Calif. 9	...	...	165–180	165–165	...	225–225	253–253	247–247	...	...	...	250–270	250–265	300–325
Portland, Ore. 305	180–210	190–215	215–260	215–260	280–330	215–230	240–260	225–245	240–280	260–305	220–255	240–270	240–270	260–280
Sacramento, Calif. 106	160–192	180–216	185–222	210–252	230–276	180–200	215–258	215–..	225–270	280–336	155–186	220–265	220–265	255–306
San Diego, Calif. 203	143–172	149–181	190–232	210–256	244–296	164–190	221–232	181–210	210–256	282–327	149–181	210–282	210–282	282–327
San Francisco, Calif. 635	...	...	185–230	210–260	260–315	1.40–1.40*	1.59–1.59*	1.42½–1.42½*	220–265	300–350	210–260	260–290	260–290	320–385
Seattle, Wash. 368	165–185	...	200–215	220–230	240–260	190–200	...	250–250	245–260	275–290	200–200	240–260	240–260	285–300
Stockton, Calif. 55	136–170	161–201	191–238	225–282	238–297	213–213	...	238–238	238–297	315–393	1.00–1.25*	258–288	258–288	352–439

State-Administered Retirement Systems Covering Municipal Employees*

FORTY-THREE state-administered retirement systems in 32 states provide for the inclusion in their membership—on either a compulsory or optional basis—of municipal nonschool employees. Coverage of municipal employees under state-administered systems has been effected through three methods: the enactment of systems designed for and limited to local employees; the extension of membership to local employees in systems which were originally limited to state employees; and the establishment of systems which, from the date of enactment, have provided for the coverage of both state and local employees.

In limiting this analysis to systems administered at the state level, state legislation to provide for the establishment of locally-administered systems has been excluded. Also excluded is an occasional state-administered system which covers county employees but which does not include any group of city personnel. The 43 systems are alike in one respect—each is financed by contributions of the members as well as by governmental funds; the Washington system for firemen and the Virginia system for judges, however, represent a combination of contributory and non-contributory features as explained in footnotes (o) and (q) at the end of Table IX.

Classes of Employees Covered. Of the 43 systems, 14 cover only a special class of employment: 10 of these are limited to police or fire department employees or to a combination of the two; three cover members of the judiciary and one covers public utility employees. The remaining 29 systems are of the type commonly referred to as "general" systems and have been tabulated as covering "all" classes of employment although they vary in the comprehensiveness of their coverage.

Specifically excluded from the coverage of many of the 29 systems are school employees and other groups for whom special systems already existed at the time of enactment of the general system. In others, employees of school, police and fire departments are included along with employees of a variety of other governmental departments. Systems with such comprehensive coverage may have dual sets of provisions, one relating to the special groups and the other to the ordinary employee. General systems which have special provisions for certain groups of municipal nonschool employees—usually police or fire department employees—are indicated in Table IX by a dagger in the column "Classes of Employees Covered." The provisions tabulated, however, relate to the ordinary employee and are thus comparable with provisions shown for other general systems with less all-inclusive coverage.

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*Prepared in the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency, from codes and session laws which were available as of December 31, 1947. Analyses of the legal provisions were submitted to the administrative officers of the respective retirement systems for review and interpretation early in 1947; changes resulting from subsequent legislation have not been reviewed. The staff of the Bureau of Research and Statistics would be glad to have any omissions called to their attention. This represents a staff compilation and is not an official statement of the Social Security Administration.

The 43 systems covering municipal nonschool employees are located in 32 states. Twenty states administer only general systems; in eight states there are one or two special systems in addition to the general system; the remaining four states have special systems only. Because this analysis disregards all locally-administered plans, it does not provide a measurement of the full extent of coverage of municipal employees in the 32 states or in this group of states as compared with other states. Moreover, the state-administered systems included in the analysis range from those which have achieved virtually statewide participation to those which were enacted only recently or have recent effective dates.

Date of Enactment. Only seven of the 29 general systems provided for participation of municipal employees prior to 1940 (including the North Carolina system which, although enacted in 1939, did not become effective until 1945). The remaining 22 were enacted, or extended to municipal employees, in the period 1942-47; the legislation relating to 10 of these was passed in the single year 1945. In contrast, only two of the 14 special systems were enacted as recently as 1945. Eight were in existence prior to 1940 although one of these, the Virginia system for judges, was radically changed by a 1942 law.

Conditions for Affiliation of the Municipality. Participation is optional with the municipality in all but three of the general systems and is compulsory—or at least has compulsory features—in most of the special systems. This difference may be partly the result of the relatively recent enactment of general systems; by the date of establishment, a number of municipalities had already provided protection for their own employees. Many state laws contain additional optional features not shown in Table IX: members of existing local systems may decide as a group whether to continue the local plan or to affiliate with the state system, and employees already in service at the time a municipality elects to join the state system may choose individually whether or not they wish to become members.

Retirement Annuities. The variety of the provisions relating to age and service or to combinations of the two, which determine eligibility for a retirement annuity, makes generalization practically impossible. The earliest retirement age in about half of the general systems is 60; in some of these systems retirement at this age is permitted only after a certain period of service. Retirement at higher ages may be possible with shorter periods of service; when this period is specified and linked with an age requirement, the two eligibility conditions appear in Table IX in the column "Minimum Years of Service." In most systems the formula used in computing the annuity reflects the length of service; therefore, the laws do not always include a specific provision relating to the minimum period of service. It is not uncommon for a law to provide that if a member is separated after a specified period of service but before qualifying for a regular retirement annuity, he may receive, in lieu of a refund of his contributions, an annuity—sometimes deferred—which may include a portion financed by the government. The provisions which govern the receipt of such annuities are not shown in Table IX.

In determining eligibility for retirement annuities, all but three of the 43 systems credit service performed for the same employing unit prior to participation in the state system; a few laws have relatively broad provisions crediting service anywhere in the state. Although prior service is credited in determining eligibility and the amount of the annuity, some laws contain an additional requirement of a specified period of membership service before any type of annuity is payable. Prior service credit is commonly forfeited and cannot be redeemed if the individual is away from the service longer than a specified period for reasons other than disability or military service. Of the three systems which do not credit prior service, the Colorado system permits retirement (on fractional benefits) at age 65 after only five years of contributory service. The other two (the Iowa and the North Dakota systems) are modeled on the federal old-age and survivors insurance system and permit older employees to qualify for retirement with as little as two and one-half years of coverage, using a benefit formula which gives relatively little weight to length of service.

In the systems which provide for compulsory retirement, the age most commonly specified is 70. Postponement of retirement beyond the compulsory age is permitted in a number of systems if requested by the employing unit, or, less frequently, if the employee has not yet completed the minimum service or qualified for an annuity of a specified size.

Disability Annuities. The provisions of the systems are more liberal, on the whole, with respect to service-connected disability than ordinary disability. Of the five systems for firemen, two do not provide annuities for non-service-connected disability and a third provides an annuity only if the incapacitated individual is over age 55 and has at least 12½ years of service. Of the 29 general systems, 12 (and one of the Michigan plans) have stricter requirements for the payment of annuities for ordinary disability than for disability in line of duty; two have no service requirement for either type; and 10 (and the other Michigan plan) have the same service requirement—most commonly 10 years—for either ordinary or service-connected disability annuities. The remaining four general systems contain no special provisions for disability annuities.

Survivors' Benefits. Annuities for the survivors of an employee whose death was not service-connected are rare in these systems. Only five systems provide such annuities automatically: the Idaho and Utah systems for firemen; the Iowa and North Dakota systems which follow the pattern of federal old-age and survivors insurance; and the Illinois public utilities system to which male members contribute at a higher rate in order to provide widows' annuities. Survivors' annuities in the event of the service-connected death of an employee are more frequently provided, especially by systems covering policemen and firemen. Of the laws which do not automatically provide annuities for the survivors of employees who die before retirement, several do provide that under specified conditions the death benefit is payable as an annuity instead of a lump sum. Under most of the general systems an annuitant may elect to reduce his own retirement allowance in order to provide his survivors with an annuity or with a lump-sum payment of the unused portion of his contributions. In general, when no annuity is payable to the survivors of an employee or an annuitant, a lump-sum benefit is provided.

Table IX

STATE-ADMINISTERED RETIREMENT SYSTEMS COVERING MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES: 1947

This table shows selected provisions of all state-administered retirement systems covering municipal employees other than school employees, for which codes and session laws were available in the Social Security Administration library as of December 31, 1947. Under **Classes of Employees Covered, F** stands for firemen; **P** for policemen; **J** for judges; **Ut** for utility employees; **All** for employees of various departments. A dagger (†) after **All** indicates that the system includes special groups of municipal nonschool employees, usually policemen or firemen, for whom special provisions are made; the provisions shown relate to the ordinary employees. For systems which were originally limited to state employees, the date of legislation extending coverage to municipal employees appears in parentheses in the column **Year Enacted**. Under **Conditions for Affiliation of Municipality, G** indicates that option is exercised through action of the governing body of the municipality; **R** through referendum or popular vote; **E** through employee vote; and **Comp** compulsory. Under **Earliest Retirement Age** if a minimum number of years of service is necessary for retirement at the lowest age specified, the number of years is shown after dash. Under **Minimum Years of Service** if attainment of an age older than the earliest retirement age is necessary for retirement with the minimum service, the age appears after dash. The **Compulsory Retirement Age** is usually extensible under specified circumstances and, in a few systems, is waived for members with less than the minimum service. Under **Disability Annuities, O** indicates that annuities are provided for ordinary disability and **S** for service-connected disability; the eligibility requirement of number of years' service is shown, with **x** meaning that annuities are payable regardless of length of service. Under **Annuitant** (next to last column) **O** means that a member has the option of reducing his own annuity or (less commonly) of increasing his contributions to provide a survivor's annuity at his death after retirement, **A** that a survivor's annuity is automatic. Footnotes, indicated by a small letter in parentheses, appear at the end of the table. For additional explanation see preceding article.

State	Classes of Employees Covered	Year Enacted	Conditions for Affiliation of Municipality	RETIREMENT ANNUITIES FOR AGE OR SERVICE			Disability Annuities	Survivors' Benefits			
								Annuities for Survivors of:			
								Employee Whose Death Was:			
				Earliest Retirement Age	Minimum Years of Service	Compulsory Retirement Age		Service-Connected	Non-Service Connected	Annuitant	Lump-Sum
Ala.	All	1945	G	60	—	70	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
Calif.	All†	(1939)	E&GorR	60(a)	20	70	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
	J	1937	(b)	65–20	10–70	None	OxSx	No	No	No	Yes
Colo.	All	(1944)	G	(c)	5–65	None	O15S5	No	No	O	Yes
Conn.	All†	1945	G&R	65–15	15	70	O10Sx	No	No	O	Yes
Fla.	P	1941	G	(c)	20	None	O5S5	No	No	No	Yes
Idaho.	F	1945	Comp	(c)	(d)	None	Sx(d)	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
Ill.	All	1939	R	55	—	None	OxSx	(e)	(e)	O	Yes
	Ut	1937	G	55–10	(f)	None	OxSx	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
	J	1941	(b)	60–12	12	None	O12S12	No	No	No	No
Ind.	All	1945	G	55–20	15–60	70	Neither	(e)	(e)	O	Yes
Iowa.	All	1945	Comp	65	(g)	None	Neither	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
Me.	All†	1942	GorR	65	—	70	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
Md.	All	(1946)	G	60	—	70	O10Sx	No	No	O	Yes
Mich.	All	1945	GorR	60(h)	10(h)	70(h)	O10S(h)	No	No	O	Yes
Minn.	All	1931	G	60–35	20–65	(i)	Neither	No	No	No	Yes
Mont.	All	1945	E&GorR	60–10	10	70(j)	O10Sx	No	No	O	Yes
Neb.	All	1945	R	55–15	(f)	70	O1S1	(k)	(k)	(k)	Yes
Nev.	All†	1947	E&G	55(l)	—	60	O15S5	No	No	O	Yes
N. H.	All	1945	G	65	—	70	O10Sx	Yes	No	O	Yes
	P	1941	Comp	65–30	30	70	O20Sx	Yes	No	No	Yes
	F	1939	Comp	65–20	20	70	O20Sx	Yes	No	No	Yes
N. J.	All	(1924)	R	60	—	70	O10Sx	Yes	(k)	O	Yes
	P,F	1944	(m)	55–25	—	65	O5Sx	Yes	(k)	O	Yes
N. M.	All	1947	G	(c)	5–70	None	O15S5	No	No	O	Yes
N. Y.	All†	(1922)	G	60(n)	—	70	O15Sx	Yes	(k)	O	Yes

Table IX—State-Administered Retirement Systems—Continued

State	Classes of Employees Covered	Year Enacted	Conditions for Affiliation of Municipality	RETIREMENT ANNUITIES FOR AGE OR SERVICE			Disability Annuities	Survivors' Benefits			
								Annuities for Survivors of:			
								Employee Whose Death Was:			
				Earliest Retirement Age	Minimum Years of Service	Compulsory Retirement Age		Service-Connected	Non-Service Connected	Annuitant	Lump-Sum
N. C.	All†	1939	G	60	—	65	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
	P	1937	(b)	50–20	20	None	O10S10	No	No	No	Yes
N. D.	All	1947	Comp	65	(g)	None	Neither	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
Ohio.	All	(1938)	Comp	(c)	5-60	70	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
Ore.	All†	1945	G	60(j)	—	65	O15S5	No	No	O	Yes
Pa.	All	1943	G&R	60	—	None	O5S5	No	No	O	Yes
S. C.	All	1945	G	60	—	65	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
	P	1937	Comp	55–20	20	None	O1S1	No	No	No	Yes
Tex.	All	1947	GorR	55–20	—	70	O10S1	No	No	O	Yes
Utah.	F	1919	Comp	50–25	20–55	None	O5Sx	Yes	Yes	A	No
Va.	All	(1944)	G	65	—	70	O20S20	No	No	O	Yes
	J	1942(o)	(b)	70–15	15	None	OxSx	No	No	No	No
Wash.	All†	1947	G&R	60-20	—	65	O5S5	No	No	O	Yes
	All(p)	1947	G	(c)	—	65	O15Sx	No	No	O	Yes
	F	1945	(q)	65–25	25	None	Sx	Yes	No	A	Yes
Wis.	All†	1943	(r)	55	—	65	OxSx	(e)	(e)	O	Yes
Wyo.	F	1935	Comp	55–25	—	None	Sx	Yes	No	A	No

(a) In general, age 60 with 20 years' service but municipality may amend its contract to provide for retirement at age 55 with 20 years' service.

(b) Municipality not involved except where collects employee contributions or state assessments.

(c) At any age after service of 35 years (Colorado, New Mexico, and Washington), 20 years (Florida), 25 years (Idaho), or 36 years (Ohio). There are additional provisions in the Ohio system for retirement at age 55 with a minimum of 30 years' service and in the Washington system for retirement at age 60 regardless of length of service.

(d) An annuity (which overlaps the categories of annuities for age or service and annuities for ordinary disability) is payable in case of dismissal or retirement by employer because of incapacity after age 55 with at least 12½ years' service.

(e) The death benefit, if large enough to provide a life annuity of not less than $10 per month, may be paid as an annuity; (compulsory in Wisconsin if the beneficiary is the widow or, in case of other beneficiaries, if the employee or beneficiary so specifies).

(f) No service requirement specified for retirement at age 60 (Illinois) or at 65 (Nebraska).

(g) The Iowa and North Dakota systems, modeled on the federal system of old-age and survivors insurance, adopt two definitions of insured status, one of which the employee must meet to qualify for retirement benefits: 40 calendar quarters of coverage (equivalent to 10 years) or coverage during half the quarters elapsing between the date the act became effective and retirement, with a minimum of 6 quarters of coverage. Both systems include the additional requirement of a minimum of 10 quarters of coverage for employees over age 60 when the act became effective; under the Iowa system, if such an employee has 10 years' service, he may retire at 65 with only 6 quarters of actual coverage by paying contributions with respect to 4 additional quarters.

(h) Municipality, at time of affiliation, chooses between two benefit plans. Earliest retirement age is 60 under both plans, with Plan B having the additional requirement of 10 years' service. Both plans provide compulsory retirement at 70, reducible to 65 at request of the municipality. Ten years' service is required for ordinary disability annuities under both plans and for service-connected disability annuities under Plan B.

(i) Municipality may adopt a compulsory retirement age.

(j) Effective in 1951.

(k) Death benefit may be converted actuarially to an annuity.

(l) Effective after June 30, 1953; prior to that date, retirement at age 60.

(m) Compulsory that cities already having locally-administered police and fire systems cover by new system persons who become employed after enactment of this law. Cities may affiliate by referendum in which case coverage is optional for employees in service and compulsory for new entrants.

(n) Any employee may elect to make extra contributions and retire at age 55.

(o) Provisions shown represent a combination of the 1942 contributory law as amended and the 1938 noncontributory law, now obsolete except in relation to employees electing the coverage of the contributory system.

(p) A system for state employees which permits any political subdivision with 5 or more employees to affiliate. The other state-administered system enacted in Washington in 1947 (preceding line of table) is for employees of cities and towns exclusively and becomes effective when 300 employees are covered.

(q) Cities with organized fire departments must cover for noncontributory service-connected disability and death provisions all part-time and volunteer firemen as well as full-paid firemen, unless the latter are covered by the permissive locally-operated firemen's relief and pension act of 1935. Coverage of any fireman under the retirement provisions is optional with the locality and with the individual employee who, if he joins, must pay contributions.

(r) Optional, language determined by governing body, referendum possible in cities and villages.

Municipal Personnel Data

Data on employment and payrolls, personnel management, hours of work per week, methods of compensating for overtime work, vacations, retirement systems, and employee organizations are shown in Table X for all cities of more than 10,000 population. Employees of local school systems are excluded from these data and it is probable that some municipal officials omitted from their reports the employees of other local agencies that are independent of the general city government.

Employment and Payrolls. The employment and payroll data for individual cities shown in Table X were obtained from local officials in October, 1947, by the Governments Division of the United States Bureau of the Census. For those few cities which did not report in October the data shown are from earlier surveys going back as far as October, 1946. These data are from the Census Bureau report, *City Employment in 1947,* which also provides certain other figures regarding city employment and payrolls, especially as to the largest cities.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNT OF MONTHLY PAY ROLL BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT: OCTOBER, 1947

	Total Employees (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	Payrolls (in millions)	Per Cent of Total
Federal Civilian	2,002	34.7	$499.6	41.8
Public Education	1,529	26.5	318.5	26.6
State	638	11.1	116.0	9.7
City	997	17.3	181.3	15.2
County and other	603	10.5	80.0	6.7
Total Public employment	5,770	100.0	1,195.4	100.0

School employees and employees of contractors are not included in the employment figures which are shown for two major classifications, "General Government Functions" and "City Government Enterprises." The Bureau of the Census includes within the latter class "government owned water supply systems, housing projects, electric light and power plants, bus lines, or other transportation systems, airports, and similar enterprises which sell services to the public." "Permanent Full-Time" employees include city paid employees with permanent or indefinite tenure, as well as elective and other officials paid by the city, and having terms of office of one year or longer. In Table X the difference between number of "total employees" and the number of "permanent full-time employees" for any city represents the number of "part-time" and "temporary and other" employees. "Part-time" employees are those working regularly for fewer hours per week than prescribed for full-time work in their respective departments, officials who continue to maintain some outside employment or profession, and volunteer firemen receiving pay. "Temporary and other" includes seasonal, emergency, and other employees without permanent tenure.

Table 1 shows the Bureau of Census estimates of the distribution of total public employment and payrolls among the different levels of government for October, 1947. Table 2 summarizes the trends in municipal employment and payrolls in cities over 25,000, semi-annually for 1943 through 1946 and quarterly for 1947. The data in Table 2 are for total number of employees and total payroll covering all classes of employees engaged in all municipal functions except education. When data in Table 1 are compared with corresponding employment data in the 1947 Year Book, city employees show an increase of 13,000 from October, 1946, to October, 1947, and payrolls increased $25,000,000, as compared with an increase of $27,200,000 for the preceding year.

TABLE 2

MUNICIPAL NONSCHOOL EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS:
JANUARY, 1943, TO OCTOBER, 1947

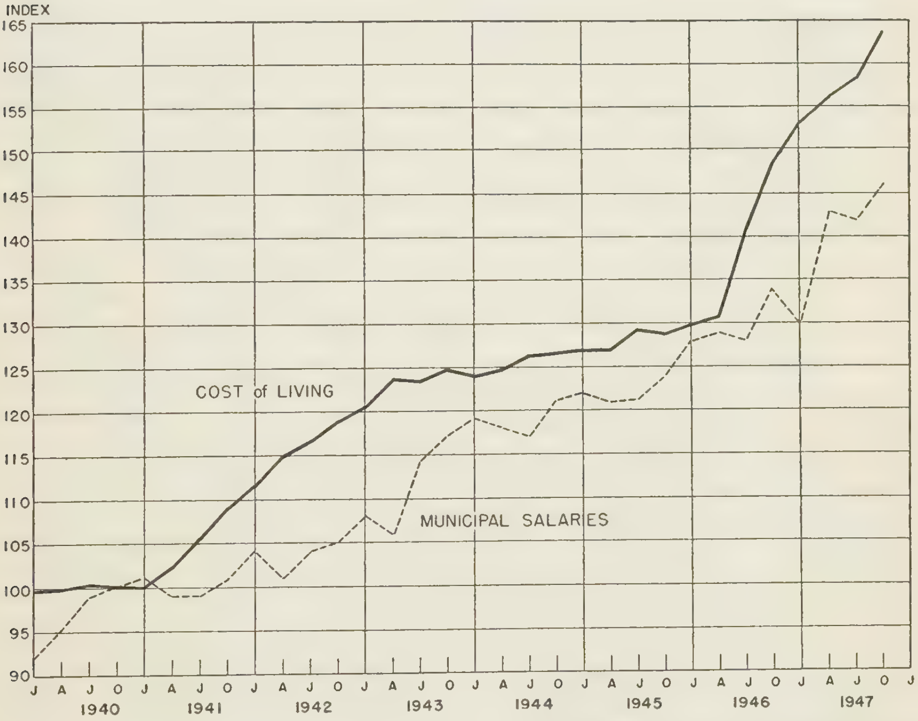
Population Group	1943		1944		1945		1946		1947			
	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	January	April	July	October
TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (IN THOUSANDS)												
Cities over 100,000..........	469	477	464	474	461	472	463	502	513	518	532	532
25,000 to 100,000...........	116	121	114	127	118	128	124	140	135	143	149	143
All cities over 25,000........	585	599	578	601	579	600	588	642	647	660	681	675
PERMANENT FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (IN THOUSANDS)												
Cities over 100,000..........	435	436	432	440	433	439	439	469	481	490	[1]	501
25,000 to 100,000...........	105	106	103	106	104	108	106	120	119	124	[1]	127
All cities over 25,000........	540	542	535	545	537	547	545	489	600	614	[1]	628
TOTAL PAY ROLL (IN MILLIONS)												
Cities over 100,000..........	$76.1	80.8	81.4	83.1	85.6	87.1	91.8	100.1	107.6	114.1	118.1	120.5
25,000 to 100,000...........	15.7	17.4	16.8	18.5	18.1	19.9	20.5	23.3	23.8	25.0	27.3	26.9
All cities over 25,000........	91.8	98.2	98.2	101.6	103.7	107.0	112.3	123.5	131.4	139.1	145.4	147.4

[1] Not Available. NOTE: Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Hours Worked Per Week. The length of the regular or normal work week for city hall office personnel as of January, 1948, in 849 cities was obtained from city officials in January, 1948, by the Year Book and the data are summarized in Table 3. Employees in 61.4 per cent of these cities, as compared with 57 per cent in January, 1947, work less than 42 hours per week. From January, 1947, to January, 1948, the percentage of cities reporting a work week of 42 to 46 hours decreased from 39 per cent to 34 per cent of all reporting cities, while the larger cities tended to shift toward a work week of 42 hours or less. The largest cities have considerably shorter work weeks than the small cities. Eighty-eight per cent of the cities over 100,000 population have a work week of less than 42 hours, as compared with 80 per cent in 1947. In the cities with populations of 10,000 to 25,000, 46 per cent of the 504 reporting cities have a work week in excess of 42 hours. The work weeks for police and firemen are reported in the police and fire sections of the Year Book.

In 1947, 118 of the 909 reporting cities made a reduction in the work week for either city hall administrative and clerical employees or for laborers. Of these 118 cities, 44 reduced the work week for both groups, 44 for administrative and clerical employees only, and 30 for laborers only. One additional city, Athol, Massachusetts, reduced the work week for women employees only, and two cities, Kansas City, Missouri, and Houston, Texas, did not reduce hours per week but placed administrative and clerical employees on a five-day basis.

Saturday Working Schedule. The Saturday work schedule for city hall administrative and clerical employees is summarized in Table 4. Excluded from this summary are cities where employees are given compensatory time off for work on Saturday (see footnote 1 at end of Table X) and also those cities which have a special Saturday schedule during the summer months (see footnote 2 at end of Table X). For the 811 cities reporting their Saturday schedules,



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census

INDEX OF COST OF LIVING AND MUNICIPAL SALARY INDEX: 1940 TO 1947

The "cost-of-living" index is the consumers price index which is the average cost of items making up 70 per cent of family budgets of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities, compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (average 1935–39 = 100). The "municipal salary" index was obtained by dividing the United States Bureau of the Census index of municipal nonschool employment for cities over 25,000 into the Bureau's index of municipal payrolls (average of each index 1941–42 = 100); the derived index offers a rough measure of municipal wage trends. Since the bases of all the indexes are arbitrary, the chart should be used only to study relative rates of change of the two curves.

TABLE 3

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Reporting Cities Having Work Week of:									
			Less Than 38 Hrs.		38 to 41¾ Hrs.		42 to 45¾ Hrs.		46 to 49 Hrs.		50 or More Hrs	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Over 500,000.........	14	12	2	16.7	10	83.3	0	0	0	0	0	
250,000 to 500,000....	23	19	5	26.3	12	63.2	2	10.5	0	0	0	
100,000 to 250,000....	55	48	13	27.1	28	58.3	5	10.4	2	4.2	0	
50,000 to 100,000....	106	96	23	24.0	45	46.9	27	28.1	1	1.0	0	
25,000 to 50,000....	212	170	24	14.1	93	54.7	51	30.0	2	1.2	0	
10,000 to 25,000....	662	504	56	11.1	210	41.7	201	39.9	34	6.7	3	
All Cities over 10,000.	1,072	849	123	14.5	398	46.9	286	33.7	39	4.6	3	

71.6 per cent have a full staff half a day; 2.2 per cent a full staff all day; 14.7 per cent a skeleton staff half a day; 0.6 per cent a skeleton staff all day; and almost 11 per cent (88 cities) do not work on Saturdays. The larger cities are much more inclined to close their offices on Saturday than are the smaller cities. The skeleton staff system seems to predominate in the larger cities while the full staff for one-half day is more popular in the smaller cities. The skeleton staff for one-half day ranges from 13.2 per cent of the cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to 54.5 for cities over 500,000. A full staff is employed all day Saturday by only two cities over 25,000 but is used by 16 cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

TABLE 4

SATURDAY WORK SCHEDULE FOR CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Full Staff				Skeleton Staff				No Saturday Work	
			All Day		Half Day		All Day		Half Day			
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Over 500,000..........	14	11	0	0	2	18.2	0	0	6	54.5	3	27.
250,000 to 500,000.....	23	18	0	0	8	44.4	0	0	5	27.8	5	27.
100,000 to 250,000.....	55	45	0	0	24	53.3	1	2.2	10	22.2	10	22.
50,000 to 100,000.....	106	95	1	1.2	59	62.1	0	0	18	18.9	17	17.
25,000 to 50,000.....	212	165	1	.6	124	75.2	1	.6	17	10.3	22	13.
10,000 to 25,000.....	662	477	16	3.4	364	76.3	3	.6	63	13.2	31	6.
All Cities over 10,000..	1,072	811	18	2.2	581	71.6	5	.6	119	14.7	88	10.

Overtime Pay. Five methods are used to compensate the majority of city hall administrative and clerical employees for the time worked in addition to the regular work week. First, employees receive compensatory time off; second, payment of straight time for the extra hours worked; third, payment of time and one-half for the extra hours worked; fourth, payment of double time; and fifth, payment of time and one-half during the week with double time for Sundays and holidays worked. In Table 5 only cities falling into one of these five methods have been included.

Information was obtained from 819 of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 population for city hall administrative and clerical employees. Of the 819 reporting cities, 284, or 34.7 per cent, grant some type of compensation for overtime work, while 535 cities reported they have no plan for payment of overtime. Of the 284 cities making compensation, the most popular form is compensatory time off in 190 cities. Sixty-eight other cities pay straight time; 23 pay time and one-half; three pay time and one-half during the week with double time for Sundays and holidays; and none pay double time for all overtime.

TABLE 5

METHOD OF OVERTIME PAY IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1948

Population Group	No. of Cities In Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities with Some Plan		Compensatory Time Off	Straight Time	Time and One-Half	Double Time	One-Half and Double*	No Plan for Paying Overtime
			No.	%						
A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL										
Over 500,000	14	12	11	91.7	5	3	3	0	0	1
250,000 to 500,000	23	18	14	77.8	10	3	1	0	0	4
100,000 to 250,000	55	46	21	45.7	18	3	0	0	0	25
50,000 to 100,000	106	91	41	45.1	31	5	3	0	2	50
25,000 to 50,000	212	160	51	31.9	34	13	4	0	0	109
10,000 to 25,000	662	492	146	29.7	92	41	12	0	1	346
All over 10,000	1,072	819	284	34.7	190	68	23	0	3	535
B. SKILLED WORKERS ON SALARY BASIS										
Over 500,000	14	10	10	100.0	3	3	3	0	1	0
250,000 to 500,000	23	16	14	87.5	5	5	2	0	2	2
100,000 to 250,000	55	40	30	75.0	6	14	8	0	2	10
50,000 to 100,000	106	80	53	66.3	12	16	21	1	3	27
25,000 to 50,000	212	138	86	62.3	17	38	27	0	4	52
10,000 to 25,000	662	420	281	66.9	57	145	68	0	11	139
All over 10,000	1,072	704	474	67.3	100	221	129	1	23	230

*Cities in this column pay time and one-half on week days and double time on Sundays and holidays.

Only 704 of the 1,072 cities reported method of compensation for overtime for skilled workers who are on a salary basis. Of the 704 cities, 474, or 67.3 per cent, allow some type of compensation while 230 cities have no method of payment for overtime. Of these 474 cities, 221 use the straight-time method; 129 pay time and one-half; 100 give compensatory time off; one pays double time; and 23 pay time and one-half during the week with double time for Sundays and holidays.

It will be noted in Table 5 that the larger the city the greater the percentage of administrative and clerical employees receiving compensation for overtime work. All but one of the reporting cities over 500,000 pay administrative and clerical employees for overtime while only 29 per cent of the reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 compensate for overtime work. The variation is not so great for the skilled workers on a salary basis, ranging from 100 per cent for cities over 500,000 to 67 per cent for cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

Annual Paid Vacation. Of the 856 reporting cities, 849, or 99 per cent, grant vacations with pay to city hall administrative and clerical employees. All of the reporting cities over 25,000 population grant vacations with pay. The median vacation allowance for the 872 cities and for every city-size group is the same—12 work days a year. Vacation data for unskilled laborers were not surveyed for this YEAR BOOK, but the 1947 YEAR BOOK reported that 79 per cent of 818 cities reporting gave paid vacations to unskilled laborers, with a median vacation of 12 days.

The number of working days annual paid vacation allowed to the bulk of city hall clerical and administrative employees is shown for each city in Table X. Vacation leaves graduated according to length of service are an interesting variation reported by some cities although such information was not requested. Among the cities which allow two weeks vacation with pay for regular employees and grant additional vacation time to employees who have worked a specified number of years are: Baltimore, Maryland; Royal Oak, Michigan; Garden City, Floral Park, and Freeport, New York; Park Ridge, Illinois; and South Orange, New Jersey—all of which give three weeks after 15 or more years of service; Cincinnati, Ohio, three additional days after 15 years and three weeks after 20 years of service; Newark, New Jersey, three weeks after 20 years; South Bend, Indiana, 15 days after two years; Atlantic City, New Jersey, 16 days after 20 years; East Orange, New Jersey, 16 days after 20 years; Medford, Massachusetts, three weeks after five years and four weeks after 20 years of service; Oak Park, Illinois, three weeks after 10 years; Bloomfield, New Jersey, three weeks after 10 years; Burbank, California, one day additional for each year after 10 years; Montclair, New Jersey, one day additional for each year over 15 years up to a maximum of three weeks, department heads one month; Plainfield and West Orange, New Jersey, 16 working days after 20 years; Burlingame, California, 21 days after 15 years; Fullerton, California, 15 days after 10 years and 18 days after 15 years; Highland Park, Illinois, three weeks after five years; Mamaroneck, New York, one additional day for each year after 10 years; and Nutley, New Jersey, 16 days after 20 years.

Annual Sick Leave. Sick leave practices were not surveyed for this YEAR BOOK, but the 1947 YEAR BOOK reported that 671 of 824 reporting cities allowed the administrative and clerical employees to take sick leave with pay, and 497 of 803 reporting cities allowed unskilled laborers the same benefits.

Retirement Systems. Data on retirement systems for nonschool municipal employees were collected by the YEAR BOOK early in 1948. A total of 959 cities, or 89.5 per cent, of all cities over 10,000 population have retirement systems for some or all employees. The municipal pension systems are of two sorts: in 598 cities, or 62.3 per cent, all classes of employees are included, while in 361 cities only part of the employees are covered, generally fire and police employees only (see Table 6).

Ninety-six per cent of the cities with no retirement plan of any kind are in the population group between 10,000 and 25,000, and only four cities above 25,000 population have failed to establish a retirement program for at least part of their employees. In 598 cities over 10,000 all employees are covered by a retirement system, 223 cities have plans for firemen and policemen but not other groups, 69 cities have plans for firemen only and 58 cities for police only, while 11 cities have provided retirement benefits for other groups of employees in combination but not for all.

TABLE 6

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR CITY EMPLOYEES: JANUARY, 1948

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered							
		No.	Per Cent	All* No.	All* Per Cent	Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Other Combinations*	None Covered	Participation in State System
Cities over 500,000....	14	14	100.0	13	92.8	1	0	0	0	0	2
250,000 to 500,000.....	23	23	100.0	19	82.6	4	0	0	0	0	7
100,000 to 250,000.....	55	55	100.0	45	81.8	10	0	0	0	0	15
50,000 to 100,000.....	106	106	100.0	79	74.5	21	4	2	0	0	39
25,000 to 50,000.....	212	208	98.1	134	63.2	55	8	6	5	4	93
All over 25,000........	410	406	99.0	290	70.7	91	12	8	5	4	156
10,000 to 25,000......	662	553	83.5	308	46.5	132	57	50	6	109	237
All over 10,000........	1,072	959	89.5	598	55.8	223	69	58	11	113	393

*All includes categories indicated as "All" and as "GFP, GP, GF" in Table X and usually excludes day laborers, elected officers, temporary employees, etc. Other combinations include various combinations of fire, police, general government employees, and public utility employees.

Twenty-eight states now have state-administered retirement systems covering municipal employees other than school employees, three other states have state systems covering fire employees only, and one state has a state system covering police employees only (see Table IX). A total of 393 cities over 10,000 population participate in statewide retirement systems, including those cities in which only police and fire employees are covered in a state plan (see Table 6). This includes 40 cities which came under state plans in 1947 for all or most employees.[1] Also joining statewide plans in 1947 were 193 cities with populations below 10,000 in the states of Alabama, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin, as well as some cities in North Dakota and Minnesota. Cities participating in new state systems for the first time during 1947 are those in Alabama, Maryland, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Virginia. The state-administered plans in four states had not been made effective or had no participating municipalities at the end of 1947: Florida, Nevada, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Officials of nine other states with state-administered plans for cities report that no cities over 10,000 joined during 1947: Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, New Hampshire, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming. All cities in Iowa, New York, and Ohio, except certain cities which have their own systems, already participate in their state systems.

Employee Organizations. Data on affiliated employee organizations were gathered from the national organizations shown in Table X and are complete as of January 1, 1948. Data on the unaffiliated organizations were obtained directly from city officials. It should be pointed out that in many cities skilled municipal workers belong to their own craft unions which are not included in this discussion. The data are summarized in Table 7 for all cities over 10,000 population.

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[1] The 40 cities having populations of more than 10,000 which took action to participate in state-administered retirement systems in 1947 are: Dothan, Huntsville, and Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Compton, California; Elmhurst and Granite City, Illinois; Auburn, Augusta, and Bangor, Maine; Cambridge, Hagerstown, and Salisbury, Maryland; Bay City and Muskegon Heights, Michigan; Albert Lea and Fergus Falls, Minnesota; Butte, Great Falls, Helena, and Missoula, Montana; Hastings, Nebraska; Atlantic City, Bridgeton, Clifton, Collingswood, Garfield, Hillside, Millburn, Neptune, Rahway, and Weehawken, New Jersey; Roswell, New Mexico; Fargo, North Dakota; Martinsville and Winchester, Virginia; Bellingham, Washington; Beaver Dam, Chippewa Falls, Fond du Lac, and Wausau, Wisconsin.

One or more employee organizations are found in each of the 14 cities over 500,000 and in the 55 cities of 100,000 to 250,000, while for cities of 10,000 to 25,000 a little more than 47 per cent of the cities have organizations. Locals of one or more national organizations are found in 89 per cent of the cities over 25,000, but in several of the largest cities there are many locals of the same national organization. For example, the AFSCME (AFL) has five locals in Los Angeles—one composed of employees in various departments, one each in water and power, school, police, and inspection employees, and one of public works foremen. The UPWA (CIO) has 12 locals in Detroit and seven in New York. The UPWA has no locals composed entirely of policemen but the AFSCME at the end of 1947 had locals composed entirely of police officers in 48 cities over 10,000, two of these locals having been established during 1947. In addition, several cities may have employees in the same local, frequently organized to include several cities in one county. Table 7 therefore cannot be used to determine the number of locals in any union.

TABLE 7

ORGANIZATIONS OF LOCAL EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY 1, 1948

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Cities With Employees in One or More Organizations		No. Cities Having Employees in Affiliated Organizations.[1]					No. of Cities With Nonaffil. Org'ns	No. of Cities With Written Agreements
		No.	Per Cent	AFSCME	UPWA	IAFF	NJCSA	CSFNY		
Cities over 500,000.....	14	14	100.0	13	12	14	0	2	11	2
250,000 to 500,000.....	23	20	87.0	15	7	18	1	1	10	2
100,000 to 250,000.....	55	55	100.0	32	12	44	3	1	24	2
50,000 to 100,000......	106	99	94.3	47	21	91	5	4	25	8
25,000 to 50,000.......	212	180	85.0	77	30	145	10	4	46	13
10,000 to 25,000.......	662	313	47.3	83	29	228	16	2	55	22
All cities over 10,000...	1,072	681	63.5	267	111	540	35	14	171	49

[1] The total number of cities with employees in the several affiliated organizations exceeds the total number of cities having one or more organizations because there are many cities having employees in two or more organizations. AFSCME indicates American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees; UPWA, United Public Workers of America; IAFF, International Association of Fire Fighters; NJCSA, New Jersey Civil Service Association; CSFNY, Civil Service Forum of New York.

The federations of municipal employee organizations are the International Association of Fire Fighters and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor); the United Public Workers of America (affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations); the Civil Service Forum of New York; and the New Jersey Civil Service Association. During 1947 the employees of 17 cities over 10,000, as compared with 46 in 1946, organized locals of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees and organizations in 19 cities, as compared with 14 in 1946, were discontinued. In addition, there are 52 cities of less than 10,000 with locals of the AFSCME. Employees of 13 cities organized locals of the United Public Workers of America and those in two cities became inactive, as compared with 15 and three, respectively, in 1946. The International Association of Fire Fighters organized locals in 19 cities during 1947 (11 in 1946), while chapters in eight cities disbanded during 1947. There are also 169 cities of less than 10,000 with locals of the International Association of Fire Fighters. No change was reported for cities over 10,000 by the New Jersey Civil Service Association and the Civil Service Forum of New York.[2]

Municipal employee organizations which are not affiliated with any national group were established for the first time in 14 cities during 1947: Gadsden, Alabama; Berkeley, Beverly Hills, and Santa Monica, California; Peru, Indiana; Dedham t, Haverhill, and Marblehead, Massachusetts; Muskegon Heights and Pontiac, Michigan; Bayonne, New Jersey; Ogdensburg and Syracuse, New York; and Appleton, Wisconsin. A non-affiliated union went out of existence during 1947 in Cudahy, Wisconsin.

The Year Book questionnaire on personnel practices, sent to all cities over 10,000 early in 1948, requested local officials to indicate their practices with regard to employee unions, extent and content of formal union agreements, and whether any city employees were out on strike in 1947. Replies received from 755 cities over 10,000 show that 262 have one or more local unions affiliated with the national AFL or CIO public employee unions, while 493 cities stated they did not have such a union. Of the 262 municipalities with a public employee union, only 50 have a formal written agreement with one or more such unions, and 212 cities do not have such an agreement. The 50 municipalities with formal written agreements are: Phoenix, Arizona; North Little Rock, Arkansas;

[2] The address of the national federations of municipal employee organizations are: American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, Federation Building, Madison 1, Wisconsin; United Public Workers of America, and International Association of Fire Fighters, A. F. of L. Building, Washington 1, D. C.

The cities over 10,000 where locals were first organized in 1947, together with cities where locals were disbanded during 1947 and no locals now exist are as follows:

American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor). *Organized during 1947:* Middletown, Connecticut; Tampa, Florida; Worcester, Massachusetts; Mount Clemens, Michigan; Kansas City, Missouri; Manchester, New Hampshire; Paterson, Plainfield, and Union, New Jersey; Oswego and Watertown, New York; Wilmington, North Carolina; Eugene, Oregon; Altoona, Pennsylvania; Providence, Rhode Island, Galveston, Texas; and Appleton, Wisconsin. *Disbanded in 1947:* Burbank and Glendale, California; East Hartford, Connecticut; Huntington, Indiana; Holyoke, Massachusetts; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Hannibal and Joplin, Missouri; Morristown, New Jersey; Fulton, New York; Charlotte and Raleigh, North Carolina; Chillicothe, Ohio; Johnson City, Knoxville, and Nashville, Tennessee; Beaumont, Texas; Newport News, Virginia; and Clarksburg, West Virginia.

United Public Workers of America (UPWA, affiliated with Congress of Industrial Organization). *Organized during 1947:* Mobile, Alabama; Richmond, California; Anderson, Indiana; Ottumwa, Iowa; Hagerstown, Maryland; Duluth and Hibbing, Minnesota; Durham, High Point, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Cincinnati, Ohio; Monessen, Pennsylvania; and Wausau, Wisconsin. *Disbanded during 1947:* Santa Monica, California; and Hartford, Connecticut.

International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor). *Organized during 1947:* East Moline and Melrose Park, Illinois; Bowling Green, Kentucky; Braintree, Chelsea, Peabody, and Revere, Massachusetts; Birmingham, Michigan; Passaic, New Jersey; Corning and Johnson City, New York; Greensboro, North Carolina; McAlester, Oklahoma; Cambridge, Ohio; Bend, Oregon; Marshall and Palestine, Texas; and Casper and Laramie, Wyoming. *Disbanded during 1947:* Mobile, Alabama; Bakersfield, California; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Connersville, Indiana; Bangor, Maine; Carthage, Missouri; Minot, North Dakota; and Suffolk, Virginia.

Vallejo, California; Grand Junction, Colorado; New Britain, Connecticut; Belleville, Bloomington, Calumet City, Centralia, Maywood, and Oak Park, Illinois; Mason City, Iowa; Louisville, Kentucky; Alexandria and Bogalusa, Louisiana; Baltimore, Maryland; Gloucester, Massachusetts; Bay City, Ecorse, Hamtramck, Ironwood, Lincoln Park, Pontiac, Wyandotte, and Ypsilanti, Michigan; Brainerd, Minneapolis and Winona, Minnesota; Independence, Missouri; Hastings, Nebraska; Manchester, New Hampshire; Oneonta, Plattsburgh, Rome, and Troy, New York; Coshocton and Springfield, Ohio; Aliquippa, Arnold, Duquesne, Jeannette, New Kensington, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Tacoma, Washington; and Beloit, Eau Claire, Racine, Stevens Point, and Superior, Wisconsin.

An analysis of 16 written agreements, some of them ordinances, others resolutions, seven actual contracts, and one a "memorandum of agreement," shows that they generally cover a period of one year and call for renewal for another year's time unless either party, 60 days before the expiration of the agreement, notifies the other party that it desires to renegotiate the agreement. Typically, the agreements do not cover all nonsupervisory, appointive city employees; substantially complete coverage is found only in Reading, Pennsylvania, and Pontiac, Michigan. In 10 of the agreements the check-off is provided and in each instance the employee must sign a slip authorizing the city to deduct his union dues from his pay check. Eight of the 16 agreements set wage rates. In four others the city declares that it will open negotiations with the union upon the matter. In only three agreements is the subject of wages and salaries omitted. The rate of overtime pay is specified in 14 of the 16 agreements. The length of the work day and work week are named in all 16 agreements as well as provisions for vacations with pay. Sick leave provisions are found in nine of the documents and emergency leave is mentioned in four. Grievance procedure is specified in detail in 13 of the agreements, strikes are abjured in 10, and the application of seniority to layoffs and reinstatements is found in 13 of the documents. Other subjects appearing here and there in the written agreements are disability pay, group insurance, starting and stopping times, academic leave, probationary period, disciplinary rules, and working conditions. The lengthier agreements in part lift provisions from civil service regulations and paraphrase them.[3]

Of the 493 cities without a public employee union affiliated with either the CIO or the AF of L, the employees of 472 cities are not forbidden to affiliate with such a union, while the employees of only 21 cities are forbidden to join such unions.

Strikes of public employees were reported by city officials to have occurred in 16 municipalities over 10,000 during 1947. The 16 cities where some or all employees went on strike at some time during 1947 are: Vallejo, California; Pueblo, Colorado; St. Petersburg, Florida; Brunswick, Georgia; Belleville and Springfield, Illinois; Clinton and Iowa City, Iowa; Haverhill, Massachusetts; St. Louis, Missouri; Buffalo, New York; Alliance, Canton, Marietta, and Portsmouth, Ohio; and Anderson, South Carolina. In St. Petersburg the strike involved the transit operators, in Clinton the street force, in Brunswick public works employees, and in Anderson truck drivers.

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[3] This summary statement analyzing 16 union agreements is taken from Rollin B. Posey, "Union Agreements in Municipal Employment," *Public Management*, February, 1948, pp. 35–40.

Personnel Management. The organization for personnel management, the official serving as chief personnel officer, and the employee groups under a formal civil service are shown for individual cities over 10,000 in Table X as reported to the YEAR BOOK by municipal officials early in 1948. The information on employee groups under civil service and the type of personnel organization are summarized in Tables 8 and 9 respectively. As employed here, the term "civil service" refers to any formal civil service or merit system regardless of the name.

TABLE 8

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1948

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered						
				All[1]		Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Fire Police and Others	None Covered
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent					
ities over 500,000.....	13	13	100.0	13	100.0	0	0	0	0	0
50,000 to 500,000......	19	18	94.5	16	84.2	1	0	0	1	1
00,000 to 250,000......	49	44	89.7	37	75.5	3	0	1	3	5
50,000 to 100,000......	99	78	78.7	48	48.5	19	1	1	9	21
25,000 to 50,000......	180	143	79.4	77	42.7	45	1	5	15	37
10,000 to 25,000......	528	322	62.0	127	24.1	101	11	38	45	206
ll cities over 10,000....	888	618	70.7	318	35.8	169	13	45	73	270

[1] "All" usually excludes day laborers, elected officers, temporary employees, etc.

Table 8 reports the classes of employees under civil service in cities over 10,000, but it should be pointed out that not all employees within each class are under civil service. As shown in Table 8, almost 71 per cent of the 888 reporting cities have some or all of their employee groups under civil service. But only 318 cities, or 36 per cent of the total reporting, have all of their employees under civil service. Conversely, there are 270 cities with no employees under civil service to which may be added those employees in 300 cities where only the firemen, policemen, and a few other employee groups are under civil service, making a total of 570 cities, or 64 per cent of the total reporting, in which none or only part of their employees are under civil service. Most of the 570 cities are below 100,000 population, particularly in the lowest city-size group where only 23 per cent of 528 cities have all of their employees under civil service. In contrast, 81 per cent of the cities over 100,000 population have all of their employee groups under civil service.

Table 9 reports the types of organizations for personnel management reported by 773 cities over 10,000 population. Of these 773 cities, 486 have civil service boards or commissions; 125 cities are served by state civil service commissions in Massachusetts and New Jersey, and by both state and county agencies in New York; in 68 cities the city manager supervises the personnel system, in 49 cities the department heads manage personnel problems for their employees, in 11 cities the mayor, in 13 cities a committee of the city council, in three cities a personnel department, in 18 remaining cities various officials are responsible for personnel administration. The 486 cities with civil service boards or commissions, plus the 125 cities served by a state or county agency, are substantially the same cities as the 618 reporting all or some of their employees under civil service in Table 8.

TABLE 9

ORGANIZATION FOR PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Type of Organization								
		Civil Service Board	City Council	Department Head	Mayor	City Manager	Personnel Department	Various Administrative Officials	State	County
Cities over 500,000	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
250,000 to 500,000	18	15	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
100,000 to 250,000	46	33	0	1	0	1	0	1	9	1
50,000 to 100,000	90	62	1	6	3	2	1	1	12	2
25,000 to 50,000	159	115	1	7	1	8	1	0	24	2
10,000 to 25,000	448	250	11	35	7	57	0	16	50	22
All cities over 10,000	773	486	13	49	11	68	3	18	97	28

Although the civil service board is foremost among the forms of personnel organization reported in Table 9, there remain 570 cities, as reported in Table 8, in which none or only part of the employees are under civil service. Employees not under civil service in these cities are served by mayors, city managers, department heads, committees of the governing body, full-time personnel officers, and finance officials who perform the duties of personnel officer. Although the civil service board is the most popular form of personnel organization, in most cities the employees do not turn to the civil service commission but to administrative officials for regulation and guidance on personnel administration. Even in the cities with civil service boards or commissions, many of the board members are part-time officials serving only on call to hold examinations or to hear appeals, leaving the bulk of day-to-day operations affecting personnel management to the administrative officers of the city.

Information on the number of board members and who appoints them were reported for 478 cities with civil service boards. The civil service boards in these 478 cities usually consist of three members appointed by the mayor or the city council. Of these 478 cities, 399 have three-member boards, nine have four-member boards, 66 five-member boards, two a six-member board, and two seven-member boards. The three-member board is the most popular arrangement in every population group. Of the 443 cities reporting the method of appointing the board members, the city council makes the appointment in 195 cities, the mayor in 186, several officials together in 43 cities, the city manager in 12 cities, the governor in one city, court judges in two cities, and the people by popular vote in four cities. In cities over 100,000 population, the mayor makes the appointment in 58 per cent of the cities and the city council in 21 per cent. In the cities under 100,000 population, the city council makes the appointment in 44 per cent and the mayor in 31 per cent of the cities.

The official serving as the chief personnel officer was reported by 243 cities over 10,000. Aside from the 72 full-time personnel officers and the 13 civil service secretaries, eight different types of city officials perform the duties of chief personnel officer in 158 municipalities. In these 158 cities, department heads perform these duties in their own departments in 68 cities, city managers in 66 cities for employees under their jurisdiction, city clerks in 11 cities, a committee of the city council in four cities (all below 25,000), controller and mayor in three cities each, finance director in two cities, and city treasurer in one city. In terms of population groups, 22 of the 24 reporting cities over 250,000 employ full-time personnel directors or civil service secretaries and in one city the city manager and in another the finance director serve as the chief personnel officer. In the 70 reporting cities from 50,000 to 250,000, 38 cities have full-time personnel officers or civil service secretaries, 23 rely on the department heads, seven on the city manager, and one each on the mayor and city clerk. Twenty-five of the 149 reporting cities from 10,000 to 50,000 have full-time personnel officers and civil service secretaries, while 58 cities designate the city manager as the chief personnel officer, 45 the department heads, 10 the city clerk, three the controller, one a city treasurer, two the mayor, one the finance director, and four a committee of the city council.

TABLE X

PERSONNEL DATA FOR THE 1,072 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1948

This table includes all incorporated municipalities over 10,000. Employment and payroll data were obtained from local officials in October, 1947, or earlier as indicated below, by Governments Division of the Bureau of Census; other data were reported to the YEAR BOOK by city officials late in 1947 and early 1948. After name of city a dagger (†) indicates employment and payroll figures are for July, 1947; a double dagger (‡) for April, 1947; a section mark (§) for January, 1947; two double daggers (‡‡) for October, 1946. A letter "s" after employment and pay-roll figures indicates there was no breakdown between general government and city government enterprises and figure shown is total of all employees. Under **Personnel Management,** the first column shows the organization responsible for the personnel or civil service system (see code below); the second column, who serves as the chief personnel officer; and the third column the employee groups under a formal civil service. **Work Hours Per Week** shows regular work week for a majority of city hall administrative and clerical employees with a plus sign after the figure indicating additional fraction of an hour, i.e. ¼ thru ¾ of an hour; under **Saturdays,** shown by letters after work hours, is Saturday work schedule for administrative and clerical city hall employees (see code below). **Overtime Pay** is for time worked in addition to regular work week; first letter indicates method of overtime compensation for city hall workers, second letter for skilled workers (see code below). **Days Annual Paid Vacation** is number of vacation days with pay per year for administrative and clerical employees. **Retirement Systems** (excluding teachers) shows classes of employees covered and type of separate systems (see code below); letters following a dash (—) indicate groups covered by state-administered retirement system; other groups are covered by city pension systems. **Employee Organizations** refer to governmental employee groups reported to YEAR BOOK early in 1948 by the several national organizations and the unaffiliated groups directly by municipal officials. Leaders (. . . .) indicate information not reported. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table.

OVERTIME PAY

D—Double time on Sundays and holidays
H—Time-and-one-half for extra hours worked
N—No plan for paying for overtime
S—Pay straight time for extra hours worked
T—Compensatory time off
X—Time-and-one-half on week days, double time Sundays and holidays

SATURDAY SCHEDULE

F—Full staff all day
Fh—Full staff half day
N—No Saturday work
S—Skeleton staff full day
Sh—Skeleton staff half day

OFFICIAL OR AGENCY MANAGING PERSONNEL SYSTEM

B—Formal civil service board
C—City council or council committee
County—County provides personnel services
D—Dept. heads within their own depts.
E—Administrative official in ex officio capacity
M—Mayor
Mgr—City manager
P—Separate personnel department
State—State agency provides most personnel services

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS AND CIVIL SERVICE—EMPLOYEES COVERED

A—All
F—Fire
G—All except those covered by separate systems
N—None
O—Others, but limited
P—Police
U—Utilities

EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS

A—American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
F—International Association of Fire Fighters
J—New Jersey Civil Service Association
N—None
S—United Public Workers of America
U—Unaffiliated
Y—N. Y. Civil Service Ass'n.

APPOINTING AUTHORITY FOR CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

A—City Manager
C—Council
E—Elected
G—Governor
J—Judges
M—Mayor
P—Self-Perpetuating
X—Several persons or officials

OFFICIAL SERVING AS CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER

K—City clerk
L—Controller
M—Mayor
Mgr—City manager
T—Auditor
C—Council committee
D—Department heads
F—Finance director
P—Full-time personnel officer
S—Secretary of civil service board

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Chief Personnel Officer	Employees Under Civil Service					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	27,438s	21,921s	$7,553.4s	...	...	...	B3M	S	A	40Sh	T–T	11	All	AFSU
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	18,794	...	4,622.3	10,354	...	$2,786.1	B4M[9]	P	GFP	40Sh	T–T	10	All	AFSU
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	14,878	14,878	3.959.9	9,149	9,149	2,831.2	B5M	..	A	40Sh	H–H	10	GFP	AFSU
New York, N. Y.	7,455	104,068	104,068	25,250.9	45,093	45,093	11,368.2	B3M	P	A	38Sh	T–X	14	All	AFSUY
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	21,658	21,658	4,797.3	1,092	1,092	246.2	B3C	S	A	..N	N–..	12	GP	AFSU
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.†	859	11,393	10,582	2,119.0	856	856	172.8	B3M	P	A[5]	36+..	S–S	12	GP	AFSU
Boston, Mass.	771	13,679	...	2,704.8	580	...	127.8	State	..	A	35N	S–S	..	All	AFS
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	5,882	5,721	1,316.5	396	386	87.2	B3M	S	A	38Sh	T–S	12	FP-G[3]	AFSUY
Cleveland, Ohio	878	9,689	8,844	2,009.4	7,374	7,374	1,917.0	B3M	S	A	41+FH	S–..	12	-GFP	AFSU
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	6,503	5,639	1,566.1	491	465	116.3	B5M[9]	S	GFP	40N	..–..	12	All	AFSU
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	5,785s	4,169s	1,336.9s	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..–..	..	GFP	AFS
St. Louis, Mo.	816	11,031	...	1,935.7	792	...	156.6	B3M	P	A[5]	38Fh	T–T	18	FP	AFU
San Francisco, Calif.	635	9,770	8,861	2,570.4	6,040	5,965	1,396.2	B3M	P	A	40Sh	H–H	12	All	AFSU
Washington, D. C.	663	12,663	...	2,777.5	572	...	113.2	...	..	A	40N	H–H	26	GFP	F
250,000 to 500,000															
Atlanta, Ga.	302	2,369	2,262	494.7	265	264	52.9	B3M	P	A[5]	41+Fh	N–S	12	GFP	AF
Birmingham, Ala.	268	1,505	1,471	266.9	11	11	2.4	County	..	A	40Fh	N–N	12	All	FSU
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	4,908	4,610	1,014.0	637	637	136.7	B3X	S	A	40N	T–X	14	GFP	AFS
Columbus, Ohio	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	P	A	38+Fh	T–T	12	FP-G	FSU
Dallas, Tex.	295	3,340	3,215	603.4	464	456	89.1	P	P	A[5]	43+Fh	T–S	12	All	N
Denver, Colo.	322	4,167	3,254	792.6	506	506	106.5	...	..	..	...	..–..	..	GFP	AFU
Houston, Tex.	385	3,548	3,405	741.7	442	442	115.9	B3M	..	A[5]	44N	S–S	12	FG	FU
Indianapolis, Ind.‡	387	2,912	2,903	530.1	1,080	1,078	332.7	B3M	..	FP	40Fh	N–..	..	FP-G	AFS
Jersey City, N. J.	301	4,297s	...	894.5s	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..–..	..	GFP[3]	U
Kansas City, Mo.	399	4,350	4,147	657.5	422	422	76.0	B3M	P	A[5]	41Sh	T–T	10	FP	AFS
Louisville, Ky.	319	3,048	2,915	452.1	385	385	92.8	B5M	P	FPO	39Fh	T–..	12	FP	AF
Memphis, Tenn.	293	3,009	2,838	471.1	1,861	1,861	363.6	...	..	..	...	..–..	..	FP	N
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	4,559	3,642	990.3	438	339	107.8	B3M	P	A	40Sh	T–X	11	GFP	AFS
Newark, N. J.‡	430	5,690	4,780	1,217.3	477	412	87.2	State	..	A	30..	..–T	..	G-FP[3]	AFJU
New Orleans, La.	495	5,895	...	...	955	...	...	B3X*	P	A	36+Sh	S–..	18	GFP	AF
Oakland, Calif.	302	2,684	...	659.5	333	...	55.9	B3C	P	A	37+N	T–S	10	All	FSU
Portland, Ore.	305	2,749	2,375	638.4	747	369	128.1	B3M	..	A	40N	H–H	12	FP-G	AFU
Providence, R. I.	254	2,885	...	676.1	237	...	52.8	...	..	N	35N	T–T	10	All	AF
Rochester, N. Y.	325	3,510	3,286	767.0	196	196	36.2	B3A	P	A	35+Fh	N–N	11*	FP-G[3]	AY
St. Paul, Minn.	288	1,999	1,364	398.9	263	234	54.4	B3X*	F	A	40Sh	S–S	15	FP-G	AFU
San Antonio, Tex.	254	1,977	...	345.6	1,235	...	260.1	...	..	..	...	..–..	..	FP	N
Seattle, Wash.	368	3,447	3,230	758.6	3,408	3,397	906.0	B3M	S	A	40Sh	T–H	12	GFP	AFU
Toledo, Ohio	282	2,060	...	525.0	320	...	79.6	B3C	Mgr	A	40Fh	T–T	12	FP-G	AF

Table X—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Chief Personnel Officer	Employees Under Civil Service					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
100,000 to 250,000															
Akron, Ohio	245	1,440	1,421	$314.9	210	210	$47.3	B3M	P	A	39Fh	S-H	12	FP-G	FS
Albany, N. Y.	131	1,410	1,221	239.6	330	330	53.0	...	..	..	...	..-..	..	FP-G	FS
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	1,718	1,620	312.6	6	6	1.1	B5M	P	A	35+Fh	T-S	12	FP-G	AFU
Cambridge, Mass.†	111	1,534	1,456	334.6	137	129	25.8	State	..	A	37+N	N-..	12	All	AFU
Camden, N. J.	118	947	870	181.0	71	68	13.0	State	..	A	33Fh	N-S	12	FP[3]	FJU
Canton, Ohio	108	640	584	132.7	112	112	24.2	B3M	..	FPO	40Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	FS
Charlotte, N. C.	101	779	743	151.3	102	72	16.7	...	..	..	...	..-..	..	-All	F
Chattanooga, Tenn.‡	128	719	...	125.2	48	...	5.7	D	..	N	38+Fh	N-N	12	GFP	AF
Dayton, Ohio	211	1,694s	1,599s	360.0s	...	...	...	B3..	P	A	40N	N-X	10	FP-G	AF
Des Moines, Iowa	160	1,088	996	217.7	174	167	40.2	B3C	D	A	41+Sh	T-..	10	FP-G	FU
Duluth, Minn.	101	719	671	146.9	247	229	49.4	B3C	S	A	37+N	T-..[7]	12	FP-G	AFS
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	890	788	205.2	59	55	15.5	State	..	A	33Fh	S-..	12	FP[3]	AFJSU
Erie, Pa.	117	648	648	136.2	144	144	38.3	B3M[6]	..	FPO	40Fh	N-H	12	All	F
Fall River, Mass.‡	115	1,004	...	175.4	70	...	13.8	State	..	A	37Fh	N-H	12	All	U
Flint, Mich.	152	1,658	1,449	...	95	95	...	B4X	P	A	41Fh	S-S[6]	11	GFP	FSU
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	901	753	162.7	556	426	138.0	...	..	N	40Sh	..-..	12	FP-G	AF
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	1,933	1,924	381.3	235	235	45.4	B3C	P	FP	44Fh	T-S	12	GFP	F
Gary, Ind.	112	595	586	132.0	...	...	...	B3X	..	P	40Fh	N-N	12	FP	F
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	1,398	1,015	249.7	136	136	30.3	B5X	Mgr	A	40N	N-S	10	GFP	FU
Hartford, Conn.	166	1,965	1,950	406.8	11	11	2.1	B3C	..	A	35N	T-S	12	All	AF
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	1,743	1,743	356.5	847	847	204.7	B3*	..	A	44Fh	T-T	15	All	A
Kansas City, Kan.	121	529	494	104.2	...	...	...	B3C	D	FPO	40Sh	N-N	15	All	F
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	1,063	1,052	181.4	754	754	174.1	B3C	D	A	39Fh	S-H	13	GFP	U
Long Beach, Calif.	164	2,137	2,039	508.7	668	668	169.3	B5C[4]	P	A	40N	T-T	12	FP	AFU
Lowell, Mass.	101	983	845	188.4	104	95	20.2	State	D	A	30+Fh[2]	N-S	12	All	AFU
Miami, Fla.	172	3,065	3,065	577.7	307	307	69.9	B5X	P	A	41Fh	T-S	12	All	AF
Nashville, Tenn.	167	1,571	...	280.4	878	...	204.1	B5M	P	A[5]	44Fh	T-T	12	All	FU
New Bedford, Mass.	110	1,219	1,052	198.9	113	112	19.9	State	D	A[5]	30S	N-..	12	All	AFU
New Haven, Conn.‡	161	1,398	1,392	259.6	8	8	1.2	B3M*	P	A	36Sh	N-..	12	All	AFU
Norfolk, Va.	144	1,627	1,144	314.7	147	93	27.0	B3C*	P	A	40Sh	T-H	12	All	AU
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	1,341s	1,318s	265.2s	...	...	...	Mgr*	..	A	44Fh	N-N	15	FP	AFU
Omaha, Neb.	224	1,228	1,228	232.0	27	27	4.2	B3M[9]	..	GP	...	N-T	14	FP	AFS
Paterson, N. J.	140	1,144	889	210.7	...	...	...	State	D	A	38Sh	N-N	12	GFP[3]	AJ
Peoria, Ill.	105	696	608	130.3	...	...	...	B3M	..	FP	39Sh	N-S	14	FP-G	F
Reading, Pa.	111	646	615	...	216	215	...	B3[6]	D	PO	39Fh	T-T	11	GP	AF
Richmond, Va.	193	2,557	2,296	501.2	437	418	91.0	...	..	N	38+N	T-H	10	All	S
Sacramento, Calif.	106	1,207	1,100	290.1	98	98	20.4	B3C	P	A	40Sh	T-H	15	All	AFU
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	1,331	1,198	232.2	205	205	36.5	...	..	..	...	..-..	..	GP-F	SU
San Diego, Calif.	203	2,260	1,979	520.4	389	371	86.0	B3M	P	A[6]	40N	T-S	14	GFP	AFU

Scranton, Pa.	140	1,013	687	154.8	...	...	...	B3.	D	A	36Fh	N–..	12	All	AF
Somerville, Mass	102	1,013	819	188.0	42	40	8.8	State	D	A	40N	N–S	17	All	AU
South Bend, Ind	101	470	461	98.1	120	120	23.6	...	..	N	40Fh	N–S	15	FP	AF
Spokane, Wash.	122	1,035	841	237.8	169	110	36.1	B3C[4]	..	A	39+Fh	N–N	12	GFP	AFU
Springfield, Mass	150	3,001	2,071	482.0	133	126	28.5	B7M*	P	A[5]	37+N	N–S	10	All	F
Syracuse, N. Y	206	2,374	2,246	...	180	180	...	County	..	A	38Fh	N–N	12	-All	AFU
Tacoma, Wash	109	1,064	824	249.5	779	506	225.5	B3E	..	A	40Sh	T–X	10	GFP	AFU
Tampa, Fla.	108	1,470	1,467	233.4	137	136	27.7	B3M	..	A	41Fh	N–N	12	GFP	AF
Trenton, N. J	125	1,280	1,162	265.1	196	176	39.4	State	D	A	38Sh	T–T	12	FP[3]	AJS
Tulsa, Okla.†	142	863	830	171.1	186	186	33.0	S	..	N	46Fh	N–N	12	FP	AF
Utica, N.Y	101	828	565	148.8	120	67	34.0	B3M	..	FP	48Fh	T–H	12	-All	AF
Wichita, Kan.	115	881	716	159.2	57	41	11.8	B5X	P	A	44Fh	..–..	12	GFP	FU
Wilmington, Del	113	921	...	177.0	215	...	52.6	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP	A
Worcester, Mass	194	2,780	2,580	516.0	195	193	42.1	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	All	A
Yonkers, N.Y.	143	1,538	1,505	357.2	141	141	30.9	B3M	Mgr	A	40Sh	T–S	21	FP-G[3]	FSY
Youngstown, Ohio	168	822	781	181.4	165	165	35.1	B3M	D	A	36Fh	N–N	14	FP-G	AFS
50,000 to 100,000															
Allentown, Pa.	97	519	519	83.5	86	86	24.9	B3C[6]	..	FP	40F	N–N	14	All	AF
Altoona, Pa.	80	359	359	...	66	66	...	B3M	..	FPO	33+Fh	N–N	12	All	AF
Amarillo, Tex.	52	400	400	...	68	68	...	B3A[9]	P	FP	42Fh	H–H	13	F	F
Arlington County, Va.	57	644	620	136.8	54	54	10.8	...	..	..	...	..–..	..	..	
Asheville, N. C.	51	341	...	69.3	54	...	8.6	B3X	Mgr	FP	44Fh	..–H	12	FP	AF
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	1,091	1,059	215.6	94	94	16.0	State	D	A	33Fh	T–T	12	FP-G[3]	AFJU
Augusta, Ga.	66	511	...	90.4	106	...	16.2	B5C	..	FP	36+Fh	N–N	12	All	AF
Austin, Tex.	88	1,314	1,180	201.9	378	367	69.8	...	P	N	45Fh	S–S	12	GF	N
Bayonne, N. J	79	969	646	190.0	63	57	12.7	State	..	A	33Fh	N–N	12	FP[3]	FU
Beaumont, Tex.	59	575	555	97.5	140	130	23.3	Mgr	..	N	40Sh	N–N	10	F	F
Berkeley, Calif.	86	829	630	184.4	...	...	...	B5C	E	A	40Sh	..–H	12	FP-G	SU
Bethlehem, Pa	58	283	264	49.3	80	80	14.1	B3C	D	FPO	35N	N–N	10	GFP	F
Binghamton, N. Y.	78	1,287	1,135	221.1	66	66	14.0	B3M	..	A	36+Sh	T–S	12	-All	FY
Brockton, Mass	62	988	707	154.6	75	72	14.3	State	D	A[5]	35N	T–H	12	All	AFU
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	401	345	79.9	67	64	14.3	B3..	..	FPO	44Fh	S–T	11	FP-G	AFSU
Charleston, S. C.	71	689	...	...	129	...	...	D	..	N	39Fh	N–N	12	FP-G[3]	F
Charleston, W. Va.	68	411	406	74.8	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..–..	..	FP	F
Chester, Pa	59	243	202	43.5	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..–..	..	GP	N
Cicero, Ill	65	367	316	71.5	28	28	5.1	B3..	..	FP	44Fh	..–..	12	FP	F
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	368	368	83.3	28	28	6.0	B3C	..	FPO	39Fh	N–N	12	FP-G	F
Columbia, S. C.	62	630s	630s	100.0s	...	...	...	B3C	..	FP	43Fh	N–S	12	F-GP	AF
Columbus, Ga.	53	591	591	86.1	70	70	12.3	D	..	N	44Fh	N–N	11	All	F
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	711	687	129.3	247	247	43.3	B3C	P	A	44Fh	T–H	12	F	F
Covington, Ky.	62	358	...	66.9	54	...	10.0	B3A	Mgr	A	40Fh	..–D	12	GFP	AF
Davenport, Iowa	60	355	287	67.2	11	3	1.0	B3..	..	A	41+Fh	N–..	12	FP-G	AFU
Dearborn, Mich.	64	862	772	216.6	28	28	7.6	B3X	P	A	40N	H–H	12	GFP	FSU
Decatur, Ill.	59	224	221	46.4	62	62	11.8	B3C	D	FP	44Fh	N–T	11	FP-G	F
Durham, N. C.	60	474	347	85.6	108	69	18.4	Mgr	..	N	40Fh	X–..	12	-All	AFS
East Chicago, Ind	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	N	38Fh	T–T	11	FP	F
East Orange, N. J.	69	471	370	98.5	86	77	16.7	State	..	A	35N	N–..	12	FP-G[3]	FJ
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	356	280	59.6	...	...	...	...	..	N	35N	N–N	10	FP-G	F
El Paso, Tex.	97	649	622	117.9	175	166	29.7	B5C	P	A	44FH	S–H	15	GFP	AF

Table X—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 mitte	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Chief Personnel Officer	Employees Under Civil Service					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Evanston, Ill.	65	465	400	$99.4	39	39	$9.1	B3M	P	A	46Fh	S-H	12	FP-G	FS
Evansville, Ind.	97	689	...	112.6	190	...	26.8	...	..	N	44Fh	..-..	..	FP	AF
Fresno, Calif.	61	776	682	171.0	100	78	19.4	B3C	S	A	40N	T-T	15	All	AFU
Galveston, Tex.	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	FP	44Fh	N-N	11	F	AF
Glendale, Calif.	83	633	497	139.2	289	288	75.8	B5C	P	A	40Sh	T-H	10	-All	FU
Greensboro, N. C.	59	592s	592s	109.1s	...	...	...	...	Mgr	A	38+Fh	T-..	12	-P	F
Hamilton, Ohio	51	317	301	63.1	153	153	41.2	B3X	P	A	38+Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	F
Hammond, Ind.	70	440	390	89.7	75	64	15.2	M	..	N	40Fh	N-N	14	FP	F
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	666	411	118.4	68	68	13.0	B3C	..	FPO	36Sh	N-N	12	All	F
Highland Park, Mich.	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M[9]	..	FG	40N	X-X	10	GFP	AF
Hoboken, N. J.	50	657	...	126.5	23	...	4.3	...	..	..	...	..-..	..	FP[3]	J
Holyoke, Mass.	54	569	569	100.6	249	249	46.7	State	...	A	35+Fh	N-H	12	All	FU
Huntington, W. Va.	79	466	417	88.8	...	...	...	B3M[9]	...	FP	38+Fh	N-S	12	FP	F
Irvington, N. J.	55	534	534	108.6	...	...	...	State	...	A	...	..-..	..	FP-G[8]	AFJ
Jackson, Miss‡	62	728	728	103.7	136	136	17.1	...	..	..	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Johnstown, Pa.	67	382	373	71.7	...	...	...	B3M	D	FPO	44Fh	N-..	12	GFP	FS
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	438	270	70.5	71	60	13.9	B3C	Mgr	A	41+Fh	N-S	12	All	FSU
Lakewood, Ohio	69	576	466	126.6	21	21	5.0	B3M	...	A	41+Fh	N-..	11	FP-G	FS
Lancaster, Pa.	61	345	...	62.9	...	...	...	B3	D	FP	40Fh	N-..	6	FP	F
Lansing, Mich.	79	705	...	170.1	522	...	152.6	D	...	N	40Sh	T-T	10	GFPU	F
Lawrence, Mass. ‡	84	746	...	127.9	84	...	14.6	State	D	A[5]	30+N	T-S	10	All	F
Lincoln, Neb.	82	784	711	115.8	121	121	25.2	B3C	P	A	41+Fh	T-T	12	FP	AFU
Little Rock, Ark.§	88	638	524	100.4	123	122	17.6	B3C	P	A[5]	44Fh	T-T	12	FP	AFU
Lynn, Mass.	98	873	859	153.3	80	80	14.0	State	..	A	35N	T-H	10	All	F
McKeesport, Pa.	55	274	261	62.6	51	51	11.4	B3M	..	FP	..Fh	T-S	12	GFP	FS
Macon, Ga.	58	467	442	86.9	64	48	10.9	D	..	N	40Fh	N-N	15	GFP	F
Madison, Wis.	67	750	659	153.8	81	80	18.0	B3A[9]	P	GFP	38+Fh	T-H	12	FPU-G[8]	A
Malden, Mass.	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	..	A	35N	N-H	10	All	FU
Manchester, N. H.	78	832	760	...	74	74	...	D	..	N	37+Fh	T-H	12	G-FP	AF
Medford, Mass. §	63	591	537	111.2	45	45	9.5	State	D	A[5]	40N	T-H	12	All	N
Mobile, Ala.	79	900s	...	145.9s	...	...	...	County	..	A	44Fh	N-N	12	GFP	S
Montgomery, Ala.	78	943	943	126.3	...	...	...	S	..	N	38Fh	T-..	10	GFP	N
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	587	...	129.6	28	...	6.2	B3M	..	A	44Sh	N-N	18	FP-G[3]	FSY
New Britain, Conn.	69	685	558	113.6	59	59	12.5	B5M	..	A	40Fh	T-S	12	FP	A
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58	786	668	173.8	...	...	...	B3M	..	A	35N	T-T	15	FP-G[3]	FSUY
Newton, Mass.	70	1,039	873	187.2	78	78	15.0	State	M	A[5]	40N	T-N	..	All	AF
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78	1,057	1,057	255.7	93	93	22.7	B3C	P	A	35Sh	T-T	12	-All	AFY
Oak Park, Ill.	66	317	263	73.9	23	23	5.4	B3M[8]	..	FP	38Sh	T-..	12	FP-G	N
Pasadena, Calif.	82	969	...	216.0	399	...	103.5	P	P	N	40N	S-S[7]	10	FP-G	AFU

Passaic, N. J.	61	509	509	108.6	...	...	...	D	..	N	...Fh	N-S	12	FP-G[3]	FJ
Pawtucket, R. I.	76	678	604	72.6	76	76	8.1	...	..	N	35N	N-S	10	FP	N
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	735	683	193.7	375	347	99.3	B3C	P	A	38Fh	T-H	15	GFP	AFS
Pontiac, Mich.	67	765	695	162.4	60	57	14.4	B3X	P	F	40Sh	T-T	12	All	AFSU
Portland, Me.	74	776	667	201.6	1	1	.3	B3C	P	FP	40Fh	N-X	12	FP-G	AF
Portsmouth, Va.	51	538s	...	93.9s	...	...	...	B3J	..	FP	38Sh	N-N	10	FP	AF
Pueblo, Colo.	52	417	264	56.2	10	5	1.4	B7X*	..	A	44Fh	T-X	12	FP-G	AF
Quincy, Mass.	76	1,232	1,184	189.5	70	46	22.9	...	..	..	...	..-..	..	All	AFU
Racine, Wis.	67	544	490	111.7	56	56	14.3	B5M	..	FP	40Sh	N-N	12	FP-G[3]	AFS
Roanoke, Va.	69	837s	812s	148.7s	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..-..	..	All	S
Rockford, Ill.	85	562	483	116.9	84	84	18.2	B3M	S	A	41+Fh	S-S	10	FP-G	AFU
Saginaw, Mich.	83	644	528	140.9	30	30	7.8	B3X*	A	GFP	40Sh	T-N	10	FP-G	FSU
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	457	439	68.7	15	15	2.5	M	...	N	44Fh	N-N	12	FP	F
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	1,418s	...	241.7s	...	...	...	B5C	P	A	41Fh	T-S	12	GFP	F
San Jose, Calif.	68	574	524	131.8	...	...	...	B5C	A	A	40N	T-H	10	GFP	FSU
Santa Monica, Calif.	54	679	572	156.4	178	177	52.3	B5C	P	A	35N	T-S	12	-All	U
Savannah, Ga.	96	1,167	1,155	190.5	90	90	16.8	C	...	N	44Fh	N-H	12	All	AFS
Schenectady, N. Y.	88	978	875	205.7	35	35	8.6	County	...	A	38Sh	N-..	12	FP-G[3]	AFSU
Shreveport, La.	98	819	749	131.7	227	227	40.6	B5X	...	FP	44Fh	N-..	15	GFP	AF
Sioux City, Iowa	82	459	452	81.6	92	92	16.1	...	..	..	...	..-..	..	FP-G	AF
Springfield, Ill.	76	491	443	92.5	288	288	67.9	B3C	D	FP	40Fh	N-..	12	FP-G	AF
Springfield, Mo.	61	474	460	71.1	341	312	69.8	B4M	D	A	44Fh	N-N	10	FP	F
Springfield, Ohio‡	71	682	676	119.1	54	54	8.5	B3C	Mgr	FPO	44Fh	N-H	12	FP-G	AF
Stockton, Calif.	55	963	567	153.6	9	9	2.5	B3C[9]	P	GFP	37+Sh	T-H	12	FP-G	AF
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	325	313	56.3	6	6	.8	...	...	N	40Fh	N-N	14	FP	FU
Topeka, Kan.	68	323	309	57.2	111	111	19.2	B3C	...	FP	44Fh	..-..	12	GFP	AF
Troy, N. Y.†	70	926	774	137.1	51	51	6.3	B3M	...	A	35+Sh	N-H	15	FP-G[3]	AF
Union City, N. J.‡	56	512	503	83.2	...	...	...	State	...	A	34Sh	N-T	12	FP[3]	A
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	57	242	227	45.4	...	...	...	B...	...	P	43Sh	N-N	11	P	N
Waco, Tex.	56	381	381	72.3	72	72	11.8	B..	D	FP	44Fh	H-..	15	FP	AF
Waterbury, Conn.	99	1,095	1,035	216.4	55	55	12.0	M	...	N	32+Sh	N-S	11	All	AF
Waterloo, Iowa	52	274	265	47.4	57	57	11.5	B3M	...	A	44Fh	N-N	14	FP-G	F
Wheeling, W. Va.	61	470	398	80.9	74	49	15.0	B3C[9]	...	A	38Fh	N-S	15	GFP	FU
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86	500s	...	83.9s	...	...	...	B3C	D	FPO	38Fh	N-..	14	All	F
Winston-Salem, N. C.	80	1,063s	...	186.3s	...	...	...	...	D	N	44Fh	N-S	12	All	FS
York, Pa.	57	222	215	36.4	...	...	...	B3C	...	FPO	39Fh	N-N	12	All	AF
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Tex.	27	275s	275s	46.6s	...	...	...	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	T-T	12	F	N
Alameda, Calif.	36	373	348	93.0	70	70	20.9	B5C	P	A	38Fh	N-H	12	GFP	FU
Albuquerque, N. M.	35	292	286	61.2	98	98	22.0	...	..	..	...	..-..	..	N	N
Alexandria, La.	27	361	361	64.9	258	258	47.9	B5X	P	A	40N	N-N	12	All	AF
Alexandria, Va.	34	533	529	101.6	...	...	...	Mgr	...	N	40Fh	T-S	12	N	N
Alhambra, Calif.	39	350	294	68.1	23	23	5.9	B5M	...	A	40N	S-S	10	-All	AU
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	147	141	24.0	2	2	.4	B3C	...	FP	44Fh	T-N	10	P	FS
Alton, Ill.	31	123	109	19.9	...	...	...	B3M	...	FPO	41Fh	N-..	14	FP	N
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33	262	231	40.6	34	34	6.1	B3M	...	A	...	..-..	..	-All	N
Anderson, Ind.	42	325	316	50.0	233	233	44.0	...	...	N	40Fh	..-..	14	FPU	ASU
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	240	217	54.4	40	39	10.2	D	...	N	40Sh	N-N	12	All	AF
Anniston, Ala.	26	202	197	33.6	...	...	...	B3G	...	FP	45Fh	N-S	10	FP	F

Table X—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Chief Personnel Officer	Employees Under Civil Service					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Appleton, Wis.	28	283	204	$43.1	21	21	$4.8	B5M	...	FP	44Fh	N-H	12	FP-G[3]	AFU
Arlington t, Mass.	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	D	A[5]	37N	..-X	12	All	U
Ashland, Ky.	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	FP	...	N-N	12	FP	F
Auburn, N.Y.	36	378	373	66.5	48	48	10.7	B3A[4]	Mgr.	FPO	40Fh	N-S	12	-All	Y
Aurora, Ill.	47	215	199	40.4	39	39	7.3	B3M[9]	...	A	44Fh	N-N	11	FP-G	FU
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	272	256	75.6	...	...	...	B5C[9]	Mgr.	GFP	38Fh	N-S	12	F-G	U
Bangor, Me.	30	302	287	56.6	39	39	10.3	B3C	Mgr.	FP	40Fh	T-T	12	FP-G	A
Baton Rouge, La.	35	231	208	39.5	4	4	.8	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	296	262	61.5	51	50	10.0	...	...	..	41+Fh	N-H	12	FP	AF
Bay City, Mich.	48	676s	601s	118.5s	...	...	...	Mgr	...	N	38+Fh	..-..	11	FP-G	FS
Belleville, Ill.	28	132	97	19.2	...	...	...	...	...	N	44Fh	..-..	12	FP	F
Belleville, N. J.	28	172	133	32.3	15	14	3.0	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP-G[3]	AF
Bellingham, Wash.	29	211	175	41.0	47	47	8.6	B3M	L	A	39Fh[1]	..-..	12	FP-G	AFU
Belmont t, Mass.	27	230	200	47.0	63	58	13.2	State	...	FPO	38+Fh	S-S	12	All	N
Beloit, Wis.	25	384	330	76.4	...	...	...	B5A	P	FP	44Fh	N-H	13	FP-G[3]	FS
Berwyn, Ill.	48	191	155	31.7	28	17	4.3	B3M	L	FP	44FH	T-H	12	FP	F
Beverly, Mass.	26	299	286	54.6	31	27	4.9	State	...	A	38+Sh	N-..	12	All	A
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	327	253	88.9	31	25	7.9	B3C	K	A	44Fh	S-S[7]	12	-All	AU
Bloomfield, N. J.	42	265	227	63.5	21	19	4.3	State	...	A	38Fh	N-..	12	FP-G[3]	AJU
Bloomington, Ill.	33	252	156	44.7	80	65	16.9	B3M	P	FP	40..	H-..	10	FP	AF
Boise City, Idaho	26	240	223	46.0	3	3	.6	B3M	...	P	38Fh	N-N	15	-F	F
Bristol, Conn.	30	279	242	57.3	34	32	8.2	B3M[9]	...	FP	38+Sh	N-T	15	All	F
Brookline t, Mass.	50	707	596	124.6	81	79	15.6	B3X*	...	A[5]	37N	T-H	11	All	A
Burbank, Calif.	34	589	524	143.4	217	215	62.8	B5C	Mgr	A	40N	H-H	14*	-All	FU
Burlington, Iowa	26	196	152	32.9	20	19	3.2	B3C	...	FP	44Fh	S-S	..	FP-G	FU
Burlington, Vt.	28	300	238	46.4	123	108	22.3	D	...	N	40Fh	T-H	12	All	F
Butte, Mont.	37	144	128	27.4	5	5	.7	M	...	N	48Fh	N-..	14	FP-G	F
Central Falls, R. I.	25	146	146	18.9	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP	N
Chelsea, Mass.	41	378	359	72.7	19	18	4.1	State	...	A	35N	T-T	18	All	FU
Chicopee, Mass.	42	367	335	77.5	79	74	17.6	State	...	A[5]	33Fh[1]	S-S	11	All	N
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31	159	...	27.1	52	...	11.7	B3X[9]	...	FP	44Fh	N-N	14	FP	FS
Clifton, N. J.	49	245	229	50.1	4	4	.8	State	Mgr	A	33Fh	N-N	12	FP-G[3]	J
Clinton, Iowa	26	115	103	22.4	...	...	...	B3M	...	FPO	44Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	AF
Colorado Springs, Colo.	37	484	429	82.3	213	209	41.3	B3C	Mgr	A	45Fh	T-T	12	FP-G	F
Concord, N. H.	27	429	208	49.3	31	28	5.7	...	...	N	35+Fh	N-S[7]	15	-GFP	N
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	197	160	36.3	77	75	15.0	B3M	...	FPO	40Fh	..-H	15	FP-G	AF
Cranston, R. I.	47	355	345	49.7	...	...	...	...	...	N	..Sh	N-S	12	FP	U
Cumberland, Md.	39	208	188	38.1	37	37	6.8	B3C	...	A	43Fh	N-S	14	FP	F
Danville, Ill.	37	155	143	26.5	...	...	...	B3M	P	FP	44Fh	N-H	14	FP	F

Danville, Va.	33	417	386	57.0	137	137	24.5	...	...	N	40Fh	N-N	14	All	N
Dubuque, Iowa	44	247s	...	52.5s	...	...	...	B3C	Mgr	A	44Fh	T-H	12	FP-G	AF
East Cleveland, Ohio‡	39	238	194	45.3	9	9	3.0	B3A	P	FPO	44Fh	T-S	11	FP-G	F
Easton, Pa.	34	215	205	37.9	33	33	7.1	B3C	D	FP	35Sh	T-S	12	FP	F
E. Providence t, R. I.	32	231	150	36.0	24	21	4.0	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP	N
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	305	300	51.3	26	26	5.6	B5M	...	FP	41+Fh	N-N	11	FP-G[3]	AF
Elgin, Ill	38	164	151	35.0	30	29	6.5	B3X[9]	...	A	44Fh	T-S	14	FP-G	F
Elkhart, Ind	33	174	174	36.5	...	...	...	D	...	N	..Fh	N-N	12	FPU	F
Elmira, N. Y.	45	389	...	80.6	...	...	...	B3C	Mgr	A	37+Fh	N-N	12	FP-G[3]	AFY
Elyria, Ohio	25	153	137	31.2	36	36	7.7	B4M	...	FPO	41Fh	N-N	11	FP-G	F
Enid, Oklahoma	28	106	101	19.2	42	38	7.6	B5X[9]	...	FP	44Fh	N-N	12	F	N
Everett, Mass.	47	...	...	...	....	...	...	State	D	A	35N	N-N	12	All	AF
Everett, Wash	30	264	233	53.9	79	67	17.9	B3C	...	A	40Fh	N-N	12	GFP	AFU
Fargo, N. D	33	192	181	37.1	45	45	8.6	B3C	T	FP	41Fh	N-..	12	FP-G	F
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	685	652	109.9	42	42	7.8	State	...	A	38+Fh[2]	N-N	12	All	U
Fond du Lac, Wis	27	220	...	37.4	21	...	4.0	B6M	...	FP	40Fh	N-N	12	FP-G[3]	F
Fort Smith, Ark	37	232s	232s	39.1s	...	...	...	B3C	...	FP	44Fh	N-N	12	FP	F
Gadsden, Ala	37	320	299	55.0	...	...	...	B3C	...	FP	48Fh	N-N	14	FP	FSU
Galesburg, Ill	29	179	132	28.2	22	19	18.0	...	...	N	41+Fh	..-..	..	FP-G	F
Garfield, N. J	28	110	82	18.5	12	10	2.1	C	...	N	43Fh	H-..	10	P-G[3]	N
Great Falls, Mont	30	230	160	44.7	43	35	10.9	...	...	N	38Fh	N-S	15	FP-G	F
Green Bay, Wis	46	390	315	66.8	23	23	4.8	B5M	...	FP	40Fh	N-H	12	FP-G[3]	AF
Greenville, S. C	35	577	535	77.8	39	29	7.4	B3C	...	FP	40Fh	N-N	12	F-GP	N
Hackensack, N. J	26	285	234	55.2	5	5	.7	State	...	A	38Sh	T-S[7]	12	FP-G[3]	JS
Hagerstown, Md	32	208	193	35.4	94	94	20.1	D	...	N	44Fh	N-X	7	FP-G	AS
Hamtramck, Mich.	50	471	417	111.0	18	18	4.4	B5X	P	A	40Sh	T-H	12	FP-G	FS
Haverford tp, Pa	28	130	130	27.4	...	...	...	B3C	...	P	40N	..-..	10	P	N
Haverhill, Mass‡	47	678	660	105.7	47	47	7.7	State	...	FPO	40N	N-N	10	All	SU
Hazleton, Pa.	38	200	140	23.7	...	...	...	B3C	D	FP	33Sh	N-N	14	FP	AF
High Point, N. C	38	348	313	58.8	43	41	7.3	B5C	Mgr	A	42+Fh	N-S	12	FP	FS
Huntington Pk., Calif.	29	183	138	43.8	18	15	3.6	B3C	D	A	44Fh	S-S	15	-All	U
Hutchinson, Kan	30	148	130	28.1	8	7	1.3	B3M	Mgr	FP	44Fh	N-N	12	FP	AF
Inglewood, Calif.	30	213	183	48.8	38	33	8.6	County	...	A	40N	S-S	10	-All	A
Jackson, Mich	50	621	523	118.8	41	35	8.8	B3C	P	A	41Sh	T-T	12	All	ASU
Jamestown, N.Y	43	102	94	13.1	17	17	2.0	B3M	...	A	38+Fh	T-T	12	-All	SU
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	577	491	103.4	111	111	34.1	Mgr[4]	...	FP	44Fh	N-N	10	FP	F
Joliet, Ill	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP	AF
Joplin, Mo.	37	379	215	37.9	7	6	.8	B4M	P	A	...	T-T	12	FP	F
Kearny, N. J.	39	363	341	78.8	31	31	6.1	State	...	A	33Fh	N-H	12	FP-G[3]	J
Kenosha, Wis	49	350	340	73.7	45	43	9.8	B3A[9]	...	GFP	41Fh	T-T	12	FP-G[3]	AFU
Kingston, N.Y	29	345	291	54.3	30	30	5.5	B3M	...	A	38Sh	N-H	11	-All	AFY
Kokomo, Ind	34	197	189	32.8	3	3	.5	...	...	N	39+Fh	N-N	12	FP	AF
La Crosse, Wis.	43	328	292	62.4	34	34	7.3	B5M	...	FP	40Fh	N-N	12	FP-G[3]	AF
Lafayette, Ind	29	189	151	31.1	36	29	6.5	...	...	N	39Fh	T-T	14	FP	AF
Laredo, Tex.	39	308	253	41.1	87	85	13.3	...	...	N	40Fh	N-S	12	F	F
Lebanon, Pa.	27	109	98	17.3	10	9	1.5	B3C	...	P	39Fh	S-S	12	P	N
Lewiston, Me.	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	40Fh	N-N	12	All	FU
Lexington, Ky	49	394	356	75.7	...	...	...	B3M	Mgr	GFP	40Fh	N-N	14	GFP	AF
Lima, Ohio	45	233	187	46.9	63	55	13.4	B3X	...	A	38+Fh	..-..	..	FP-G	AFS
Lorain, Ohio	44	317	240	73.2	49	49	15.7	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP-G	FS

Table X—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	R tirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Chief Personnel Officer	Employees Under Civil Service					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Lower Merion tp, Pa....	40	311	294	$66.0	...	...	...	B3C	...	P	39Fh[1]	N-H	12	GP	N
Lubbock, Tex..........	32	313	293	63.7	112	107	$22.6	P	P	N	44Fh	N-S	12	F	N
Lynchburg, Va.........	45	586	494	79.4	29	29	4.6	...	...	N	..Fh	N-H	12	All	N
Mansfield, Ohio........	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP-G	F
Marion, Ind...........	27	171	161	28.2	34	32	6.2	...	...	N	..Fh	T-T	12	FPU	AF
Marion, Ohio..........	31	308	275	48.8	...	...	...	B3M	...	FPO	44Fh	N–..	12	FP-G	FS
Mason City, Iowa......	27	153	143	28.5	39	38	7.5	B3.	...	FP	44Fh	..–..	12	FP-G	FU
Massillon, Ohio........	27	159	159	32.3	...	...	...	B3M	...	A	40Fh	N-H	12	-All	AF
Maywood, Ill..........	27	86	71	18.0	13	13	3.0	B3M	...	FP	40F	N-N	11	FP	F
Melrose, Mass..........	25	283	226	49.5	10	10	3.4	State	D	A	39[2]	T-T	12	All	N
Meriden, Conn.........	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP	N
Meridian, Miss.........	35	229	...	35.6	121	...	12.3	B3C	...	A[5]	40Fh	N–..	12	FP	AF
Miami Beach, Fla......	28	750	241	205.6	55	29	22.1	B5C	Mgr	A	41+Fh	N–..	12	GFP	U
Michigan City, Ind.....	26	164	106	29.1	43	39	7.2	D	...	N	44Fh	..–..	6	FP	AF
Middletown, Conn......	26	182	142	39.4	15	14	3.7	...	...	N	33Fh	N-S	12	GP	A
Middletown, Ohio......	31	162	149	32.8	16	16	3.6	B3C	...	FPO	44Fh	S-S	15	FP-G	F
Mishawaka, Ind........	28	167	154	32.2	57	57	12.7	...	...	N	40Fh	T-N	10	FPU	F
Moline, Ill............	35	260	...	46.9	29	...	6.8	B3.	...	FP	44Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	AF
Monroe, La............	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	B4C	...	FP	44Fh	..–..	12	FP	AF
Montclair, N. J........	40	450	389	99.2	...	...	...	...	...	N	38Fh	N–..	10*	FP-G[3]	N
Muncie, Ind...........	50	255	255	49.3	...	...	...	...	...	N	40Fh	S-S	15	FP	S
Muskegon, Mich.......	48	388s	...	90.3s	...	...	...	B3C	Mgr	A	40Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	AF
Muskogee, Okla........	32	210	204	36.4	31	31	4.8	B3X[9]	P	FG	44Fh	T–..	11	FP	AF
Nashua, N. H..........	33	275	...	51.9	...	...	...	...	...	N	34N	N–..	10	G-FP	AFU
New Albany, Ind.......	25	146	140	19.9	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP	AFU
Newark, Ohio..........	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	D	A	40Fh	S–..	12	FP-G	F
New Brunswick, N. J...	33	329	322	67.4	38	38	8.6	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP-G[3]	FJS
Newburgh, N. Y.......	32	345	333	60.9	33	33	6.4	B3C	Mgr	A	35Fh	T-H	12	-All	F
New Castle, Pa........	48	267	252	50.3	...	...	...	B3.	...	FPO	40Fh	..–S	12	GFP	FS
New London, Conn.....	30	287	267	62.0	27	27	7.0	Mgr	...	N	40N	N-H	10	GFP	U
Newport, Ky..........	31	204	185	36.0	36	36	5.7	B3A[9]	Mgr	GFP	36Fh	N-H	12	GFP	AF
Newport, R. I..........	31	424	314	73.5	64	61	12.3	...	...	N	40N[1]	N-N	12	FP	N
Newport News, Va.....	37	459	430	84.0	96	96	20.0	D	...	N	44Fh	N-N	12	N	F
Norristown, Pa.........	38	114	111	19.8	7	7	1.4	B3.	...	P	40Fh	N-N	12	P	N
North Bergen tp, N. J..	40	313	303	64.6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP[3]	N
Norwalk, Conn.........	40	468	243	59.7	70	63	15.3	B3M	...	FP	38Fh	..–..	12	FP	AFS
Norwood, Ohio‡.......	34	214	196	33.1	24	24	4.2	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	-All	F
Ogden, Utah...........	44	300	254	58.1	48	40	9.8	B3C	...	FP	40Fh	N-S	12	P-F	FU

					49	46	9.6	State	D	A	32+N	T-..	12	FP-G^3	FJ
Orlando, Fla. ‡	37	609	596	96.0	208	165	39.0	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP	N
Oshkosh, Wis	39	381	335	77.7	23	23	5.1	B5M	...	FP	38+Fh	N-N	10	FP-G^3	AFU
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	120	...	...	37	...	...	B3C	...	FP	40Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	AFS
Owensboro, Ky	30	236	...	38.2	116	...	22.9	B3M^9	M	FPO	..Fh	N-H	12	All	F
Paducah, Kentucky	34	322	307	42.7	40	31	6.1	B3M	Mgr	A	41Fh	N-S	12	FP	AF
Parkersburg, W. Va	30	311	...	37.4	36	...	5.1	B3X^9	...	FP	44Fh	..-H	12	FPU	F
Pensacola, Fla	37	270	260	51.3	33	33	7.1	B3.	S	A	44Fh	..-H	15	All	FU
Perth Amboy, N. J	41	363	363	74.5	61	61	13.4	State	D	FP	35N	N-S	10	FP-G^3	FJ
Petersburg, Va	31	319	274	47.8	32	21	5.4	Mgr	...	N	40N	N-N	10	FP	N
Pittsfield, Mass	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	...	A	35+Fh	N-N	12	All	U
Plainfield, N. J	37	276	224	54.5	...	...	...	State	...	A	38Sh	N-N	12	FP-G^3	AJU
Port Arthur, Tex	46	257	257	51.8	51	51	11.0	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Port Huron, Mich	33	304	238	54.3	30	30	6.4	B3C	Mgr	A	38+Fh	N-H	14	GFP	AFS
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	338	305	49.9	31	31	6.3	B3M	...	A	41+Fh	N-N	11	FP-G	FS
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	40	457	396	63.4	...	...	6.4	B3M	...	A	40Fh	N-N	12	-All	AF
Quincy, Ill	40	217	186	33.6	52	46	8.8	B.M	...	A	38+Fh	N-..	10	FP-G	F
Raleigh, N. C	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3X^9	...	GFP	39Fh	N-S	10	F-P	F
Revere, Mass	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	All	F
Richmond, Ind	35	201	109	36.4	157	49	34.2	...	...	N	42S	N-N	12	FP	N
Riverside, Calif	35	368	329	76.2	154	141	30.8	...	...	N	40N	T-T	10	-All	AU
Rochester, Minn	26	332	200	53.3	95	95	22.0	B3C^9	...	FP	..Sh	N-..	14	F-G	AFS
Rock Island, Ill	43	235s	...	46.6s	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP-G	AF
Rocky Mount, N. C	26	241	229	29.8	83	83	15.6	...	...	N	44Fh	N-H	6	All	N
Rome, Ga	26	163	154	28.9	43	43	7.1	B3X	...	FP	44Fh	N-S	14	All	AF
Rome, N. Y	34	420s	...	75.0s	...	...	...	B3M	...	A	32+Sh	N-X	12	-All	AF
Royal Oak, Mich	25	315	190	57.6	22	13	5.1	B3C	Mgr	A	44Fh	T-T	12	All	AF
Salem, Mass	41	609	420	104.0	65	43	7.7	State	...	FP	34+Fh	F-N	12	All	A
Salem, Ore	31	246	145	47.1	40	38	8.5	B3C	...	FP	44Fh	N-N	12	F-G	AF
San Angelo, Tex	26	243	185	35.7	53	49	9.4	B3C	...	FP	44Fh	N-S	14	F	F
San Bernardino, Calif	44	476	386	91.7	69	67	14.7	B3C	...	A	40N	N-T	12	-All	AFU
Santa Ana, Calif	32	326	279	72.0	37	37	8.9	B3C	T	A	41Fh	N-S	12	-All	FU
Santa Barbara, Calif	35	401	333	86.7	61	61	13.7	B5C	K	FP	40N	S-..	10	FP	A
Sharon, Pa	26	129	118	28.4	...	...	...	B3C	...	FPO	38Fh	N-..	..	FP	AFU
Sheboygan, Wis	41	439	362	83.7	40	36	8.0	B3.^{9}	...	GFP	41+Fh	N-N	11	FP-G^3	FSU
Sioux Falls, S. D	41	300	269	54.2	79	79	15.1	B3M	...	A	44Fh	N-T	12	All	AFU
South Gate, Calif	27	227	194	53.1	11	10	2.4	County*	K	A	40N	T-S	10	N	FU
Spartanburg, S. C	32	259	240	43.5	47	38	7.3	B3.	Mgr	FP	44Fh	N-..	12	F-P	F
Stamford, Conn	48	464s	...	100.0s	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N-N	12	FP	AF
Steubenville, Ohio	38	201	170	34.8	41	41	7.5	B3M	...	FPO	43Fh	N-..	12	FP-G	AF
Superior, Wis	35	324	304	61.5	...	...	...	Mgr	...	N	38+Fh	N-S	12	FP-G^3	F
Taunton, Mass	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	All	AF
Teaneck tp, N. J	25	218	152	39.9	...	...	...	State	...	A	38Fh^2	S-S	12	FP-G^3	FJ
Torrington, Conn	27	183	162	40.3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP	U
Tucson, Ariz	37	410	396	88.7	54	54	14.4	B3C	P	A	39Fh	T-H	13	GFP	AF
Tuscaloosa, Ala	27	163	148	28.2	49	49	8.6	B3.	K	A	44Fh	N-N	15	FP-G	AF
Tyler, Tex	28	254	151	...	71	29	...	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	N-S	12	F	F
University City, Mo	33	189	167	27.0	...	...	...	B3C	Mgr	A	44Fh	T-S	11	FP	N
Waltham, Mass	40	482	433	88.2	42	42	8.6	State	...	A	35N	N-..	18	All	F
Warren, Ohio	43	225	211	49.3	61	49	14.0	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP-G	FU

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Chief Personnel Officer	Employees Under Civil Service					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Warwick, R. I.	29	235	203	$43.3	25	22	$3.5	D	...	N	35N	N–N	10	P	U
Washington, Pa.	26	117	117	18.3	...	...	...	B3M	D	FP	40Fh	N–..	14	FP	F
Watertown t, Mass.	35	404	368	78.5	25	25	5.8	State	...	A	38Fh	N–..	12	All	U
Watertown, N. Y.	33	295	280	50.0	50	50	6.2	B3.	Mgr	A	43Fh	N–S	12	-All	AFY
Waukegan, Ill.	34	190	157	37.7	24	22	6.1	B4C	...	FPO	38Fh	..–..	..	FP-G	FS
Wausau, Wis.	27	264	...	42.1	28	...	5.4	B5M	...	FP	41+Fh	T–T	11	FP-G[3]	FSU
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	254	232	53.6	12	11	2.9	B3.[9]	...	GFP	..Sh	T–..	12	FP-G[3]	AFS
West Allis, Wis.	36	388	292	89.0	10	9	2.5	B3M[9]	...	GFP	40Sh[2]	T–..	10	FP-G[3]	A
West Hartford t, Conn.	34	296	228	62.7	...	...	...	...	...	N	35N	N–..	10	All	N
West Haven t, Conn.	30	233	172	36.5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP	N
West New York, N. J.	39	352	352	68.7	...	...	...	State	...	A	40Sh	..–..	..	FP[3]	F
West Orange, N. J.	26	186	161	44.4	...	...	...	State	...	A	37+N[1]	N–X	12	FP-G[3]	AFJ
West Palm Beach, Fla.	34	562	445	95.9	...	...	...	B5X	P	A	41N	H–H	12	GFP	AF
White Plains, N. Y.	40	534s	534s	118.2s	...	...	...	B3M	...	A	38Sh	N–N	..	FP-G[3]	FSU
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	300	274	50.2	81	49	21.0	P	P	A	44Fh	S–..	15	F	F
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	136	112	25.8	...	...	...	B3C	...	FP	38Fh	..–..	12	A	F
Williamsport, Pa.	44	197	...	31.1	...	...	...	B3C	...	FPO	44Fh	N–N	12	FP	F
Wilmington, N. C.	33	457	...	74.4	59	...	8.5	B5.	Mgr	FP	44Fh	N–S	12	GFP	A
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	27	162	...	32.5	...	...	...	State	...	A	...	N–N	12	P[3]	F
Woonsocket, R. I.	49	417	372	72.6	40	40	7.7	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP	F
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	549	485	103.3	78	76	19.5	B3C	...	F	38+Sh	N–N	12	All	FS
Yakima, Wash.	27	230	202	46.1	112	40	12.8	B3C	...	FP	..Fh	..–S	12	P-F	F
Zanesville, Ohio	38	159	151	21.2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP-G	F
10,000 to 25,000															
Aberdeen, S. D.	17	111	99	18.0	15	15	2.9	B3A	Mgr	FP	40Fh	..–..	12	All	AF
Aberdeen, Wash.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	D	FP	40Fh	N–H	12	FP	AF
Abington tp, Pa.	21	85	69	15.8	...	...	...	B3C	...	P	40F	N–..	12	P	N
Ada, Okla.	15	72	68	11.4	13	13	2.2	...	...	N	44Fh	N–N	14	F	N
Adams t, Mass.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	All	N
Adrian, Mich.	14	124	...	20.9	...	...	...	B3C	...	F	40Fh	T–H	12	-All	AF
Albany, Calif.	11	77	49	18.4	...	...	...	B5C	D	FP	38Fh	N–H	14	FP	U
Albany, Ga.‡	19	229s	...	29.2s	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	All	N
Albert Lea, Minn.	12	89	63	12.6	7	3	.8	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	T–T	11	FP-G	N
Alliance, Ohio	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	...	A	44Fh	N–T	12	-All	F
Alpena, Mich.	13	106	86	22.5	29	22	6.3	B3X	Mgr	A	38Fh	N–N	12	All	FS
Ambridge, Pa.	19	78	60	14.4	27	19	4.8	B3C	...	FP	44F	N–N	12	P	S
Ames, Iowa	13	208	152	27.6	72	68	14.6	B3M	Mgr	FP	44.[1]	T–T	12	FPU-G	FU

Amesbury t, Mass	11	75	63	12.2	14	9	1.5	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	All	N
Anaconda, Mont	11	48	...	8.3	2	...	.4	E	...	N	48Fh	N-..	14	FP	F
Anaheim, Calif	11	172	125	29.5	29	26	6.1	D	...	N	40Sh	S-S	10	N	U
Anderson, S. C	19	145	...	22.5	...	...	...	C	...	N	48Fh	N-..	12	FP	N
Andover t, Mass	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	...	FPO	35Sh	N-S	11	All	N
Annapolis, Md	13	76	55	9.9	23	19	3.3	C	...	N	33Fh^{2}	N-S	15	FP	N
Ansonia, Conn	19	160	66	12.6	...	...	...	M	...	N	40Sh	N-N	12	P	N
Ardmore, Okla	17	105	77	14.3	21	15	2.8	...	...	N	44Fh	N-N	15	F	U
Arkansas City, Kan	13	76	65	11.9	14	14	2.3	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	N-N	14	F	N
Arnold, Pa	11	28	21	4.4	...	...	...	B3C	...	FP	48Fh	..-H	12	FP	N
Asbury Park, N. J	15	275	221	59.4	10	9	2.1	State	Mgr	A	37+Fh^{2}	T-S	12	FP-G^{3}	FJU
Ashland, Ohio	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	...	FPO	44Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	N
Ashland, Wis	11	124	78	18.7	...	...	...	B5M	...	FP	40Fh	H-H	12	FP-G^{3}	AF
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	135	118	28.8	31	31	7.4	B3C	Mgr	FPO	44Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	F
Astoria, Ore	10	87	72	19.5	19	19	4.4	B.M	Mgr	F	42Fh	T-T	14	-All	AF
Atchison, Kan	13	61	56	9.2	...	...	...	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	N-S	15	FP	F
Athens, Ga	21	197	188	30.1	...	...	...	B3M	P	FP	44Fh	N-S	15	F	N
Athol t, Mass	11	106	60	14.6	18	13	3.0	State	E	FPO	44Fh	..-N	12	All	N
Attleboro, Mass	22	262	221	50.3	15	15	4.5	State	...	FPO	39Sh	N-..	12	All	F
Auburn, Me	20	135	...	23.7	...	...	...	B3M	Mgr	FP	40Fh	T-..	12	FP-G	F
Augusta, Me	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	...	P	33Fh	N-N	12	-All	F
Austin, Minn	18	165	109	29.3	63	55	15.4	B3C^{9}	...	FP	44Fh	N-H	12	FP	F
Barberton, Ohio‡	24	150	118	25.9	35	30	6.5	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP-G	AF
Barre, Vt	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	FP	38+Fh	N-H	12	N	F
Bartlesville, Okla. §	16	85	75	12.0	21	21	4.0	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	T-T	11	F	F
Batavia, N. Y	17	125	102	20.7	16	15	3.0	B3C	...	A	38+Sh	N-S	12	-All	F
Bath, Me	10	118	69	16.6	...	...	...	B3M	...	FPO	39Fh	N-..	12	N	N
Beacon, N.Y	13	71	44	10.9	8	5	1.1	B3M	...	A	38Fh	T-..	12	-All	N
Beatrice, Neb	11	78	58	9.0	33	31	6.4	B3C	...	F	44Fh	N-N	12	F	N
Beaver Dam, Wis	10	104	62	13.1	6	5	.9	B3M^{9}	...	GFP	40Fh	..-..	12	FP-G^{3}	AF
Beaver Falls, Pa	17	68	63	13.2	...	...	...	B3C	D	FP	44Fh	S-S	12	P	N
Beckley, W. Va	13	86	62	10.1	...	...	...	B3X^{9}	...	FP	...Fh	N-N	12	FP	F
Bedford, Ind	13	92	48	13.4	42	18	5.1	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Bell, Calif	11	68	38	12.5	9	2	1.9	County	...	FP	44Fh	N-N	12	-All	N
Bellaire, Ohio	14	70	42	7.8	12	12	2.5	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	-All	N
Bellevue, Pa	10	37	27	6.3	...	...	...	B3C	...	P	40Fh	N-N	12	N	N
Bend, Ore	10	57	45	12.1	19	19	4.5	B3C	Mgr	F	44Sh	N-S	11	-All	F
Benton Harbor, Mich	17	187	176	34.9	14	13	3.0	B3C	Mgr	A	38Fh	N-N	12	GFP	AF
Bergenfield, N. J	10	56	40	8.7	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP-G^{3}	N
Berlin, N. H	19	175	156	33.3	14	14	3.0	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	-GFP	N
Berwick, Pa	13	37	26	5.8	...	...	...	B3.	...	P	44Fh	T-T	12	P	N
Bessemer, Ala	23	114	114	19.3	42	42	7.7	County	...	A	44Fh	N-T	12	N	N
Biddeford, Me. §	20	140	92	15.1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	F	N
Big Spring, Tex	13	112	104	18.6	30	30	5.1	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	F	N
Billings, Mont	23	182	...	35.8	61	...	11.9	...	...	N	40Fh	N-..	12	FP-G	F
Biloxi, Miss	17	139	130	19.9	14	14	2.2	...	..	..	...	..-..	..	GFP	N
Birmingham, Mich	11	152	117	30.9	7	6	1.1	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	T-T	12	All	AF
Bismarck, N. D	15	79	61	13.2	15	12	3.1	B3C	...	A	44Fh^{1}	T-S	12	All	N
Bloomington, Ind	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Blue Island, Ill	17	73	22	8.2	5	3	.5	B3M	...	FP	44Fh	N-N	12	FP	N

Table X—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Chief Personnel Officer	Employees Under Civil Service					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	102	96	$20.1	...	...	...	B3X[9]	Mgr	FP	44Fh	N–..	12	FP	F
Blytheville, Ark.	11	41	35	6.2	1	1	$ .2	...	...	N	44Fh	N–..	12	N	N
Bogalusa, La.	15	99	99	14.8	13	13	1.7	B5X	...	FP	...	..–..	..	FP	AF
Boone, Iowa	12	42	39	8.1	20	20	4.3	B3M	...	FP	48.	N–H	12	FP-G	AF
Borger, Tex.	10	62	54	9.3	14	12	2.6	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	H–H	15	N	N
Boulder, Colo.	13	77	51	11.7	20	10	3.6	Mgr	...	N	40Fh	N–T	11	FP-G	FU
Bowling Green, Ky.	15	..	...	15.3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	N	F
Braddock, Pa.	18	76	74	13.0	14	14	2.5	B3C	...	FP	44Fh	N–..	12	FP	FS
Bradford, Pa.	18	122	103	22.0	27	21	4.8	B3C	...	FP	38+Fh	N–N	12	GFP	AF
Brainerd, Minn.	12	116	43	10.5	36	36	8.1	B3M[9]	...	FP	48Fh	N–H	12	-All	A
Braintree t, Mass.	16	139	124	25.4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	All	AFU
Brawley, Calif.	12	86	75	16.9	8	8	2.1	...	...	N	..Fh	N–N	15	N	N
Bremerton, Wash.	15	276	...	67.8	82	...	16.9	B3C	P	A	40Fh	S–H	15	GFP	AF
Bridgeton, N. J.	16	109	71	14.4	13	13	2.2	...	...	N	38+Sh	S–S	14	FP-G[3]	N
Bristol, Pa.	12	50	45	8.4	13	12	2.1	B3C	...	P	..Fh	T–T	12	N	N
Bristol t, R. I.	11	66	26	6.7	...	...	...	S	...	N	30N	N–N	12	P	N
Bristol, Tenn.	14	64	38	8.4	20	9	2.5	...	...	N	44Fh	N–N	15	N	N
Brookfield, Ill.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	Mgr	FP	38Fh	T–T	11	FP	N
Brownsville, Tex.	22	254	236	30.2	122	116	14.6	B5C	...	FP	44Fh	N–S	10	N	N
Brownwood, Tex.	13	112	108	16.6	15	15	2.2	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	T–S	12	F	F
Brunswick, Ga.	15	179	147	30.8	...	...	...	Mgr	...	N	42Fh	N–..	12	All	S
Bryan, Tex.	12	115	108	17.0	43	43	7.0	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	S–N	14	F	N
Burlingame, Calif.	16	124	87	25.7	12	12	2.4	B3.	...	A	38Fh	N–T	14	-All	U
Burlington, N. J.‡	11	76	48	9.7	10	9	2.2	State	D	A	..Fh	..–..	..	P-G[3]	J
Burlington, N. C.	12	114	114	20.8	25	25	5.1	Mgr	...	N	41+Fh	N–N	12	-P	N
Butler, Pa.	24	101	101	14.9	...	...	...	B3C	D	FP	40Fh	N–S	14	All	F
Cairo, Ill.	14	71	63	9.3	...	...	...	...	...	N	38+Fh	N–..	..	N	N
Calumet City, Ill.	13	68	...	9.6	9	...	1.6	B3M	...	FP	44Fh	T–T	12	FP	N
Cambridge, Md‡	10	44	34	6.2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	-All	N
Cambridge, Ohio	15	86	58	11.2	27	27	4.8	B3.	...	A	44Fh	N–..	6	FP-G	AF
Campbell, Ohio	14	73	42	11.4	8	8	1.5	B3M	...	FPO	38Fh	N–N	12	FP-G	N
Canonsburg, Pa.	13	48	48	9.0	...	...	...	B3C	C	F	...	..–..	..	P	N
Canton, Ill.	12	57	41	8.1	6	6	.9	S	...	N	44Fh	N–X	12	F	N
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	19	84	84	10.1	...	...	...	...	...	N	44Fh	S–S	12	N	N
Carbondale, Pa.	19	57	53	7.9	...	...	...	B3C	D	FP	40Sh	T–S	14	FP	N
Carlisle, Pa.	14	51	42	5.7	24	4	2.2	B3C	...	P	..Fh	N–..	11	P	N
Carnegie, Pa.	13	47	47	7.9	...	...	...	B3C	...	FP	48S	S–S	12	FP	F
Carteret, N. J.	12	107	89	18.3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP[3]	F
Carthage, Mo.	11	106	82	12.8	46	44	8.0	...	...	N	44Fh	N–N	12	N	N

Centralia, Ill.	16	74	74	12.0	20	20	4.2	...	...	N	44Fh	S–H	12	FP-G	F
Chambersburg, Pa.	1	114	98	18.9	52	51	12.2	B3C	...	P	44Fh	N–N	12	P	N
Champaign, Ill.	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP	N
Chanute, Kan.	10	...	...	4.4	...	...	3.0	...	...	N	44Fh	N–N	14	N	N
Charleroi, Pa	11	40	39	8.1	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..–..	..	P	N
Charlottesville, Va.	19	182	173	29.2	65	65	8.7	...	...	N	41+Fh	S–S	12	N	N
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	19	112	100	19.8	...	...	...	B3C	...	P	33.^{2}	N–N	12	P	N
Cheyenne, Wyo	22	179	...	32.6	52	...	10.3	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	P-F	F
Chicago, Heights, Ill.	22	105	...	19.7	22	...	4.2	B3.	...	FP	44Fh	T–T	12	FP	F
Chickasha, Okla.	14	86	86	12.9	11	9	1.5	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	T–T	15	F	N
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	96	77	14.9	28	24	3.4	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP-G	F
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	10	99	78	15.0	10	6	1.7	B5M	...	FP	38+Fh	N–N	10	FP-G^3	N
Clairton, Pa	16	143	118	27.9	...	...	...	B5.	...	FPO	38Fh	N–N	12	FP	S
Claremont t, N. H.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	-GFP	N
Clarksdale, Miss.	12	150	...	24.0	41	...	7.7	S	...	N	53Fh	N–..	15	FP	N
Clarksville, Tenn.	12	79	39	6.1	31	31	5.1	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	All	N
Clayton, Mo.	13	111	70	16.0	...	...	...	...	K	N	40Fh	..–..	15	FP	N
Clearwater, Fla.	10	161	158	30.0	76	76	12.0	B5X	...	A	46Fh	N–..	..	GF	N
Cleburne, Tex.	11	43	40	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	F	N
Cleveland, Tenn.	11	65	28	6.2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	...	N
Cliffside Park, N. J.	17	87	87	17.0	...	...	...	...	...	N	40N	N–N	12	FP-G^3	J
Clinton t, Mass.	12	135	66	13.8	13	10	1.7	State	...	FPO	35N	N–H	0	All	N
Clovis, N. M.	10	82	47	...	...	...	...	Mgr	...	N	48+Fh	N–N	14	N	N
Coatesville, Pa.	14	89	82	13.0	6	6	1.5	B3.	...	P	38Fh	N–N	12	GP	N
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	73	49	11.2	...	...	...	...	...	N	44Fh	N–N	15	-F	AF
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	126	93	17.4	82	75	14.7	E	...	N	44Fh	N–N	11	FP	AF
Cohoes, N.Y.	22	197	197	41.2	37	37	6.7	B3M	...	A	33Fh	T–T	15	-All	N
Collingswood, N. J.	13	94	66	12.9	18	17	3.5	C	...	N	35+N	N–..	12	P-G^3	N
Columbia, Mo. †	18	182	150	24.8	81	73	14.1	...	...	N	44Fh	N–..	12	N	N
Columbia, Pa.	12	16	14	2.4	...	...	...	B3C	...	P	45Fh	..–..	0	P	N
Columbia, Tenn.	11	80	...	8.5	...	...	...	Mgr	...	N	48F	N–N	10	N	N
Columbus, Ind.	12	63	56	7.4	16	16	2.3	M	...	N	40Fh	N–N	12	FP	N
Columbus, Miss.	14	100	100	13.8	52	35	9.7	D	...	N	48Fh	T–S	10	FP	N
Compton, Calif.	16	124	101	29.2	22	21	5.2	B3C	Mgr	A	40Sh	T–S	10	-All	N
Concord, N. C. ‡	16	79	79	11.5	31	25	3.9	E	...	N	40Fh	T–T	10	-All	N
Connellsville, Pa.	14	100	58	13.9	2	2	.3	B3	D	FP	..Fh	N–..	12	FP	N
Connersville, Ind.	13	70	48	11.1	19	14	3.3	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	N	N
Conshohocken, Pa.	11	20	18	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	...	N
Coraopolis, Pa.	11	63	35	9.0	10	10	2.2	B3C	...	P	41Sh	T–S	12	N	N
Corning, N. Y.	16	127	108	18.8	32	32	4.3	B3C	...	A	44Fh	T–H	11	-FPU	AF
Corsicana, Tex.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	F	N
Cortland, N.Y.	16	87	73	14.7	15	13	3.3	County	...	A	35Fh^1	..–..	12	-All	N
Coshocton, Ohio	12	152	...	15.6	11	...	3.0	B3M	...	FPO	40Fh	N–..	12	FP-G	AF
Cranford tp, N. J.	13	75	60	16.5	...	...	...	E	...	N	37+Sh	N–H	12	FP-G^3	N
Crawfordsville, Ind.	11	92	75	15.2	47	47	11.1	...	...	N	..Fh	T–H	12	FP	N
Cudahy, Wis.	11	60	48	12.0	3	2	.6	B3M^9	...	GFP	36Sh^2	T–T	12	FP-G^3	N
Cumberland t, R. I.	11	54	36	5.5	1	1	.2	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	N	N
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	125	112	27.1	76	68	16.7	B3M	...	A	44Fh	N–S	12	FP-G	F
Dalton, Ga.	10	89	61	10.7	49	31	6.6	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	N	S

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees: Total	Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Number of Employees: Total	Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Chief Personnel Officer	Employees Under Civil Service					
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Danbury, Conn.	22	...	...	$30.2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP	F
Danvers t, Mass.	14	149	117	28.1	16	16	$4.0	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	All	N
Darby, Pa.	10	37	28	5.3	...	...	...	B3C	...	P	...	..–..	..	P	N
Daytona Beach, Fla.	23	450	432	71.4	64	64	13.1	B5	C	A[6]	40Fh	N–S	12	FP	N
Decatur, Ala.	17	118	111	16.7	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	N	N
Decatur, Ga.	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mgr[8]	...	N	44Sh	N–..	14	All	N
Dedham t, Mass.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	...	FPO	40N	N–S	15	All	U
Del Rio, Tex.	13	47	40	5.3	15	15	1.6	...	...	N	40Fh	N–N	15	N	N
Denison, Tex.	16	104	102	18.7	28	28	3.7	...	...	N	44+Fh	N–N	14	F	N
Denton, Tex.	11	236s	132s	36.5s	...	...	...	C	...	N	48Sh	N–N	10	F	N
Derby, Conn.	10	75	39	9.3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	N	N
Dickson City, Pa.	12	15	5	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	N	N
Dixon, Ill.	11	38	29	6.6	...	...	...	...	...	N	41Fh	N–..	14	FP	N
Donora, Pa.	13	71	39	8.7	...	...	...	B3C	...	P	45Fh	N–S	12	P	N
Dormont, Pa.	13	42	36	8.4	...	...	...	B3C	Mgr	FP	40Fh	N–T	12	P	N
Dothan, Ala.	17	181	...	29.1	48	...	9.1	B3.	D	A	44F	N–H	10	-All	N
Dover, N. H.†	15	...	...	25.1	...	...	2.9	...	...	N	40Fh	S–N	12	-FP	N
Dover, N. J.	10	63	...	6.0	28	...	3.4	State	...	A	...	..–..	..	FP-G[3]	J
Du Bois, Pa.	12	57	...	7.9	15	...	2.3	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	P	N
Dunkirk, N.Y.	18	140	...	26.2	80	50	16.6	B3M	...	A	38Fh	N–S	12	-All	FS
Dunmore, Pa.	23	80	73	12.3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	N	F
Duquesne, Pa.	21	78	78	16.5	16	12	3.4	B3M	D	FP	41+Fh	N–N	14	GFP	N
Durant, Okla.	10	43	28	4.9	13	12	2.0	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	F	N
Dyersburg, Tenn.	10	104	98	16.0	43	43	7.1	D	...	N	40Fh	N–S	12	N	N
East Hartford t, Conn.	19	292	163	46.9	...	...	...	D	...	N	37+N	N–N	10	All	N
East Liverpool, Ohio	24	119	102	22.1	29	23	5.0	B3M	...	FPO	48Fh	N–S	12	FP-G	AF
East Moline, Ill.	12	54	41	8.3	7	7	1.5	B3C	...	FP	44Fh	N–S	12	FP	F
East Point, Ga.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	E	K	N	46Fh	N–N	15	All	F
Easthampton t, Mass.	10	117	68	15.5	17	8	3.9	State	...	FPO	40Fh	N–..	12	All	N
Ecorse, Mich.	13	170	165	37.7	8	8	1.6	B3C	P	A	35+Fh[2]	N–H	11	FP	F
El Centro, Calif.	10	100s	100s	...	...	...	...	D	...	N	44Fh	T–T	12	N	N
El Dorado, Ark.	16	96	82	12.6	1	1	.1	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP	N
El Dorado, Kan.	10	63	59	10.2	24	21	4.0	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	S–S	12	N	N
El Reno, Okla.	10	62	47	8.6	12	12	2.2	...	...	N	44Fh	N–..	12	FP	N
Elizabeth City, N. C.	12	93	85	12.6	34	24	5.0	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	N–H	14	N	N
Ellwood City, Pa.	12	71	50	12.1	8	8	2.1	B3C	...	P	44Fh	N–..	12	All	N
Elmhurst, Ill.	15	122	81	18.2	13	13	3.5	B3M	P	P	40Fh	N–S	12	P-G	N
Elmwood Park, Ill.	14	76	68	12.8	11	7	1.8	...	...	N	44Sh	N–S	12	FP	N

Emporia, Kan.	13	80	69	12.2	33	20	4.8	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Endicott, N.Y	18	312	304	47.3	25	25	5.7	County	...	A	40Sh	T-..	12	-All	N
Englewood, N. J	19	210	188	39.9	...	...	...	...	...	N	38Fh	S-S	12	FP-G[3]	J
Escanaba, Mich.	15	157	137	26.3	40	40	7.9	B3C	Mgr	A	40..	T-..	10	-All	AF
Euclid, Ohio	18	244	216	51.9	...	...	...	B3M	...	FPO	37+Fh	N-..	12	FP-G	F
Eugene, Ore	21	144	116	26.7	225	216	61.2	B3C	Mgr	FP	44Fh	T-S	14	-All	AF
Eureka, Calif	17	144	113	26.0	41	30	8.6	...	...	N	38Sh	T-S	12	FP	F
Fairfield, Ala.	12	60	40	6.5	...	...	...	County	...	A	44Fh	N-N	13	N	N
Fairhaven t, Mass.	11	152	60	11.4	4	4	.1	State	...	...	35+Fh	N-N	11	All	N
Fairmont, W. Va.	23	90	...	20.9	55	...	11.4	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Faribault, Minn.	15	88	63	13.6	14	9	2.2	B3C	...	FP	38Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	F
Farrell, Pa.	14	68	59	12.2	...	...	...	B3C	D	FPO	44Fh	T-..	15	FP	N
Fayetteville, N. C.	17	226	206	34.4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	N	N
Fergus Falls, Minn.	11	73	55	10.6	25	24	4.3	B3M	...	P	44Fh	N-N	10	F-G	N
Ferndale, Mich.	23	162	144	38.3	9	9	2.3	B3M	Mgr	A	44Fh	N-N	12	GFP	AF
Findlay, Ohio	20	100	90	16.9	24	24	5.0	B3M	...	FPO	40Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	F
Floral Park, N.Y	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	County	...	A	...N	S-S	12	-All	N
Florence, Ala.	15	192	181	21.7	86	84	14.0	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	N	F
Florence, S. C.	16	136	...	18.3	17	...	2.6	D	...	N	44Fh	..-H	10	-GP	N
Forest Park, Ill.	15	72	49	12.4	11	11	2.2	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP	N
Fort Collins, Colo.	12	97	63	11.0	68	55	11.8	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	N-S	12	FP	N
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	160s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP-G	AF
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	18	382	381	...	38	38	...	B3A	...	A	41Fh	T-T	12	N	N
Fort Madison, Iowa	14	51	49	8.3	...	...	...	B3M	...	FP	40Fh	N-S	11	FP-G	F
Fort Myers, Fla	11	137	112	16.8	22	22	4.2	B5C	...	FP	38Fh	T-T	12	F	N
Fort Scott, Kan.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	60	34	8.4	...	...	...	B3M	...	FP	40Sh	T-H	11	FP	N
Fostoria, Ohio	13	118	110	18.5	17	17	3.2	B3M	...	A	37+Fh	N-S	12	FP-G	F
Framingham t, Mass.	23	228	182	32.0	10	10	1.2	State	D	FP	46Fh	N-S	12	All	U
Frankfort, Ind	14	93	75	14.3	71	71	14.5	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FPU	FU
Frankfort, Ky.	11	80	50	9.7	48	48	8.7	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP	N
Frederick, Md	16	127	121	20.9	25	25	4.4	B5M	...	P	38Fh	S-..	6	FP	N
Fredericksburg, Va.	10	81	69	11.7	21	18	3.4	Mgr	...	N	38Fh[2]	N-N	12	N	N
Freeport, Ill.	22	129	100	18.0	23	23	4.5	M	...	N	40Fh	N-S	10	FP-U	FU
Freeport, N.Y.	20	244s	203s	51.5s	...	...	...	County	...	A	37N[1]	T-S	12	-All	N
Fremont, Neb.	12	58	49	7.8	53	50	11.5	B..M	...	F	48F	N-..	10	F	N
Fremont, Ohio	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	...	FPO	48Fh	N-S	14	FP-G	FS
Fullerton, Calif.	10	108	81	21.5	19	17	3.8	S	...	N	40N	T-S	..	-All	U
Fulton, N.Y	13	175	153	24.1	15	13	2.5	B3M	...	FPO	44Sh	..-..	12	-All	U
Gainesville, Fla	14	250s	194s	44.1s	...	...	...	Mgr	...	N	41+Fh	N-N	12	All	N
Gainesville, Ga.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	B4E[8]	...	A[5]	48Fh	T-S	13	All	N
Garden City, N.Y	11	164	158	36.9	17	17	3.3	County	...	A	35N	T-T	10	-All	N
Gardner, Mass.	20	209	140	29.8	39	39	5.4	State	...	A	44Fh	N-N	12	All	N
Garfield Hgts, Ohio.	17	81	69	15.1	...	...	...	B3M	...	FPO	44Fh	N-H	12	FP-G	F
Gastonia, N. C.	21	182	164	29.3	50	46	7.9	...	...	N	44Fh	N-N	10	F-P	N
Geneva, N.Y.	16	117	91	18.3	18	17	3.7	B3M	...	A	38Sh	N-S	12	-All	N
Glen Cove, N.Y.	12	98	95	19.8	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	-All	N
Glens Falls, N.Y	19	222	155	38.1	25	25	4.0	B3M	...	A	38+..	N-S	12	-All	N
Gloucester, Mass.	24	326	261	44.9	45	40	5.0	State	...	A	32+N	..-..	14	All	AF

Table X—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Chief Personnel Officer	Employees Under Civil Service					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Gloucester City, N. J.	14	63	63	$10.3	13	9	$2.4	State	...	A	36Sh	N–N	12	FP³	JS
Gloversville, N.Y.	23	146	129	26.7	20	20	2.6	B3C	...	FP	38Fh	N–S	17	-All	F
Goldsboro, N. C.	17	111	102	21.4	20	20	2.8	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	N–N	12	F-P	N
Goshen, Ind	11	59	39	9.4	45	36	9.9	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP	N
Grand Forks, N. D.	20	146	113	25.4	24	19	5.4	B3C	...	A	38Fh	N–S⁷	12	All	AFU
Grand Island, Neb.‡	19	148	140	24.8	71	71	13.4	C	...	N	44Fh	S–S	14	F-G	F
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	N–H⁷	12	FP	N
Granite City, Ill.	23	85	66	14.0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP-G	F
Greeley, Colo.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	...	FP	45¹	N–S	12	FP	F
Greenfield t, Mass.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	D	FPO	37+Sh	N–N	12	All	N
Greensburg, Pa.	17	80	80	15.0	...	...	...	B3M	...	P	44Fh	S–S	15	P	N
Greenville, Miss.	21	123	59	15.4	36	11	4.5	M	...	N	44Fh	N–N	14	FP	N
Greenville, N. C.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	45Fh	N–N	12	-All	N
Greenville, Tex.	14	94	82	15.5	...	...	...	...	...	N	48Fh	T–X	15	F	N
Greenwood, Miss.	15	142	114	21.8	60	60	10.9	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP	N
Greenwood, S. C.	13	110	77	12.4	37	37	5.5	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	-GP	N
Gretna, La.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	N	N
Griffin, Ga.	13	116	100	16.2	36	36	7.7	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	N–N	10	All	N
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	13	89	89	24.1	7	7	1.8	B3C	Mgr	F	40Sh	N–T	14	-All	AF
Gulfport, Miss.	15	135	95	19.8	18	17	3.0	...	..	..	...	..–..	..	FP	N
Guthrie, Okla.	10	73	42	7.9	5	5	.8	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	T–T	11	F	N
Hannibal, Mo.	21	131	107	16.5	69	61	10.8	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	N–N	12	FPU	F
Hanover, Pa.	13	38	24	5.0	...	...	...	B3C	...	P	40Sh	N–N	10	N	N
Hanover tp, Pa.	16	69	60	7.8	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..–..	..	P	N
Harlingen, Tex.	13	173	118	16.2	36	36	5.8	D	...	N	44Fh	N–N	12	F	N
Harrisburg, Ill.	11	33	21	3.5	8	8	1.4	...	..	..	...	..–..	..	N	N
Harrison, N. J.	14	185	171	48.2	9	8	2.2	State	...	A	40Sh	N–T	15	FP³	FJ
Harrison tp, Pa.	13	38	17	4.8	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..–..	..	N	N
Harvey, Ill.	18	66	61	12.0	18	18	3.6	B3C	D	A	38Fh	T–S	12	FP-G	FS
Hastings, Neb.	15	106	92	15.3	119	117	18.2	D	...	N	48Fh	N–S	..	F-G	AF
Hattiesburg, Miss.	21	205	196	28.2	29	29	4.2	B3C	...	A	44Fh	N–N	12	FP	AF
Hawthorne, N. J.	13	53	28	6.2	13	10	2.0	...	...	N	36+Fh	N–N	11	P³	J
Helena, Mont.	15	76	68	14.4	13	13	2.7	...	..	..	...	..–..	..	FP-G	F
Hempstead, N.Y.	21	198	188	45.5	24	24	6.2	County	D	A	34N	T–H	12	-All	U
Henderson, Ky.	13	135	123	18.3	67	52	9.7	B3M	...	A	..Fh	N–S	12	All	N
Hibbing, Minn.	16	284	180	40.4	...	...	...	B3C⁹	...	FP	39Fh	S–S	12	FP	AFS
Hickory, N. C.	13	138	86	16.6	22	21	3.4	Mgr	...	N	41Fh	N–S	10	-GP	N
Highland Park, Ill.	14	76	61	15.0	15	13	3.6	B3.	...	A	44Fh	N–T	..	FP-G	F

Highland Park, Tex.	10	76	71	15.0	10	10	2.2	...	...	N	44Fh	N-N	14	F	N
Hillside tp, N. J.	19	99	79	19.6	...	...	...	C	...	N	33Fh	N-..	11	FP-G^3	N
Hobbs, N. M.	11	44	35	7.2	19	17	3.1	M	...	N	44Fh	N-N	12	N	N
Holland, Mich.	15	245	136	30.9	59	54	14.5	D	...	N	40Fh^1	N-N	12	-All	AF
Homestead, Pa.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	...	P	44Fh	T-T	14	P	N
Hopkinsville, Ky.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	N	N
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	70	51	11.5	13	13	2.9	B3M	...	FP	40Fh	N-X	10	FP	F
Hornell, N.Y.	16	150	70	16.6	16	15	2.9	B3M	...	A	38Fh	..-H	12	-All	F
Hot Springs, Ark.	21	228	212	29.9	57	56	8.3	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Hudson, N.Y.	12	91	59	14.3	10	3	.9	B3M	...	A	40Fh	N-N	12	-All	N
Huntington, Ind.	14	79	65	12.2	35	20	4.6	D	...	N	..Fh	N-S	12	FP	F
Huntsville, Ala.	13	134	122	21.7	12	12	2.2	...	...	N	54Fh	N-N	14	-All	N
Huron, S. D.	11	50	42	7.5	11	11	2.1	B3C	...	A	48Fh	N-S	12	All	A
Idaho Falls, Idaho.	15	145	119	28.8	45	40	9.5	B3M	...	FP	40Fh	N-..	12	P-F	N
Independence, Kan.	12	74	61	10.0	24	20	3.5	Mgr	...	N	48..^{1}	N-H	12	N	N
Independence, Mo.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	E	...	N	44Fh	N-X	12	N	F
Indiana, Pa.	10	25	18	3.2	...	...	...	B3C	...	P	40F	N-N	12	N	N
Iowa City, Iowa.	17	99	88	16.1	...	...	...	B3M	...	FPO	44Fh	N-S	14	FP-G	AF
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11	94	81	15.1	20	19	3.5	B3M	...	A	40Fh	N-H	12	FP	FS
Irondequoit t, N.Y.	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	County	...	A	44Fh	N-..	12	-All	N
Ironton, Ohio.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	Mgr	FPO	40Fh	N-N	11	FP-G	F
Ironwood, Mich.	13	129	110	21.4	29	24	4.1	B3C^9	Mgr	A	39Fh	N-T	12	All	AFS
Ithaca, N.Y.	20	174	145	34.8	39	38	7.7	B3M	...	A	43Fh	N-H	12	-All	AF
Jackson, Tenn.	24	135	135	17.9	81	81	18.0	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	All	A
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	81	58	12.2	34	34	6.9	B3M	...	FP	44Fh	T-H	14	FP	F
Janesville, Wis.	23	150	145	37.5	8	8	2.1	B..	...	FP	40Fh	N-N	14	FP-G^3	FS
Jeannette, Pa. ‡	16	52	44	9.1	...	...	...	B3C	D	FP	44Fh	N-..	12	FP	S
Jefferson City, Mo.	24	94	84	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	N	F
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11	63	60	6.9	...	...	...	...	...	N	44Fh	N-S	12	FP	F
Johnson City, N.Y.	18	113	...	18.7	30	...	2.5	County	...	A	45Fh	N-S	12	-All	F
Johnston t, R. I.	11	28s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	35Fh	N-N	11	N	N
Johnstown, N.Y.	11	131	65	13.7	20	9	2.5	B3M	...	A	37+Fh	N-N	15	-All	FU
Jonesboro, Ark.	12	59	37	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	N	48F	N-N	..	F	N
Kankakee, Ill.	22	130	88	20.1	...	...	...	B3M	...	FP	44Sh	N-H	12	FP	F
Keene, N. H.	14	111	93	17.1	22	22	3.6	...	...	N	40Fh	N-H	14	-GFP	N
Kenmore, N.Y.	19	99	89	20.3	...	...	...	County	...	A	44Fh	N-S^7	12	-All	U
Keokuk, Iowa.	15	72	68	12.6	...	...	...	B3C	K	FPO	44Fh	N-H	12	FP-G	AF
Kewanee, Ill.	17	78	73	13.4	17	17	3.3	D	...	N	45F	T-..	12	N	AF
Key West, Fla.	13	135	126	20.8	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	All	N
Kingsport, Tenn.	14	128	90	17.8	38	32	7.2	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	N-N	12	N	A
Kingston, Pa.	21	55	45	10.5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	All	N
Kinston, N. C.	15	129	109	19.4	56	46	5.6	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	-P	N
Kirksville, Mo.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	...	N
Kirkwood, Mo.	12	96	74	15.2	37	37	7.9	D	...	N	44Sh	T-S	12	FP	U
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	121	93	20.6	7	6	1.3	B3C	D	FP	38Fh	N-S	12	N	F
La Grange, Ga.	22	133	125	20.7	56	35	9.4	...	...	N	45Fh^1	N-S	15	P-G	N
La Grange, Ill.	10	64	43	11.3	9	8	2.1	D	...	N	...	T-S	12	N	N
La Porte, Ind.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	38+Fh	N-T	11	FP	F
La Salle, Ill.	13	75	36	7.4	7	7	1.1	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	P	N
Lackawanna, N.Y.	24	439	379	78.8	...	...	...	B3M	...	A	38Sh	H-H	12	-All	FS

Table X—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS Number of Employees Total	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS Number of Employees Permanent Full-Time	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES Number of Employees Total	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES Number of Employees Permanent Full-Time	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT Chief Personnel Officer	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT Employees Under Civil Service	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Laconia, N. H.	13	77	67	...	...	...	...	C	...	N	40+N	..-..	12	-GFP	N
Lafayette, La.	19	132	132	$15.7	58	58	$8.3	B5X	...	FP	44Fh	H-H	15	FP	F
Lake Charles, La.	21	113	113	16.5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Lakeland, Fla.	22	619s	...	100.1s	...	...	...	B3X	...	A	41Fh	T-X	11	All	N
Lancaster, Ohio	22	205	...	24.8	62	...	11.1	B3M	...	A	44Fh	N-N	12	-All	AFU
Lansdowne, Pa.	11	37	31	6.5	...	...	...	B3C	...	P	44Fh	N-..	14	P	N
Laramie, Wyo.	11	75	57	12.9	...	...	...	B3C	D	FP	44Fh	T-T	12	P-F	F
Latrobe, Pa.	11	40	33	6.5	...	...	...	B3C	...	P	40Fh	H-..	14	P	N
Laurel, Miss.	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Lawrence, Kan.	14	89	72	12.0	35	34	5.9	...	...	N	44Fh	N-S	12	FP	N
Lawton, Okla.	18	130	107	19.1	43	13	3.7	...	...	N	48F	N-H	12	FP	N
Leavenworth, Kan.	19	94	...	14.4	82	...	3.9	S	...	N	...	N-..	..	FP	F
Leominster, Mass.	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	...	A	33+Fh	N-N	11	All	N
Lewiston, Idaho	11	72	51	13.7	45	39	9.2	B3C	...	FPO	48Fh^1	N-S	12	-F	AF
Lewistown, Pa.	13	41	38	7.1	...	...	...	B3C	...	P	40Fh	H-S	15	P	N
Lexington t, Mass.	13	153	92	...	...	...	...	B5C*	...	P	44Fh	N-N	12	All	N
Lexington, N. C.‡	11	108	79	11.8	29	21	3.4	...	...	N	...	N-T	6	-P	N
Lincoln, Ill.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	B..	...	FP	44Fh	N-N	6	N	N
Lincoln t, R. I.	11	48	37	3.9	...	...	...	...	...	N	33Fh	N-..	12	N	N
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15	99	86	21.5	13	7	3.0	B3C	L	A^5	37N	T-T	10	GFP	SU
Linden, N. J.	24	334	256	66.1	...	...	...	State	D	A	43Sh	N-N	12	FP-G^3	N
Little Falls, N.Y.	10	77	27	10.9	29	13	1.9	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	-All	A
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	63	38	7.7	4	3	.5	B3C	...	P	40Fh	N-..	10	P	N
Lockport, N.Y.	24	408	...	60.8	35	...	7.6	B3M	D	A	38Sh	N-N	14	-All	U
Lodi, Calif.‡	11	93s	93s	27.0s	...	...	...	B3C	...	A	39Fh	S-S	12	N	U
Lodi, N. J.	12	61	61	11.0	10	10	2.3	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	P-G^3	N
Logan, Utah	12	94	64	16.8	39	29	7.9	B3M	...	FP	40Fh	H-H	12	P-F	U
Logansport, Ind.	20	173	155	28.2	91	90	18.9	M	...	N	45Fh	N-N	14	FP	AFU
Long Branch, N. J.	17	157	132	26.5	...	...	...	D	...	N	38Sh^2	N-..	12	FP^3	F
Longview, Tex.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	44Fh	N-..	14	F	N
Longview, Wash.‡	12	96	75	17.1	12	11	2.8	B3M	Mgr	FP	39Fh	N-T	12	F	F
Lynbrook, N.Y.	15	98	88	22.3	...	...	...	County	D	A	35N	N-T	12	-All	U
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	17	148	74	15.3	7	6	1.4	...	...	N	..Fh^2	N-..	12	P^3	N
Lynwood, Calif.	11	72	66	16.8	11	10	2.6	B5C	Mgr	A	40N	N-N	12	-All	N
McAlester, Okla.	12	103	72	12.1	13	13	1.9	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	N-S	12	F	F
McAllen, Tex.	12	79	61	9.6	33	33	4.8	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	N-S	11	N	N
McKees Rocks, Pa.	17	65	62	10.9	...	...	...	B3C	...	FP	48Fh	N-..	14	N	F
Mahanoy City, Pa.	13	29	17	4.3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	P	N
Mamaroneck, N.Y.	13	97	76	19.5	...	...	...	County	...	A	38Fh^2	T-T	14	P-G^3	S

Manhattan, Kan.......	12	93	73	12.1	14	10	2.1	D	...	N	44Fh[1]	T–S	12	FP	N
Manitowoc, Wis........	24	271	241	52.1	...	...	...	B5.	...	FP	44Fh	N–H	11	FP-G[3]	AF
Mankato, Minn........	16	126	121	22.0	14	14	2.3	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	F-G	AF
Maplewood, Mo........	13	75	48	10.6	...	...	...	...	...	N	40Fh	S–..	14	N	N
Maplewood tp, N. J....	23	133	...	30.6	...	...	...	D	...	N	35+Sh	N–H	12	FP-G[3]	J
Marblehead t, Mass....	11	144	118	24.9	45	41	9.0	State	...	FP	38+Sh	N–S	12	All	U
Marietta, Ohio†........	15	78	64	11.4	20	20	3.0	B3M	...	A	44Fh	N–S	14	FP-G	F
Marinette, Wis.........	14	115	89	15.7	...	...	...	B5M	...	FP	36Fh	S–..	11	FP-G[3]	AF
Marlborough, Mass.....	15	104	104	16.6	22	22	4.4	State	...	A	32N	N–H	10	All	U
Marquette, Mich.......	16	149	109	26.3	52	47	11.9	Mgr	...	N	39+Fh	H–H	12	-All	AF
Marshall, Tex..........	18	135	111	20.0	43	40	3.9	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	F	F
Marshalltown, Iowa....	19	96	70	14.6	28	25	4.8	B3M	...	A	44Fh	N–..	12	FP-G	FU
Marshfield, Wis........	10	98	73	14.0	48	48	8.9	B5M	...	FP	44Fh	N–H	6	FP-G[3]	N
Martins Ferry, Ohio....	15	67	34	7.3	65	50	12.9	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	P-G	N
Martinsburg, W. Va....	15	62	...	8.7	11	...	1.8	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP	F
Martinsville, Va........	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	D	...	N	40Fh	N–H	12	-All	N
Massena, N.Y..........	11	86	64	12.5	6	5	.8	County	...	A	44Fh	N–S	12	-All	N
Mattoon, Ill...........	16	81	71	12.9	25	13	4.0	E	...	N	48Fh	N–S	12	F	F
Maywood, Calif........	11	56	41	12.4	...	...	...	County*	...	A	48N	N–T	14	N	N
Meadville, Pa..........	19	86	...	14.5	18	...	3.6	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP	F
Medford, Ore.‡........	11	75	67	12.9	24	21	4.7	B3.	...	F	44Fh	T–S	11	-All	F
Melrose Park, Ill.......	11	81	61	9.2	17	9	2.0	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP	F
Menasha, Wis..........	10	117	95	16.8	41	41	9.4	B5M	...	FP	45Fh	S–S	10	FP-G[3]	FU
Menominee, Mich......	10	109	56	16.0	13	8	2.0	D	...	N	40Fh	T–S	12	N	F
Merced, Calif..........	10	79	74	13.8	4	2	.7	S	...	N	38Fh	N–N	12	N	N
Methuen t, Mass.......	22	188	164	37.7	16	10	3.2	State	...	A[5]	33Fh	N–N	11	All	N
Middlesborough, Ky....	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP	N
Middletown, N.Y.......	22	175	123	29.9	27	15	3.9	B3M	...	A	38+Sh[2]	N–N	12	-All	A
Midland, Mich.........	10	98	84	23.5	16	16	4.0	B3C	Mgr	A	40Sh	N–N	12	-All	U
Milford t, Mass........	15	102	59	15.5	...	...	...	State	...	FPO	36Fh	N–S	11	All	N
Millburn tp, N. J.......	12	102	...	17.0	...	...	...	State	C	A	43Sh	N–H	12	FP-G[3]	N
Millville, N. J..........	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	D	...	N	38Sh[2]	T–S	12	P[3]	N
Milton t, Mass.........	19	227	202	46.5	22	22	4.8	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	All	A
Mineola, N.Y..........	10	59	16	12.9	5	1	1.3	County	...	A	38Fh	N–T	12	-All	N
Minot, N. D...........	17	114	76	16.0	11	11	2.4	B3.	Mgr	A	44Fh	T–..	12	All	A
Missoula, Mont........	18	85	83	...	...	...	...	B3M	...	FP	40Fh	N–S	14	FP-G	F
Mitchell, S. D..........	11	85	59	10.3	14	12	2.1	M	...	N	..Fh	S–S	11	N	A
Moberly, Mo..........	13	71	64	10.5	21	21	3.1	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	N–S	12	N	N
Modesto, Calif.........	16	234	...	52.0	...	...	...	B3C	K	A	38Fh	T–T	14	-FP	S
Monessen, Pa..........	20	84	50	13.5	...	...	...	B.C[6]	...	FPO	40Fh	N–N	12	P	S
Monroe, Mich..........	18	148	132	31.5	32	31	7.5	B3C[9]	...	GFP	38Fh	T–H	11	All	FS
Monrovia, Calif........	13	130	73	...	18	11	...	...	...	N	40N	S–S	12	N	AU
Monterey, Calif........	10	108	103	25.6	...	...	...	...	...	N	38Fh	N–S	12	N	N
Morgantown, W. Va....	17	126	101	19.1	5	4	.7	B3X[9]	...	FP	44Fh	N–N	15	FP	F
Morristown, N. J.......	15	103	69	19.0	55	24	6.0	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	FP-G[3]	J
Moultrie, Ga...........	10	163	...	20.8	17	...	3.3	Mgr	...	N	40Fh	N–N	15	N	N
Moundsville, W. Va....	14	41	...	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..–..	..	N	F
Mount Carmel, Pa	18	22	21	2.8	...	...	...	B3C	...	P	40Sh	N–S	10	P	N
Mount Clemens, Mich..	14	93	68	17.7	38	25	8.8	D	...	N	40Sh	H–H	15	-All	AF
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa..	20	83	62	17.4	...	...	...	B3.	...	FP	35Fh	N–S	12	P	N

Table X—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Chief Personnel Officer	Employees Under Civil Service					
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time									
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Mount Vernon, Ill.	15	71	61	$9.8	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP	F
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	S	A	48F	..-S	12	F-G	F
Munhall, Pa. ‡	14	69	69	14.4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	N	N
Muscatine, Iowa	18	76	69	9.9	...	...	...	B3.	...	FP	44Fh	N-..	12	FP-G	F
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	16	117	93	23.2	18	18	$4.4	...	...	N	41Fh	T-H	14	-All	FU
Nampa, Idaho	12	104	62	16.7	11	7	1.9	D	...	N	38Fh	N-N	12	-F	F
Nanticoke, Pa.	24	87	87	16.4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP	N
Natchez, Miss.	15	110	92	14.9	29	26	4.0	D	...	N	44Fh	N-N	..	FP	N
Natick t, Mass.	14	193	109	28.2	16	9	2.5	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	All	N
National City, Calif.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	B5C	...	A	44Fh	T-T	12	N	U
Naugatuck, Conn.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	38Sh	..-..	..	FP	N
Needham t, Mass.	12	207	138	31.8	19	18	4.0	State	...	PO	37+N	N-H	12	All	N
Neenah, Wis.	11	111	92	20.6	17	17	3.3	B5M	...	FP	39Fh	N-..	12	FP-G[3]	F
Neptune tp, N. J.	10	66	51	12.3	...	...	...	...	...	N	38Fh	N-H	12	F-P[3]	N
New Bern, N. C.	12	79	71	11.7	46	46	7.8	...	M	N	44Fh	N-N	12	-P	N
New Castle, Ind.	17	...	...	14.1	...	...	4.6	...	...	N	48Fh	..-S	10	FP	N
New Iberia, La.	14	73	63	9.4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	N	AF
New Kensington, Pa.	24	94	94	18.3	...	...	...	B3C	D	FP	38Fh	N-..	12	N	S
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12	70	33	7.9	19	9	1.9	B3.	...	FPO	40Fh	N-N	12	FP-G	N
Newburyport, Mass.	14	180	90	18.5	18	18	3.0	State	...	FPO	33Fh	N-..	12	All	F
Newton, Iowa	10	101	67	11.8	17	17	3.5	B3C	...	FP	48Fh	T-T	14	FP-G	N
Newton, Kan.	11	68	63	12.1	15	11	2.7	Mgr	...	N	42+Sh	T-H	12	FP	F
Niles, Mich.	11	90	69	18.6	53	51	10.0	D	...	N	40N	T-..	12	All	AF
Niles, Ohio	16	64	56	12.1	38	36	9.3	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP-G	AF
Norfolk, Neb.	10	126	58	9.3	8	8	1.2	B3M	...	F	43Fh	..-..	0	N	N
Norman, Okla.	11	119	81	16.8	44	15	7.0	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	S-S	15	FP	N
North Adams, Mass.	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	D	A	38+F[2]	N-..	12	All	N
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	10	117	55	11.9	23	20	4.1	State	...	FPO	38Fh	S-S	12	All	N
North Braddock, Pa.	16	103	96	15.1	...	...	...	B3C	...	FP	40Fh	S-S	10	N	N
N. Little Rock, Ark.	21	184	174	31.8	34	34	6.6	B3C[9]	...	GFP	44Fh	H-H	15	GFP	AF
N. Plainfield, N. J.	11	51	35	7.8	...	...	...	...	...	N	38+Fh	N-S	11	FP[3]	N
North Platte, Neb.	12	63	53	9.2	16	16	3.0	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	N	F
N. Providence t, R. I.	12	55	28	5.3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	N	N
North Tonawanda, N.Y.	20	312	252	54.2	18	18	5.0	B3.	...	A	38Fh	N-S	12	-All	S
Northampton, Mass.	25	200	170	33.9	22	22	4.0	State	...	FPO	38Fh[2]	N-H	14	All	FU
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	142	29	7.5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	All	N
Norwich, Conn.	24	253	203	40.5	177	173	37.8	D	...	N	36Fh	T-N	11	All	F
Norwood t, Mass.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	D	A	41Fh	T-X	12	All	A
Nutley, N. J.	22	141	110	27.8	12	7	2.4	State	D	A	38Sh	N-N	12	FP-G[3]	J

Ogdensburg, N.Y.	16	183	70	19.9	20	20	3.2	B3C	...	A	..Fh	N-..	15	-All	FU
Oil City, Pa	20	124	115	20.0	33	33	5.1	B3.	D	FP	38+Sh	N-N	12	All	F
Okmulgee, Okla	16	63	57	9.9	11	11	2.0	D	...	N	42Fh	N-..	14	F	F
Old Forge, Pa	12	35	8	2.3	...	...	...	B3C	...	P	48Sh	T-T	0	F	N
Olean, N.Y	22	160	128	27.5	24	24	5.6	B3M	...	A	38Fh	T-T	12	-All	U
Olympia, Wash	13	129	105	27.4	16	13	2.7	B3M	...	FP	40Sh	N-N	12	F	F
Oneida, N.Y	10	221	170	28.6	9	9	1.4	B3M	...	A	33Fh	N-N	11	-All	F
Oneonta, N.Y	12	108	90	17.1	17	17	2.6	B3M	...	A	44Fh	N-T	12	-All	A
Ontario, Calif	14	179s	148s	38.2s	...	...	...	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	T-T	12	-All	A
Orangeburg, S. C	11	135	112	15.8	24	24	4.6	D	...	N	48Fh	N-N	14	-GP	N
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	39	36	6.9	...	...	...	B3M	...	FP	44Fh	N-S	14	FP-G	F
Ossining, N.Y	16	88	57	16.9	14	13	3.0	County	...	A	38Fh	..-..	12	P-G^{3}	N
Oswego, N.Y	22	186	157	31.5	22	22	3.2	B3M	...	FPO	34N^{1}	T-T	12	-All	AF
Ottawa, Ill	16	124	101	12.9	23	19	4.4	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	F	F
Ottawa, Kan	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	C	...	N	44Fh	N-H	12	N	N
Owosso, Mich	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	All	F
Painesville, Ohio	12	115	89	23.8	49	49	14.1	B3C	Mgr	A	44Fh	N-N	14	FP-G	F
Palestine, Tex	12	78	69	11.7	16	12	2.1	...	K	N	44Fh	T-S	12	F	F
Palo Alto, Calif	17	345s	...	63.7s	...	...	...	B5X*	P	A	40Fh	T-H	10	-All	SU
Pampa, Tex.‡	13	113	90	16.5	20	20	3.0	Mgr	...	N	41Fh	S-S	12	F	N
Panama City, Fla	12	145	...	16.9	25	...	3.5	B3X	Mgr	A	44Fh	..-..	..	F	N
Paris, Tex	19	131	116	17.4	25	25	3.1	...	...	N	44Fh	N-..	6	F	F
Park Ridge, Ill	12	84	33	9.4	14	11	2.4	B3M	...	A	40Fh	N-..	12	FP	U
Parma, Ohio	16	102	102	17.6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP-G	F
Parsons, Kan	14	66	59	10.2	26	19	2.5	B3C^{9}	P	FP	44Fh	N-N	12	FP	F
Peabody, Mass	22	503	290	51.1	71	71	14.3	State	...	A	33Fh	N-N	12	All	AF
Peekskill, N.Y	17	167	109	26.0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	-All	AY
Pekin, Ill	19	59	55	10.9	28	26	5.8	B3C	...	FP	50F	T-..	12	FP	F
Pennsauken tp, N. J	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	P^{3}	N
Peru, Ind	12	92	...	16.6	61	...	13.1	...	...	N	..F	N-H	14	FP-U	AFU
Phenix City, Ala	15	45	45	7.0	...	...	...	B3C	...	FP	48Fh	N-N	10	FP	N
Phillipsburg, N. J	18	65	57	11.5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	P-G^{3}	N
Phoenixville, Pa	12	38	33	7.6	6	6	1.3	B3C	...	P	44Fh	N-N	12	P	N
Pine Bluff, Ark.‡	21	130	130	16.2	...	...	...	B3M	...	FP	44Fh	N-S	15	FP	F
Piqua, Ohio	16	107	93	18.2	78	78	20.9	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP-G	F
Pittsburg, Kan	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	44Fh	N-S	12	FP	F
Pittston, Pa	18	162	69	15.0	...	...	...	B3C	D	FP	44Fh	N-N	12	N	F
Plains tp, Pa	16	32	18	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	...	N
Plattsburg, N.Y	16	90	76	15.0	50	44	13.1	B3M	...	A	40Fh	T-X	15	-All	AU
Pleasantville, N. J	11	81	...	12.1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP^{3}	N
Plymouth t, Mass	13	223	135	29.7	23	15	4.6	State	D	FPO	36+Fh	N-..	12	All	N
Plymouth, Pa	16	35	32	5.7	...	...	...	B3C	...	FP	..N	..-..	15	P	N
Pocatello, Idaho	18	141	91	27.6	28	27	5.2	B3C	...	FP	38Fh	N-S	12	P-F	AF
Pomona, Calif	24	251	203	44.3	53	48	9.4	D	...	N	41Fh	N-S	12	N	N
Ponca City, Okla	17	101	99	18.3	46	46	8.8	...	...	N	44Fh	..-S	12	FP	N
Poplar Bluff, Mo	11	50	48	6.2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	N	F
Port Chester, N.Y	23	150	130	35.3	...	...	...	County	...	A	38Sh	N-N	12	P-G	N
Portsmouth, N. H	15	209	119	25.4	35	35	5.8	B3X	Mgr	A	33Fh	N-S	12	-GFP	N
Pottstown, Pa	20	86	67	10.6	...	...	...	B3.	...	P	44Fh	N-S	12	P	N
Pottsville, Pa	25	101	79	13.5	...	...	...	B3C	...	PO	38Fh	N-H	15	GP	N

Table X—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Number of Employees: Total	Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Number of Employees: Total	Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Chief Personnel Officer	Employees Under Civil Service					
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Provo, Utah	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	...	FP	40Fh	N-N	12	G-F	F
Rahway, N. J.	17	167	140	$36.8	26	26	$5.5	State	...	A	43+Sh	N-..	12	FP-G[3]	FJ
Rapid City, S. D.	14	134	88	20.5	17	15	2.8	Mgr	...	N	44..	N-N	12	All	N
Reading t, Mass.	11	152	98	23.5	55	55	12.1	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	All	N
Red Bank, N. J.	11	62	58	11.6	15	15	3.1	D	...	N	43Sh	N-S	14	P[3]	N
Redlands, Calif.	14	176	158	31.8	29	29	5.9	...	...	N	40N	N-S	10	-All	N
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13	120	68	22.7	...	...	...	County*	...	A	40N	..-..	..	N	U
Redwood City, Calif.	12	146	115	29.8	37	29	7.3	B3C	Mgr	A	38Sh	T-S[7]	12	-All	U
Reidsville, N. C.	10	60	60	9.3	18	18	2.6	...	...	N	42Fh	N-..	10	-P	N
Reno, Nev.	21	335	327	77.6	...	...	...	B3C	...	A	38Fh	N-S	15	All	AF
Rensselaer, N.Y.	11	117	103	17.3	...	...	...	B3M	...	A	40Sh	N-..	12	-All	N
Richmond, Calif.	24	526	441	140.4	...	...	...	Mgr	...	N	38Sh	H-H	12	All	FS
Richmond Heights, Mo.	13	93	49	12.6	...	...	...	C	...	N	44Fh	N-N	11	FP	N
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	11	68	48	10.4	...	...	...	D	...	N	38Fh	N-N	12	P-G[3]	N
Ridgewood, N. J.	15	125	107	...	25	25	...	State	D	A	38+Sh	T-H	12	FP-G[3]	J
River Rouge, Mich.	17	162	146	...	2	2	...	B3X	P	A	38+Fh	S-T	11	GFP	F
Rochester, N. H.	12	62	57	10.8	20	20	1.8	...	...	N	44Fh	N-..	14	-GFP	N
Rock Hill, S. C.	15	184	136	28.0	31	18	5.1	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	N-N	10	-GP	N
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	19	156	156	35.0	66	66	17.9	County	...	A	40N	T-T	12	-All	U
Roselle, N. J.	14	67	65	8.8	...	...	...	D	...	N	40N	N-S	10	FP-G[3]	N
Roswell, N. M.	13	94	87	14.3	43	43	6.8	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	S-..	14	-All	N
Rutherford, N. J.	15	99	70	17.0	...	...	...	State	...	A	38Fh[2]	T-S	12	P-G[3]	J
Rutland, Vt.	17	138	96	21.6	12	9	2.5	...	...	N	41+Fh	N-N	12	All	F
St. Augustine, Fla.	12	115	108	20.1	11	10	2.2	B5X	P	FP	41+Fh	N-N	12	N	N
St. Charles, Mo.	11	76	43	8.0	23	13	3.6	C	...	N	43F[1]	N-N	7	N	F
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	98	84	22.2	15	15	3.5	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	N	N
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	160	149	27.4	26	23	3.8	B3E	...	FP	44Sh	T-..	12	FP-G	AFU
Salem, Ohio	12	72	40	9.9	15	15	2.5	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP-G	F
Salina Kan.	21	107	99	17.4	17	12	2.7	Mgr	...	N	44S	N-N	12	FP	F
Salinas, Calif.	12	104	89	24.6	3	2	.8	Mgr	...	N	38Fh	N-X	11	N	N
Salisbury, Md.	13	80	67	11.3	18	15	3.5	D	...	N	40Sh	N-S	12	-All	N
Salisbury, N. C.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	N	N
San Buenaventura, Cal.	13	120	98	...	83	82	...	Mgr	...	N	38Fh	N-H	12	N	U
San Gabriel, Calif.	12	82	68	16.7	...	...	...	B5C	Mgr	A	44Sh	N-N	12	N	N
San Leandro, Calif.	15	117	93	25.5	...	...	...	B3C	Mgr	A	37Fh	N-N	12	-All	N
San Mateo, Calif.	19	201	151	43.6	...	...	...	B5C	Mgr	A	38Fh	T-T	11	-All	U
Sandusky, Ohio	25	157	133	32.8	26	26	7.1	B5..[8]	Mgr	FPO	38+Sh	..-S	14	FP-G	F
Sanford, Fla.	10	99	88	14.0	15	14	2.4	B3X	...	A	42S	N-N	15	FP	N
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17	177	146	32.2	46	41	9.1	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	N	N

	20	65	...	10.1	...	...	...	...	...	N	44Fh	S-S	0	..	N
Santa Rosa, Calif.	13	110	93	23.3	86	45	15.2	Mgr	...	N	37+N	..-S	10	N	N
Sapulpa, Okla.	12	64	57	9.2	19	9	1.8	...	...	N	44Fh	T-S	12	FP	N
Sarasota, Fla.	11	267s	...	38.0s	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	F	N
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	14	206	138	30.6	26	20	4.1	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP-G[3]	AFY
Saugus t, Mass.	15	138	94	17.3	9	9	1.8	State	D	A	35Fh[2]	T-H	12	All	N
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	16	184	143	29.2	6	6	1.1	...	...	N	35+Fh	N-N	14	FP-G	F
Scarsdale, N.Y.	13	152	129	37.7	15	15	4.2	County	...	A	38Fh[2]	N-H[7]	12	-All	S
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	...	F	44Fh	S-S	6	F	N
Sedalia, Mo.	20	159	122	18.2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	F	AF
Selma, Ala.	20	147s	147s	21.0s	...	...	...	...	...	N	40Fh[2]	..-..	..	..	N
Seminole, Okla. §	12	62	44	6.2	18	13	2.0	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	F	N
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	192	171	45.3	142	137	35.3	B3M	...	A	41Fh	N-N	14	FP-G	F
Shaler tp, Pa	11	48s	...	...	...	...	...	B3C	...	P	44Fh	N-N	12	N	N
Shamokin, Pa	19	45	24	6.2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	...	N
Shawnee, Okla	22	155	145	23.0	32	30	5.2	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	N-T	15	FP	N
Shelby, N. C.	14	80	76	11.8	22	22	4.6	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	N	N
Shelbyville, Ind	11	122	91	15.2	...	...	...	...	...	N	40Fh	N-..	0	FP	N
Shelton, Conn.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	N	N
Shenandoah, Pa	20	52	45	6.8	...	...	...	B3C	...	P	44Fh	N-..	6	P	N
Sheridan, Wyo	11	93	33	9.1	14	7	1.6	B3M	...	FP	40Fh	N-S	11	P-F	AF
Sherman, Tex.	17	150	131	22.0	29	27	4.7	B.M	Mgr	FP	45Fh	N-S	14	F	N
Shorewood, Wis	15	125	108	28.0	3	3	.8	B3M[9]	Mgr	GFP	39+Sh	T-T	12	FP-G[3]	F
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	10	94	64	11.8	...	...	...	B3X[9]	...	FP	44Fh	..-S	14	FP	F
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	77	63	13.4	10	10	1.1	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	FP-G[3]	N
South Orange, N. J.	14	123	97	28.9	11	11	2.6	State	...	A	42+Sh	T-S	12	FP-G[3]	FJ
South Pasadena, Calif.	14	127	97	24.7	31	19	5.1	Mgr	...	N	40N	S-S	15*	-All	U
South Portland, Me.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	B5C	Mgr	FP	38+Fh	X-X	12	-All	N
South River, N. J.	11	43	36	6.9	19	19	3.6	C	...	N	44Fh	N-..	12	-GP	N
S. St. Paul, Minn.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	-All	FU
Southbridge t, Mass	17	97	95	17.2	...	...	...	State	...	P	32+N	N-H[7]	14	All	U
Statesville, N. C.	11	92	58	10.0	34	34	5.2	B3J	...	FP	45Fh	N-N	6	-P.	N
Staunton, Va.	13	114	91	15.0	18	18	2.7	Mgr	...	N	39Fh	N-N	14	N	N
Steelton, Pa	13	58	53	8.7	16	15	3.0	B3.	...	P	44Fh	S-S	10	P	N
Sterling, Ill	11	96	79	15.1	...	...	...	...	...	N	....	N-S	12	FP	N
Stevens Point, Wis	16	122	97	16.6	16	9	4.3	B5M	...	FP	44Fh[2]	N-H	12	FP-G[3]	AFU
Stillwater, Okla	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	48F	T-T	12	F	N
Stoneham t, Mass	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	All	N
Stowe tp, Pa.	13	28	28	5.3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..-..	..	N	N
Stratford t, Conn.	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mgr	...	N	38Fh	N-N	11	GFP	N
Streator, Ill.	15	63	48	11.2	...	...	...	B3M	...	FP	44Fh	T-T	13	FP	AF
Struthers, Ohio	12	60	30	7.5	...	...	...	B3M	...	FPO	40Fh	N-..	12	FP-G	N
Suffolk, Va.	11	138	119	21.3	...	...	...	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	N-S	12	N	N
Summit, N. J.	16	156	117	29.6	...	...	...	...	...	N	44Fh[2]	N-..[7]	12	FP-G[3]	N
Sumter, S. C.	16	122	99	16.0	12	12	1.5	...	...	N	44Fh	N-N	12	-GP	N
Sunbury, Pa.	15	36	25	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..-..	..	P	N
Swampscott t, Mass	11	154	116	29.2	13	13	3.4	State	...	FPO	40Sh[2]	N-H	12	All	N
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	148	105	17.8	34	18	5.0	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	N-S	12	F	N
Swissvale, Pa.	16	64	54	12.1	...	...	...	B3C	...	FP	40Fh	N-N	12	P	N
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	345	320	46.0	85	58	15.0	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	..-..	..	All	N

Table X.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	General Govt. Functions: Number of Employees: Total	General Govt. Functions: Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	General Govt. Functions: Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	City Govt. Enterprises: Number of Employees: Total	City Govt. Enterprises: Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	City Govt. Enterprises: Pay Roll for October, 1947 (in thousands)	Personnel Management: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Personnel Management: Chief Personnel Officer	Personnel Management: Employees Under Civil Service	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Days Ann. Paid Vacation	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Tamaqua, Pa	12	29	23	$4.4	7	7	$2.0	...	..	..	...	..-..	..	N	N
Temple, Tex	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mgr	...	N	40Fh	N-S	10	F	F
Terrell, Tex	10	61	27	5.1	35	24	4.0	...	..	..	...	..-..	..	N	N
Texarkana, Ark	12	78	57	11.6	8	8	1.8	B3P	...	FP	44Fh	S-..	0	FP	F
Texarkana, Tex	17	115	110	16.3	...	...	...	D	...	N	45F	N-N	..	F	F
Thomasville, Ga	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mgr	...	N	44Fh	S-S	15	N	N
Thomasville, N. C	11	88	55	8.4	9	9	1.6	...	...	N	44Fh	N-S	10	-P	N
Tiffin, Ohio	16	75	62	11.3	...	...	...	B3M	...	FPO	40Fh	N-S	14	FP-G	F
Tonawanda, N.Y	13	116	100	20.6	17	17	3.9	B3M	...	A	38Fh	..-..	12	-All	N
Traverse City, Mich	14	108	83	18.3	74	59	15.3	Mgr	...	N	41+Fh	N-H	11	-All	F
Trinidad, Colo	13	68	53	8.7	39	16	6.1	B3C	...	FP	44Fh	..-S	12	FP	AF
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	98	73	14.6	26	24	5.4	D	...	N	44Fh	N-N	12	-F	N
Two Rivers, Wis	10	216	107	25.4	28	28	5.3	B3A^{9}	...	GFP	40Sh	T-T	10	FP-G^{3}	AF
Union tp, N. J	25	186	87	26.4	...	...	...	State	...	A	37+Sh	S-..	12	FP^{3}	J
Uniontown, Pa	22	156	109	25.3	...	...	...	B3C	C	FPO	44Fh	S-S	12	FP	N
University Park, Tex	14	125	125	26.9	10	10	2.5	...	K	N	44Fh	N-S	12	F	N
Urbana, Ill	14	56	...	8.0	...	...	...	B3M	...	FPO	44Fh	N-N	12	FP	F
Valdosta, Ga	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..-..	..	All	N
Vallejo, Calif	20	265	252	64.0	126	126	33.7	B5C	Mgr	A	38Fh	T-H	15	All	F
Valley Stream, N.Y	17	103	99	22.7	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..-..	..	-All	U
Vancouver, Wash	19	191	181	42.4	32	32	7.0	B3M	D	FP	40Fh	N-T	12	F	A
Vandergrift, Pa	11	24	22	3.9	...	...	...	B3C	...	P	...	..-..	..	N	N
Vicksburg, Miss	24	215	204	26.5	51	45	6.7	...	...	N	41+Fh	N-N	12	FP	N
Victoria, Tex	12	58	48	7.9	19	7	1.9	...	..	..	...	..-..	..	F	N
Vincennes, Ind	18	86	75	13.7	46	46	8.1	...	..	..	...	..-..	..	FP-U	F
Virginia, Minn	12	367	201	44.9	108	100	22.5	...	...	P	44Fh	N-S	12	FP-G	FS
Wakefield t, Mass	16	148	95	30.3	84	56	13.9	State	...	P	41Sh^{2}	N-H	11	All	U
Walla Walla, Wash	18	189	128	35.9	22	17	4.7	B3C^{9}	...	FP	44Fh	N-S	12	F	F
Wallingford, Conn	11	103	47	11.3	46	46	9.2	D	...	N	38Fh	N-S	11	GFP	U
Warren, Pa	15	58	58	10.7	...	...	...	B3C	...	FP	35+Fh	N-H	11	FP	F
Watertown, S. D	11	75	48	11.1	41	38	8.0	B3M	...	A	40Fh	N-N	12	F	AF
Watertown, Wis	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..-..	..	FP-G^{3}	F
Waterville, Me	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	33Fh	N-N	..	FP	N
Watervliet, N.Y	16	103	94	15.8	29	23	4.3	B3C	...	A	36Fh	N-..	12	-All	F
Waukesha, Wis	19	420	298	46.5	15	15	3.6	B5M	...	FP	41Fh	N-S	12	FP-G^{3}	A
Waycross, Ga	17	146s	146s	23.5s	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..-..	..	All	N
Waynesboro, Pa	10	46s	35s	6.1s	...	...	...	B3C	...	FP	40Fh	S-S	12	P	N
Webster t, Mass	13	166	60	13.1	10	7	2.4	State	...	...	40Fh	N-S	12	All	N
Webster Groves, Mo	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	E	...	N	44Fh	S-S	12	FP	N

Weehawken tp, N. J.	14	186	...	38.8	...	...	...	State	...	A	..Sh	N-N	12	FP-G[3]	F
Wellesley t, Mass.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	State	D	FPO	38Sh	N–..[7]	12	All	A
Wenatchee, Wash.	12	116	95	25.3	20	20	4.8	B4M[9]	D	FP	39Fh	T-T	12	F	F
West Chester, Pa.	13	60	60	11.6	4	4	1.0	B3C	...	P	40F	N-N	14	P	U
West Frankfort, Ill.	12	43	22	4.6	16	10	2.6	S	...	N	44Fh	T–..	6	N	A
W. Springfield t, Mass. ‡	17	188	...	...	44	...	...	State	D	FP	40N	N-H	10	All	U
West Warwick t, R. I.	18	86	49	10.4	...	...	...	...	...	N	40Sh	..–..	12	N	N
Westbrook, Me.‡	11	76	52	8.0	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..–..	..	FP	N
Westerly t, R. I.	11	104	80	17.4	26	26	5.1	...	..	..	...	..–..	..	P	N
Westfield, Mass.	19	224	142	32.3	81	78	17.2	State	...	A	37Fh[2]	N-N	12	All	A
Westfield, N. J.	18	76	75	9.7	...	...	...	...	...	N	44Fh	..–..	12	FP-G[3]	N
Wewoka, Okla.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..–..	..	F	N
Weymouth t, Mass.	24	227	207	41.3	34	34	6.6	State	D	FPO	38+Sh[2]	N–..	12	All	A
Whiting, Ind.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	38Fh	S-S	12	FP	N
Whittier, Calif.	16	264	192	45.0	70	53	15.6	CD	...	N	40N	T-S	12	-All	N
Willimantic, Conn.	12	77	59	12.1	14	14	3.0	...	...	N	33Fh[2]	N-H	14	FP	N
Wilmette, Ill.	17	116	91	23.6	11	11	2.6	B3C	...	FP	42Sh	N-T	11	FP-G	F
Wilson, N. C.	19	199	172	19.5	114	114	20.9	Mgr	...	N	40Fh	S-S	15	FG	N
Winchester t, Mass.	15	225	152	39.4	11	...	2.3	State	...	FPO	41Fh	..–..	12	All	N
Winchester, Va.	12	74	72	10.1	5	5	1.0	Mgr	...	N	42Fh	N-N	..	-All	N
Winnetka, Ill.	12	105	81	24.8	44	34	12.7	...	F	N	40Sh	H-H	10	FP-G	N
Winona, Minn.	22	148	130	27.1	13	12	2.2	...	...	N	44Fh	N-S	12	FP-G	AF
Winthrop t, Mass.	17	165	99	21.8	20	11	4.2	State	D	FPO	44Sh	N-N	12	All	N
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	132	109	22.8	...	...	...	B5M	...	FP	38+Fh	N-N	12	FP-G[3]	F
Woburn, Mass.	20	190	118	27.7	8	8	1.9	State	...	A	39N	..-S	14	All	A
Wooster, Ohio.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	B3M	...	FPO	...	..–..	14	FP-G	F
Xenia, Ohio.‡	11	64	41	8.0	8	8	1.6	B3C	Mgr	FPO	40Fh	T-H	12	FP-G	F
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12	293	269	...	63	63	...	B3C	...	F	44Fh	N-X	10	FP-G	FS

Notes on Personnel Data, Table X

[1] City has administrative and clerical employees work a full staff Saturday morning with only a skeleton staff on duty the remainder of the day. In Cortland, New York, the employees work a full staff half day on Saturday but close a half day on Wednesday. In West Orange, New Jersey, and Newport, Rhode Island, some departments work a skeleton staff half day but most of the others do not work on Saturday. In Lower Merion tp, Pennsylvania, only one-half of the force works every other Saturday. In Chicopee, Massachusetts, many department heads work with skeleton staffs on their own responsibility. Bellingham, Washington, allows some departments to work a skeleton staff half day on Saturday. In Freeport, New York, the employees do not work on Saturday but they work one night in the week until 9:00 P.M. to make up for Saturday closing. In Greeley, Colorado, all employees work five hours on Saturday. In Holland, Michigan, half days are given off during the week to compensate for Saturday morning where the employees work longer than eight hours per day. In Independence, Kansas, the employees receive one-half day off the tenth of each month. In St. Charles, Missouri, the city offices are open all day Saturday with time off allowed on another day.

[2] City administrative and clerical employees do not work on Saturday during the summer months. In Lowell, Massachusetts, a skeleton staff works Saturday during the summer months with a full staff half day during the winter months. In Teaneck, New Jersey, the employees work full staff half day on Saturday except during the last half of June and the first half of September when they work a skeleton staff half day on Saturday, with no work on Saturday during July and August. In Annapolis, Maryland, during the summer employees work skeleton staff half day on Saturday. At Ecorse, Michigan, the city hall is closed during August on Saturday. In Fredericksburg, Virginia, the employees work one-half day on Saturday during the summer months. In Oswego, New York, the city offices are closed Saturday morning but are kept open Friday evening until 9:00 P.M. with a skeleton staff on duty.

[3] In these cities, the policemen, and in some cases firemen as well, are covered by different retirement systems, some belong only to the local retirement system while others belong only to the state retirement plan.

[4] In these cities the civil service board has only limited functions. In Long Beach, California, the board classifies, examines, and establishes rules for hiring and discharging while other functions are carried on by the city manager's office.

[5] Some groups of employees in these cities are not under the civil service system covering the bulk of the employee groups. In Baltimore, St. Louis, and Kansas City, Missouri, the police are not under the civil service system. In Houston, Gainesville, and Meridian, laborers are excluded from the civil service system and in Daytona Beach, engineers as well. In Dallas civil service covers all departments except the park department, certain department heads, laborers, and attorneys. In Atlanta, Georgia, firemen, policemen, and library employees are excluded. In Nashville, employees under the traffic commission, park board, and hospital are not under civil service. In Lincoln Park, Michigan, firemen and policemen are excluded from the system. In San Diego, California, the civil service system does not cover fire employees who are under their own merit system administered by the fire chief. In Little Rock, Arkansas, employees under the water works commission are excluded. In Massachusetts cities, the system generally excludes employees in the office of the treasurer, collector, town clerk, and in some cases a few other offices.

[6] Third class cities in Pennsylvania may have as many as three separate civil service systems, with three separate civil service commissions with the same personnel on all three commissions, covering firemen, policemen, engineers, and health officials.

[7] In Redwood City, California; Southbridge, Massachusetts; and Summit, New Jersey, skilled workers are paid time and one-half for overtime on Sundays and holidays. In Kenmore, New York, and Hackensack, New Jersey, skilled workers are paid double time for work on Sundays and holidays. In Concord, New Hampshire, skilled workers are also paid time and one-half for work on holidays. In Pasadena, California, employees working on a holiday are paid double time. In Wellesley, Massachusetts, most skilled workers receive time and one-half for Sunday work and double time for holiday work. In Scarsdale, New York, skilled workers are paid double time for work from midnight to 7:00 A.M. In Grand Junction skilled workers are paid double time for more than 16 continuous hours of overtime work. In Beverly Hills, California, all employees are paid straight time up to 48 hours and time and one-half for over 48 hours. In Duluth, Minnesota, skilled workers are paid straight time up to 48 hours and time and one-half over 48 hours. In Grand Forks, North Dakota, skilled workers are paid straight time for the first four hours of overtime and time and one-half thereafter. In Flint, Michigan, clerical and administrative employees are paid straight time for 41 through 44 hours and time and one-half for over 44 hours with double time on Sundays and holidays, but skilled workers are paid straight time for extra hours and double time for Sundays and holidays.

[8] In the following cities the city council serves as the civil service board. In Oak Park, Illinois, the village board serves as the civil service board for the fire and police employees. In Decatur, Georgia, the city council serves as the appeal board.

[9] In the following cities the civil service system reported covers all employees except policemen and firemen who have their own civil service system: Beaver Dam, Cudahy, Kenosha, Madison, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Shorewood, Two Rivers, Wauwatosa, and West Allis, Wisconsin; Lexington, Newport, and Owensboro, Kentucky; Aurora and Elgin, Illinois; Bakersfield, California; Raleigh, North Carolina; Ironwood, Michigan; and North Little Rock, Arkansas. The following cities have separate civil service systems for firemen and policemen, the one reported in the table covering only firemen: Beckley, Bluefield, Clarksburg, Huntington, Morgantown, Parkersburg, and South Charleston, West Virginia; Bristol, Connecticut; Austin, Brainerd, Hibbing, and Rochester, Minnesota; Walla Walla and Wenatchee, Washington; Enid, Oklahoma; Parsons, Kansas; and Casper, Wyoming. In Muskogee, Oklahoma, and Highland Park, Michigan, the civil service reported covers all employees but firemen who have their own system. In Detroit, Michigan; Omaha, Nebraska; and Wheeling, West Virginia, the system reported covers all employees except the police who have their own separate system. In Monroe, Michigan, there are three separate civil service systems, one for policemen, one for firemen, and one for all other employees, the last being reported in the table. In Amarillo, Texas, and Stockton, California, the system reported covers fire and police employees only with all other employees operating under an informal merit system.

Individual City Footnotes

Birmingham, Alabama: Figures include an estimated 333 street and garbage employees paid by the week and earning $23,833.

Brookline, Massachusetts: City has own civil service board although served by the state department of civil service and registration.

Burbank, California: Employees receive one day for each year over ten years' service in addition to vacation allowance shown.

Hornell, New York: Figures include 48 temporary election employees earning $1,900.

Jacksonville, Florida: Board members appointed by the city commission subject to confirmation by the city council.

Johnstown, New York: Figures include 43 temporary election employees earning $1,900.

Lexington, Massachusetts: City has its own civil service board, although served by the state department of civil service and registration.

Maywood, California: City has contract with Los Angeles County civil service commission for personnel services but in cases of appeal, the county commission acts in an advisory capacity to the city council.

Montclair, New Jersey: Employees receive one day for every year over fifteen years, up to a maximum of three weeks in addition to the allowance shown.

New Haven, Connecticut: There is also a personnel advisory board.

New Orleans, Louisiana: Members of civil service commission appointed as follows: one by the mayor and two by the state civil service commission.

Norfolk, Virginia: City has personnel bureau and civil service commission. Personnel officer serves in the dual capacity of personnel director and secretary to the civil service commission.

Norwalk, Connecticut: Figures include 175 temporary election employees earning $2,200.

Ogdensburg, New York: Figures include 64 temporary election employees earning $1,500.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: City manager manages personnel system, appointing an examining board to hold examinations.

Palo Alto, California: The members of the civil service commission are appointed by the administrative boards and the city council.

Peekskill, New York: Figures include 52 temporary election employees earning $2,000.

Pueblo, Colorado: Each city department elects a representative to the civil service board. Figures include 123 temporary election employees earning $1,197 in the month of October, 1947.

Redondo Beach, California: City has contract with Los Angeles County civil service commission for personnel services but in cases of appeal, the county commission acts in an advisory capacity to the city council.

Rochester, New York: City employees may add up to eleven days to regular vacation allowance as unused sick leave during the previous year.

St. Paul, Minnesota: Civil service system under the city controller who is ex-officio civil service commissioner, appointing temporary appeal boards that render binding decisions in cases of dispute.

Saginaw, Michigan: City has two civil service systems, one covering police and fire departments and the other covering all other departments. Both systems have three-member boards, but that for the general employees serving only as a personnel advisory board.

Southgate, California: City has contract with Los Angeles County Civil service commission. In cases of appeal, the county civil service commission acts in an advisory capacity to the city council.

South Pasadena, California: Employees receive one day vacation for each five years of service in addition to allowance shown.

Springfield, Massachusetts: City has its own civil service board although served by state department of civil service and registration.

Stockton, California: Figures include 340 temporary election employees earning $3,831 in the month of October, 1947.

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Part Three

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Developments in Finance Administration

Assessments and Purchasing in 1947

New Sources of Municipal Revenue in 1947

Trends in Municipal Finances

Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt

Municipal Finance

Summary of 1947 developments in:
ADMINISTRATION ASSESSMENT PURCHASING

Finance Administration

By Miner B. Phillipps

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago

The need for increased revenues and the search for new revenue sources, to finance record-high budgets required by mounting costs, dominated the municipal finance picture in United States cities during 1947. Increased payroll demands and rising prices of materials and equipment affected governmental units as the economic boom cycle continued. The mounting operating costs and the necessity of making immediately needed but long-deferred improvements required skillful financing and made imperative a very careful review and study of current financial needs. Hence, a keynote of 1947 was a perceptible tendency among finance officers to seek means of greater economy.

Revenues. During 1947 many changes took place in the revenue structure of state and local governments and, while the following examples are not intended as a complete review of these revenue happenings, they illustrate the pattern which has developed.

Twenty-two legislatures granted new or increased shares of state-collected taxes to local units of government so that at the end of the year there were only four states not making grants or sharing state taxes with other governmental units within the state. Some states granted greater taxing powers to cities, counties, and special districts. In Pennsylvania the state legislature authorized other jurisdictions to levy any taxes granted to the Commonwealth but not being levied by it. Thus 3,200 local governments had their tax base materially broadened. In Coraopolis School District an income tax was estimated among the budgeted revenues, although at year-end this income had not actually been legally established. Likewise, the city of New Castle, Pennsylvania, introduced an income tax. Tennessee adopted a 2 per cent sales tax with a provision that 12½ per cent of the first $20,000,000 collected be shared with the cities and a percentage distribution is provided to cities and counties on all collections over this $20,000,000. Iowa authorized the distribution of 5 per cent of liquor profits to cities while North Carolina is now sharing increased wine and beer taxes with the cities in that state. Ohio increased the allocation of the sales tax to local units and withdrew from the admission tax field. Subsequently 79 cities increased revenues by the local adoption of this tax. Colorado, Connecticut, Ohio, and Oregon increased the allocation of highway revenues and Massachusetts is now sharing several state taxes with towns and cities. Rhode Island will distribute $3,000,000 of general state revenues on a basis of local tax levies and Arkansas is distributing sales tax and general revenues.

Like Pennsylvania, several states broadened the local tax base by authorizing the local adoption of new taxes so that local admissions taxes may now be adopted by governmental units in Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Virginia; and cities over 100,000 population in New York state may levy such nonproperty taxes as a sales tax, alcoholic beverage tax, and a vending machine tax, but only if the county in which these cities are located fails to adopt such taxes. Thus, Syracuse has a sales tax, but Buffalo may not adopt this source of revenue since Erie County has adopted the sales tax. New Jersey seaboard cities are authorized to levy special excise taxes, Illinois and West Virginia have authorized municipal sales taxes, and Florida has approved a gasoline tax for several cities in that state. North Carolina increased the tax limitation on municipal levies to $1.50 per $100 of assessed valuation, and Montana increased the tax levy limits for street, alley, and highway purposes while Illinois required "100 per cent assessment" of property, authorizing a state agency to determine maximum tax rates. New Hampshire withdrew from the property tax field leaving this source of revenue exclusively to local government.

The sales tax continued to be popular in California cities for the number using this revenue source increased from 33 at the end of 1946 to 74 during 1947. Syracuse, New York (as above noted), and Denver, Colorado, introduced the sales tax during 1947. The hotel tax in Miami, Florida, was held unconstitutional but the seaboard cities of New Jersey were authorized to adopt this tax and Atlantic City, at least, did adopt it. Boise, Idaho, was authorized by special legislation to adopt a sales tax, but has not done so because this additional revenue is not yet needed.

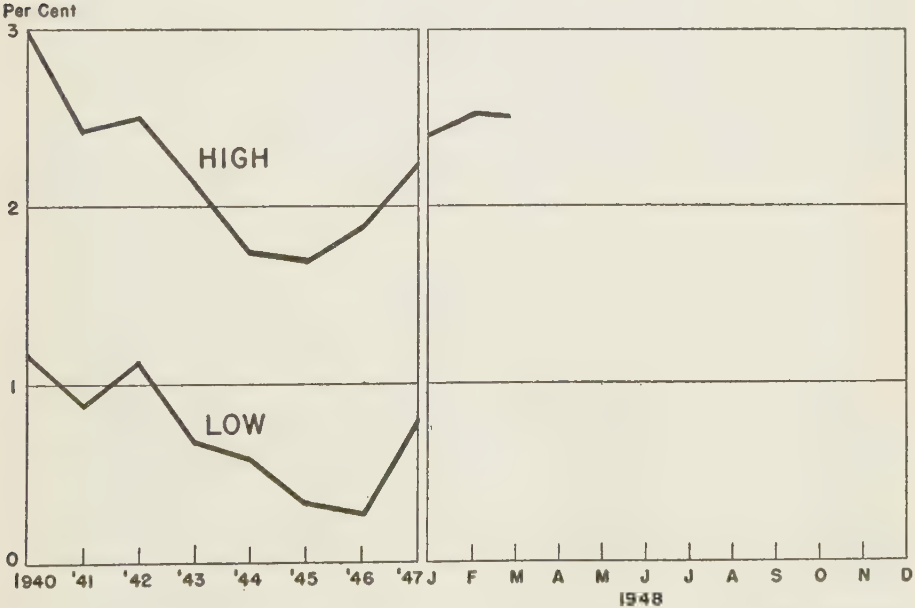
The income tax adopted by St. Louis was held unconstitutional, thus apparently estopping any Missouri city from adopting it, but Columbus, Ohio, adopted this revenue, joining Philadelphia and Toledo and thus becoming the third city in the country with this tax (not counting the District of Columbia). In Minnesota the legislature authorized the city of Minneapolis to submit the proposition of a city income tax to the electorate but this proposition failed to be approved by the voters. Reversing the current trend the Wisconsin legislature specifically denied the use of the income tax to cities within the state.

Cities in all parts of the country considered and adopted unique new sources of revenue. Roanoke, Virginia, used a real estate transfer tax (near year-end declared invalid), and Baltimore, Maryland, imposed a tax on the recording of legal documents. Business licenses based on gross receipts were adopted by Paducah, Kentucky, and Trenton, New Jersey, as well as by Fredericksburg and Richmond, Virginia, while Norfolk, Virginia, introduced a business profits tax. Three cities in Minnesota—Chisholm, Eveleth, and Virginia—rented city-owned buildings to private manufacturers.

In addition to increased and new revenues, legislative action facilitated the enforcement and collection of tax revenues. Wisconsin, following the precedent established by New York and Missouri, authorized an "in rem" procedure to provide for the payment of delinquent taxes by a speedier method of disposing of tax delinquent property. This "in rem" procedure obviates the necessity of a quiet title suit; a city simply files a list of the parcels affected with the circuit court and officially publishes the list of such tax delinquent property. A New Jersey act entitled "in rem foreclosure act" was passed by the state legislature; however, this law provides that a municipality must follow the usual procedure of title search and process service; the feature that closely allies it with the "in rem" procedure is that service by mail is permitted.

Municipal Debt. The municipal bond market in 1947 marked an all-time high record for new securities sold. The total sales for the year were $2,288,007,019. This topped the $1,200,000,000 for the year 1946 and exceeded by $700,000,000 the 12-month totals of the two largest previous years. A considerable volume of authorized borrowing was yet to be sold; as of November 15 the total authorized local bond issues not yet sold amounted to $4,120,587,000. Near the end of 1947, *The Bond Buyers'* index rose from a summer average of 1.82 to 2.35 at the year's end, the latter representing a sudden jump over a short period of a few weeks. A trend could be detected near the close of the year, indicating that cities were postponing sale of bonds for capital improvements, pending lower costs and a general change in the economic cycle.

Some states passed legislation making less rigid the limitations on municipal debt. Oregon amended the laws governing debt limits by providing that the ratio of assessed to true value of property could be raised to 60 per cent for



Source: The Bond Buyer

TREND IN MUNICIPAL BOND YIELDS, 1940 TO 1947, AND JANUARY TO MARCH, 1948

This chart shows the highest and lowest index for the years 1940–47. The index averages bond yields of 20 large cities; yields vary inversely with bond prices.

purposes of debt limitation if it could be established that the ratio is less than that level. In Massachusetts a new law enables cities and towns to incur debt for the purpose of remodeling or reconstructing local public buildings; previously loans could be made only for construction of new buildings or additions increasing the floor space of an existing building. A Kansas statute clarified the existing law regarding bond limits for local governments.

Accounting. Cost accounting received considerable emphasis in some jurisdictions as a management tool in the preparation and support of budget estimates. Service or work units for inspection services and public welfare activities were prepared in Detroit, and San Diego is developing cost units to justify budget requests for expenditures. The use of these cost units should provide more accurate expenditure estimates for budget preparation and adoption.

Phoenix, Arizona, reports that after a full year's experience with a new airport accounting system at "Sky Harbor" the results have been "very satisfactory." This accounting system is operated on an accrual basis, embraces many internal controls (particularly covering the handling of cash), and provides monthly statements and reports while periodic audits by the city auditor serve as financial checks.

In accordance with approved legislation, a new commission on uniform accounts has been appointed by the governor of Maryland to set up a uniform system of accounting for all taxing districts, including cities, towns, and counties.

Another accounting improvement is the integration of the tax collecting period with the fiscal year. This is a vexing problem in many jurisdictions and often involves the expensive procedure of issuing tax anticipation warrants. To accomplish this purpose, Douglas County (Omaha), Nebraska, changed the date for the adoption of the budget from January 1 to July 1 and Richmond, Virginia, changed its fiscal year-end from January 31 to June 30.

Economy. As accelerating costs threatened to overtake, and in some cases did overtake, increasing revenues, it has become necessary for governmental jurisdictions to study possibilities of reducing costs and severely question rising costs. Many public officials are well aware of the precarious financial situation looming ahead. Numerous means have been employed to achieve greater economy through reorganization, centralization, and the introduction of mechanical equipment. Albert Lea, Minnesota, created a central equipment agency, and Rochester, New York, instituted central mailing facilities and installed mechanical equipment for the preparation of tax bills. Baltimore, Maryland, has made a study of its welfare department to effect greater efficiency, and a series of studies of central functions has been made in Los Angeles. An insurance survey in Ann Arbor, Michigan, aims to avoid future higher costs. Special committees were appointed in Philadelphia and New York City to study the municipal organization and procedure.

Employee suggestion contests for reducing expenditures indicate a search for ways of effecting constructive economies. These contests have been employed at both the state and municipal level, such as New York state, Detroit, and New York City.

Professional Organization. The Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37) reached a new total membership of 2,176 on December 31, 1947. During the year a special study was undertaken covering payments in lieu of taxes made to municipalities by locally owned low-rent housing developments and the effect of federal legislation and regulation in this respect. Another special study is under way covering the financing of off-street parking. The need for controlling a rapidly increasing and complex traffic problem brought to the fore means of financing facilities to relieve congestion. Parking meters have proved only a partial answer but have produced revenue which has considerably exceeded the cost of maintaining and patrolling the parking meters. The excess revenue is one means of providing funds for the financing of off-street parking areas. This study will consider the groups to be affected by the cost of financing off-street parking facilities and should provide a guide to municipalities in the solution of this problem. A supplementary study was conducted with respect to municipal revenues, resulting in the *1947 Supplement to Where Cities Get Their Money,* which brings up-to-date the original book. Two special publications were prepared and released during the year, *An Inventory of Governmental Activities in the United States,* which clarifies the picture of functions performed within the different spheres of government—federal, state, and local; and *A Decade of Improvement in Public Finance Reporting, Guides and Techniques for Improving Reporting,* a study reflecting the development of improved municipal accounting and reporting over the period 1935–45. In addition, a bulletin on *Central Service Charges Against State Special Revenue Funds,* and *Proceedings of the Committee on Public Retirement Administration* were also published. The Association's inquiry service was used effectively by a large number of members. The annual conference of the Association was held in New York City in May with the largest attendance to date. Successful state meetings were held throughout the year under the guidance of numerous leaders of municipal finance in all parts of the country.

Assessment Administration

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Reorganization, reassessment, training activity, and state supervision and assistance programs received special emphasis in 1947 in the field of assessment administration.

Organization. Iowa took the most significant step by enacting the so-called "county assessor bill" which at one fell swoop abolished 1,600 township assessors and about 600 city assessors. It made the elected county auditor ex officio county assessor and created the position of chief deputy county assessor which could be filled only on the basis of an examination given by the state tax commission. This qualifying examination was given by the state tax commission in the latter part of the year and a list of eligibles certified, many of whom have since been appointed. Under the new set-up all real and personal property in Iowa will be assessed by the county assessor and his staff, except in the city of Des Moines, and such cities between 10,000 and 125,000 population as elect to have their own assessment department. In such cases the act requires the candidate for the post of city assessor to take a qualifying examination.

Nebraska took a similar step by abolishing precinct assessors and substituting full-time county assessors in all counties with a population in excess of 6,500. The act will apply in all but 26 of Nebraska's 93 counties. However, the new set-up does not go into effect until January 1, 1951. The county assessors affected will be chosen at the election held in the fall of 1950.

The two measures mentioned above are somewhat indicative of the growing intolerance of part-time, poorly performed assessment work. It seems reasonable to expect that 1948 will witness further developments along these lines.

Also worthy of note under the head of reorganization was the legislation passed in Virginia replacing the temporary boards of real estate assessors in the cities of Norfolk and Petersburg with full-time departments under the direction of a single city assessor. The city of Schenectady likewise replaced its three-man board of assessors with a single head department. At the same time the assessment function was promoted from a bureau within the department of finance and given the status of a regular department.

Reassessment. Reassessment work was being undertaken in every part of the nation. Much of the activity seemed to stem from the relative inactivity during the war years when serious shortages of both labor and material prevented many jurisdictions from keeping their assessment rolls up to the usual standards. On top of that nearly all municipalities were being called upon for much greater expenditures to finance programs of postwar activity, which in turn was increasing the burden of the property tax and increasing the emphasis on the accuracy of assessments which determine the shares of the tax that property owners were being called on to pay.

In addition to numerous reassessment projects which were strictly local, there were several of a state-wide nature. Colorado appropriated $100,000 to be used by the state tax commission in planning and executing a statewide reappraisal program. During the year a capable staff was recruited and the program was started. Most of the actual reappraisal work will be performed by personnel furnished by the various counties, while the tax commission appraisal staff will train personnel, prepare forms, cost schedules, manuals, and rules of procedure. In Arizona the legislature appropriated $300,000 for a statewide reappraisal of urban real estate. In this case, the tax commission drew up a set of specifications of the project and called for bids. Bids were submitted by various persons and firms but at the end of the year none had been accepted. Indiana ordered a statewide reassessment to be made by the state board of tax commissioners. In Nebraska a bill authorizing a statewide reassessment and appropriating $1,000,000 failed to pass.

Reassessment projects were completed in a number of local jurisdictions, large and small. Programs were under way or being planned in many other places while numerous others were making inquiries and investigations with reassessment in mind. The year 1948 will probably see as much reassessment work as was ever undertaken in any previous year, and perhaps more.

Training Activity. Some form of training at the state level is now being undertaken in nearly every state and province, although the type of program varies considerably from one place to another. The types of training which got the most attention last year were again those programs or schools which were held on the campuses of state universities and which were actively sponsored by the state universities in cooperation with the state tax departments and state associations of assessing officers. Included in the list of states where such institutes were held during the year are California, Connecticut, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Oklahoma, and Wyoming. Other states in which schools for assessors were organized included Kansas, New Brunswick, Oregon, Ohio, Ontario, and Wisconsin.

Supervision and Assistance. Closely allied to the training of assessment personnel is the program of assistance developed and carried out by progressive state tax departments. In recent years this trend has become rather prominent and 1947 was no exception. Perhaps the most interesting development took place in Nevada. The legislature created the position of chief valuation consultant within the state tax commission. His duties include the development of a standard assessment procedure for each county and the development and conduct of an in-service training program for county assessors. Of especial significance, however, was his duty "to develop a list of assessment principles, such list to be based on the final report of the Committee on Principles of Assessment Practice of the National Association of Assessing Officers."

In Michigan the supervising field staff of the state tax commission actively assisted in the reassessment work in a number of cities, including Hazel Park, Cadillac, Manistee, Clawson, and Traverse City. It stood ready to assist any others who asked for it.

A splendid program of aid was carried out in Virginia. This program was actually started in 1946 but was considerably expanded in 1947. Under its plan, the state tax department recruited and trained the appraisal personnel and made them available to such counties and cities as wanted to undertake a reassessment. The compensation of such personnel is paid by such counties and cities. In addition the staff of the tax department prepared assessment forms, cost schedules, land value rules, and so on.

In Nebraska the state tax commission persuaded the legislature to grant sufficient funds to employ 10 field assistants on a temporary basis during the active assessment period. The state was divided into 10 districts with one field assistant assigned to each. These men visited local assessors, discussed their problems with them, and assisted them as much as they could. When the 1947 assessment rolls were completed, this temporary staff of 10 was reduced to a permanent staff of three and the state divided into three larger districts.

The supervising duties of the state tax commission in Oklahoma were somewhat enlarged by requiring the commission to consult with local assessors on assessment problems, prepare assessment forms, provide technical assistance, prepare an assessor's manual, and conduct training programs.

In California the state board of equalization was ordered to conduct surveys to test the adequacy of local assessment procedures.

In Minnesota, where with the exception of Ramsey County (St. Paul), the city-township assessment pattern is in effect, a new act was adopted requiring each county to appoint either a county supervisor of assessments or a county assessor. The essential difference between the county supervisor and the county assessor is that the supervisor will serve only as instructor, advisor, and helper to local assessors, local boards of review, and county boards of equalization. In contrast, the county assessor will determine the assessed value of taxable property, based on information supplied by local assessors. Latest reports indicate a majority of counties favored the county supervisor plan.

Still another unique idea was adopted in Nebraska. In each county except Douglas (Omaha), the law authorized the appointment of a county appraisal committee, to consist of three persons serving part time. In Douglas County a full-time committee was established. It is the duty of these committees to make independent appraisals of the real estate in their respective counties and make such appraisals available to the local assessors who are not necessarily bound to accept them, but who are required to "take them into consideration."

Study Commissions. In at least 11 states special commissions to study tax laws and assessment administration were authorized, were working, or had completed and filed their reports. In Washington and Pennsylvania the legislature authorized the appointment of a special commission to study the tax laws and report back in 1949. In North Dakota the Legislative Research Committee began a study of assessment practices.

The Iowa Post-War Study Commission sponsored the so-called "county assessor" law previously referred to. In Oklahoma the Joint Legislative Taxation Committee completed its report. It recommended six-year terms for county assessors, salaries equal to those paid county treasurers, increased supervising authority for the state tax commission, and the annual reassessment of real estate. In California the Senate Interim Committee on State and Local Taxation filed the first part of its final report. Among many others, it recommended that the assessor be provided with staff and facilities essential to doing a good assessment job.

The Utah Tax Study Commission recommended that the state tax commission be given the power to remove county assessors from office if they failed to obey instructions from the commission. It also recommended that the state tax commission make a continuous study of assessed valuations. In Indiana the Governor's Special Tax Study Committee, originally constituted in 1946, was continued in existence by executive order. Last year the commission presented 10 specific measures to the legislature, the most important providing for the reassessment of all taxable real property in the state by 1949. The Minnesota Resources Commission recommended the abolition of the tax on personal property for state government purposes, while the Alabama Survey Committee recommended that the state government give up its share in the property tax. This latter recommendation later became law, making Alabama the 26th state government to take this step.

In Texas the legislature approved a joint resolution which would prohibit the levying of ad valorem taxes for state government purposes after June 1, 1951. This measure will be voted upon at the regular election in November, 1948. In New Jersey the Commission on State Tax Policy recommended the abolition of the personal property tax on business establishments and its replacement with a manufacturer's excise tax. It also recommended a tenant occupancy tax in place of the present tax on household goods. In passing, it should be noted that the 1947 South Carolina legislature exempted all household furnishings from the property tax.

Federal Property. The perennial protests against exemption of federally owned property were again in evidence, but not so insistent, perhaps because much of it was getting back into private hands. As in previous sessions of Congress, a number of bills were introduced to permit state and local governments to tax federally owned real estate but none of importance passed. Quite to the contrary in fact was the act which extended the life of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation until June, 1948. Under the terms of the RFC Act, all its real estate is taxable to the same extent as it would be if privately owned—that is to say, it is fully taxable. On the other hand, all its personal property is expressly exempt. Much of the RFC property is in the form of machinery and equipment used in manufacturing processes. In many states such type of property is considered real estate either because of its nature and manner of affixation to the building where it is located, or by statutory definition. In other states such property is considered personal.

In the states where the machinery and equipment is considered to be real estate, the RFC found it being taxed as real estate. To overcome this, a few additional words were inserted in the RFC extension act which specifically exempted "machinery and equipment owned by the corporation (RFC) regardless of their nature, use, manner of attachment or affixation to the land, building, or other structures." How much this little clause reduced local government's tax revenue is uncertain, but it must have been a substantial amount. It seems likely that a strong effort will be made during the 1948 Congress to repeal or amend this clause so as to re-establish the former taxable status of such property—or even go further by making all its tangible personal property taxable. No good reason exists for making RFC real estate taxable and its tangible personal property exempt.

Assessed Values. So far as assessed values are concerned, 1947 witnessed a substantial increase. The annual survey of large jurisdictions conducted by NAAO revealed that in 49 jurisdictions with populations in excess of 100,000 the average increase over the previous year was 8.51 per cent. All reports showed some increase. The largest increase percentagewise was reported by Los Angeles county (32.47 per cent) while New York City reported the largest dollar increase, $1,029,959,000. This same survey indicated that only 43 per cent of the increase was due to recognition of a higher level of values, while 57 per cent was due to new construction.

The constantly rising cost of construction was a matter of ever increasing concern to assessing officers. For the most part, however, a conservative policy continued to prevail, and in most jurisdictions the 1935-39 level was still being used as a base. In many places this was the ceiling while in many others a percentage increase was added to the previous base to bring assessments closer to prevailing market prices.

This problem received attention during the year by a special committee of the NAAO, which reported at the national conference in Miami Beach in December that: "Much has been said about the 1940 level of both sales prices and building costs and assessed values in that year. We doubt if many jurisdictions had actually attained an assessed value conforming to 1940 prices and costs. We feel that reference to 1940 values is only desirable for the purpose of comparison. Our conclusion from all available evidence is that values will not return to the level of the prewar era. There is evidence that the true values are substantially higher and assessors should take this into consideration in arriving at their revised valuations."

Court Decisions. Only a few decisions of the United States Supreme Court or the courts of last resort in the several states were especially significant to assessment administration. Perhaps the most significant was that of the United States Supreme Court in *Greenough* v. *Tax Assessors of the City of Newport,* decided in January. This involved an attempt of the assessor in the Rhode Island city to assess a pro rata share of the intangibles of a trust when one of two trustees resided in Rhode Island. The other trustee, the settlor of the trust, and the beneficiary were all residents of New York, and all the intangibles were kept in New York. The court pointed out that every state was free to adopt any tax policy it wished so long as no provision of the federal constitution was violated, and that there was no such violation in assessing the intangibles in this instance. It also reaffirmed the rule that state courts are final authorities on the meaning of state statutes, and only when the judgment of a state court collides with rights secured under the federal constitution will the decision be interfered with.

Another Supreme Court decision seemed to go pretty far in its interpretation of what constitutes a burden on interstate commerce in striking down a tax imposed by the state of Indiana on the proceeds from the sale of securities made by a resident of Indiana to a person in New York, through a New York broker, using the facilities of the New York Stock Exchange. The court invalidated the tax on the ground that it was an interference with interstate commerce, and in effect held that any direct tax on interstate commerce would be considered interference, regardless of whether it actually impeded the flow of commerce, was discriminating, or encouraging a multiple taxation (*Freeman* v. *Hewitt,* U. S. Sup. Court, December 16, 1946).

Other decisions included one in Texas holding that mere irregularities and clerical errors in the preparation of tax rolls or the use of so-called "tax-roll cards" in lieu of sheets will not invalidate an assessment, because the provisions in relation thereto are not mandatory but merely directory (*Barrett Lumber Co.* v. *Houston,* Tex. Sup. Ct. Jan. 15, 1947). In Arkansas it was held that a hospital which is not open to the public generally, but is restricted to employees of a certain railroad is not property "used exclusively for public charity" as required for exemption purposes (*Missouri-Pacific Hospital Assn.* v. *Pulask County,* Arkansas Sup. Ct., Jan. 27, 1947). Another exemption case in Kentucky developed the rule that the value of the interest of a lessee of tax exempt land belonging to a charitable institution was taxable to the extent that it was ascertainable when the leased property was used for non-exempt purposes (*Steiden Stores* v. *City of Louisville,* Kentucky Court of Appeals, Jan. 14, 1947).

Assessors Associations. The interest of assessing officers in national, state, and provincial organizations continued to grow during the year. For example, membership in the NAAO at end of 1947 had reached 1,237, a new all-time high. The year also witnessed the adoption of a number of NAAO principles of assessment administration in several states, notably in Nevada, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Virginia. The assessors gave special attention to in-service training activity and sponsored a successful national conference on assessment administration. State and provincial associations of assessors were also quite active. In British Columbia a new provincial association was launched. In many states they actively encouraged and assisted in the management of in-service training schools and institutes. A number were active in securing legislation designed to improve assessment administration.

Municipal Purchasing

By Albert H. Hall

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The year 1947 was difficult for public buyers. The principal problem was the rise in prices which brought with it a steady shrinkage in the purchasing power of the tax dollar. Scarcities in many items continued as in 1946 but in general, there was improvement in this area. There were still shortages in steel, building supplies and materials, fuels, and some agricultural commodities. By action of the Congress, a system of voluntary controls was instituted over scarce commodities and facilities. Priorities, allocations, and inventory controls were established through voluntary industry-wide agreements. At the year-end machinery to carry out this Congressional mandate was being established. Governmental buyers exerted pressure during the year to limit the use of escalator clauses and to place emphasis on obtaining firm prices. They were markedly successful but at the year-end escalator clauses were again appearing. Because of high prices and uncertain market conditions many governmental buyers again deferred purchases.

Surplus Property. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing continued during the year its incessant efforts to obtain war surplus for the local governments of the country. Some progress was made. In response to a request by NIGP, the War Assets Administrator established an advisory committee of governmental buyers to consult with him continuously on all phases of surplus disposal to local governments. The list of items available at 95 per cent discount in the education and health fields was greatly augmented. A machine tool donation program to local governments was instituted. At the year-end a warehouse clearance program on a straight donation basis became an actuality. From all parts of the country came evidence that at long last local governments were receiving surplus property in appreciable amounts. NIGP developed a proposed plan for a permanent disposal system for federal excess and surplus property with a priority of acquisition to local governments after federal needs have been satisfied. Legislation will be sought by the Institute on this subject early in 1948.

Administrative Developments. Centralized purchasing was on the move during the year. New centralized purchasing agencies were created in the cities of Hartford, Connecticut; Ypsilanti, Michigan; Chicago, Illinois; Negaunee, Michigan; San Jose, California; Columbia, South Carolina; and Watertown, Wisconsin. Purchasing systems were revised and strengthened in the Michigan cities of Alma, Ironwood, and Jackson. A joint purchasing agency was established for the city of Seattle, Washington, and the County of King. The city, county, board of education, and board of vocational education in Superior, Wisconsin, set up a joint purchasing commission. The city of Superior reorganized its city purchasing department. Through the efforts of Lester F. Wallace, city purchasing agent of Portland, Maine, and the Maine Municipal Association, a study was launched to explore the possibility of setting up a centralized purchasing system for the municipalites of the state of Maine. A national survey of public purchasing practices and procedures conducted by NIGP attracted nationwide attention. The study highlighted the importance of local procurement in dollar volume and raised the estimate of local public purchases from the generally accepted annual figure of one billion to three billion dollars. The board of education of Iron County in Crystal Falls, Michigan, inaugurated pioneer work in cooperative buying for the six high school districts of the county. The National Bureau of Standards consolidated its divisions of commercial standards and simplified practice into a single commodity standards division. Distinctive annual reports were issued during the year by the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, the District of Columbia, and the board of education of St. Louis, Missouri. A report on a survey of the purchasing system of the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, was prepared by Joseph W. Nicholson, city purchasing agent of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

New Standards and Specifications. The National Bureau of Standards issued Commercial Standards on sine bars, blocks, plates, and fixtures; testing and rating convectors, safety wearing apparel; staple vitreous china plumbing fixtures; diamond core drill fittings; Douglas fir plywood; perforated clay pipe; gowns for hospital patients; automotive lifts; formed metal porcelain enameled sanitary wear; power cranes and shovels; prefabricated homes; porcelain enameled steel utensils; colors for molded urea plastics; testing and rating of hand fired hot water supply boilers. The American Standards Association issued a list of 864 standards approved by American industry and the same Association issued a new American standard in the field of drawings and drafting room practice. The American Water Works Association prepared revised specifications for cold water meters of the fire service type. The Society of Automotive Engineers issued an SAE standard for hydraulic brake fluids used in motor vehicles. The standards branch of the Bureau of Federal Supply carried on an extensive program in the revision of existing federal specifications and in the issuance of new specifications. Specifications on insulation were issued as Federal Specification HH 1-564 for the use of the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission in the purchase of block and board forms of mineral wool insulation for heated surfaces.

The American Association of State Highway Officials issued the new and revised fifth edition of its widely known publication *Standard Specifications for Highway Materials and Methods of Sampling and Testing.* The Asphalt Institute issued a revision of its asphalt construction specifications. The National Bureau of Standards published two important volumes. They were the supplement to the National Directory of Commodity Specifications and the Directory of Commercial and College Laboratories. The United States Navy issued during the year revised procurement regulations. The American Society for Testing Materials published its standards on petroleum products and lubricants giving in latest approved form more than 130 test methods, specifications, and definitions covering a wide range of petroleum products. The National Research Council of Canada through its Canadian Government Purchasing Standards Committee published a complete list of committee specifications. The Painting and Decorating Contractors of America issued a new set of specifications for painting and decorating services. Clarence W. Winchell, supervisor of the testing bureau of the New Jersey State Division of Purchase and Property, issued during the year an important series of research papers on various commodity buying problems. The National Bureau of Standards published a study of the durability of coatings for masonry surfaces. NIGP committees during the year launched technical programs to develop a library of specifications of particular interest to municipalities and to prepare a standardized and simplified bid form and purchase order form.

Training. At the suggestion of NIGP the Bureau of Federal Supply of the United States Treasury Department has established the National Academy of Public Purchasing. This institution, which will be analogous in its field to the FBI police academy for local police, will assemble governmental buyers of the nation for instruction in the fundamentals of scientific professional public purchasing. The first class will be held early in 1948 with a distinguished faculty of practical public buyers. The Academy is felt by its sponsors to be a milestone in the progress of efforts to professionalize public buying. Joseph W. Nicholson continued to direct the purchasing class conducted at Marquette University Evening School in Milwaukee.

Federal Agencies. The United States Standard Commodity Catalog Board adopted for trial use two sections of the *Manual for Supply Cataloging* relating to the selection of item names and the development of patterns for item description. The Hoover Commission announced that it would make a thorough survey of the entire federal procurement structure. By order of a federal court an alleged cartel in storage batteries was dissolved. Several fire apparatus companies were fined for violation of the Sherman Act. At the year end it appeared that numerous anti-trust actions would be inaugurated in 1948 by the Department of Justice.

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing held its second annual conference and products exhibit in New York City in September. During the year the Institute assisted the Federal Trade Commission in an inquiry on alleged price combinations in the sale of salt, inaugurated a study of salaries of public buyers, began a new series of publications titled "Tips on Buying" containing a practical distillation of daily public buying experience, served on committees of the American Hospital Association and the American Standards Association, and in concert with other organizations requested the Congress to provide exemption to local governments from excise taxes on tires and tubes attached to original vehicles. The first state chapter of NIGP was established during the year in Wisconsin.

New Sources of Municipal Revenue in 1947

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The year 1947 sounded the gun for the gold rush in Pennsylvania and New York under the sponsorship of the broad taxing powers granted to local governments and saw the continuance of the California boom in municipal sales taxes. By and large the greatest activity in the municipal tax field occurred in these three states although municipalities in other states reported substantial progress as well. The hard bite of higher prices felt by municipal budgets has prodded some cities into pushing tax programs through their state legislatures and forced others to invade new tax fields without waiting for specific authorization.

What happened in 1947 is important as a record of municipal progress in developing new sources of revenues and also as a portent of what is to come. Municipalities have only scratched the surface in the way of new taxes and the pressure for new sources will certainly increase. To find out what happened in 1947, the Municipal Year Book in January, 1948, mailed a questionnaire to the 2,042 cities over 5,000 population to obtain the rate, base, and 1947 estimated yield of the new taxes on utilities, business (other than flat license fees), amusements, sales, income, gasoline, tobacco, alcoholic beverages, motor vehicles, and charges for refuse collection. Eighty-five per cent of the cities replied and the information supplied is summarized in this article.

What happened in 1947 will be unimportant if the municipalities misuse their new-found taxing authority by indiscriminately piling one new tax on another without serious consideration for the social and economic patterns of the community. Certainly most cities are treading on new ground when they adopt taxes of a nonproperty character, and some of the legal and administrative pitfalls may be avoided by means of effective research on the local scene. A few cities have taken this wise precaution. In 1947 Minneapolis and Winston-Salem surveyed their financial problems and cast about for new sources of revenue. Previously surveys were prepared by Baltimore, Maryland; Los Angeles, California; Madison, Wisconsin; Monessen, Pennsylvania; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Richmond, Virginia; and Toledo, Ohio. The broad taxing powers now in the hands of more and more city officials can be effective tools in building the cities of the future.

State Legislation in 1947. The search for revenue by American cities has usually found them knocking on the door of the state legislature with one hand and turning the pages of the law books with the other to find what they can do in the meantime. The legislatures of Pennsylvania and New York responded generously to the calls for help by enlarging the taxing powers of their municipalities and other local governments within their borders. The action of the Pennsylvania legislature may prove to be a landmark in state and local relations. Pennsylvania in 1947 authorized most of its local governments to levy any taxes which the state has power to levy but does not now employ.

Under the general grant of taxing power, known as Act No. 481, local subdivisions in Pennsylvania may levy taxes on persons, transactions, occupations, privileges, subjects, and personal property. There are few limitations on this broad grant of authority. Local governments may not continue to levy taxes on these subjects if the state should decide to place taxes or license fees upon them. The total amount of local taxes that may be annually imposed under the Act No. 481 cannot exceed the maximum property tax that can be levied at the time of the enactment of the tax. Furthermore, no local taxes can be levied on the gross receipts from utility services of any company whose rates and services are fixed by the public utility commission. Each city must give advance notice of its intention to pass an ordinance under authority of this act, with no tax becoming effective until 30 days from the time the ordinance was adopted. During the 30-day period, appeals may be made under certain conditions to the courts to object to the tax, but the court cannot interfere with the reasonable discretion of the legislative body in selecting the subject or fixing the rate.

Act No. 481 has already been held constitutional by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in the case of *Ingerson McCormick Coal Company* v. *School District of Robinson Township* which involved a five-cent per ton tax on coal mined within the school district.

In addition, the legislature imposed temporary mercantile license taxes for the school districts of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh plus an intangible property tax for the Pittsburgh School District.

New York authorized counties, except the county in which New York City is located, to impose a 2 per cent retail sales tax, a 3 per cent tax on restaurant meals and drinks of $1 or more, a 5 per cent tax on admissions, and a tax of $5 on non-commercial passenger vehicles not over 3,500 pounds, of not over $10 on passenger vehicles over 3,500 pounds, and $10 on commercial vehicles except farm trucks. The New York legislature also authorized cities of 100,000 to 1,000,000 population to impose a tax of one-tenth per cent on the gross receipts of businesses, trades, and professions; a tax of 5 per cent on the occupancy of hotels and lodging rooms; plus any of the county authorized taxes not utilized by the county in which the city is located. New York City may impose a 3 per cent tax on restaurant meals costing $1 or more, 5 per cent tax on admissions, and a tax on the use of passenger vehicles or trucks similar to that described above. Furthermore, the state authorized the counties and the city of New York to impose local taxes of not more than 25 per cent of the state license fee on retail liquor licenses after July 1, 1947. The legislature also extended to June 30, 1948, permission for cities to tax gross income or gross operating income of corporations or persons furnishing utility services.

Ohio authorized its municipalities to levy admission taxes on amusements after withdrawing from that particular tax field. The cities were quick to take advantage of their opportunity for 79 of them adopted admission taxes in the space of a few months. New Jersey now permits Atlantic City and other seashore cities to levy a 3 per cent selective sales tax on cigarettes, other tobacco products, and liquor with the additional privilege of taxing at the same rate such items as hotel room rentals, admissions to amusements, as well as on cabanas and rolling chairs. The state legislature thereby more than rectified an unhappy situation for Atlantic City whose 1945 sales tax was invalidated by the courts because the permissive statute was limited to Atlantic City.

When major catastrophes occur to Oklahoma cities, they may tax any sales and services that are taxed by the state at the rate of 1 per cent under an authorization granted by the state legislature. The only hitch is that the voters must approve the taxes before they become effective. The cities can also impose license fees not exceeding $20 on retailers of alcoholic beverages.

In 1947 West Virginia protected its municipalities from a serious loss in revenue, after an adverse court decision affecting municipal sales taxes on the sale of cigarettes, by giving statutory support to municipal privilege taxes measured by gross sales on any business or occupation that is taxed by the state, but at rates not more than the state's tax rates. West Virginia cities may also tax the purchases of intoxicating liquors at rates not to exceed 2 per cent of the purchase price or 1 cent on any fractional part of 50 cents. West Virginia went further to provide a rebate of 2 per cent of the state liquor store sales to the municipalities.

Maryland extended the power of the city of Baltimore to levy taxes on tobacco, alcoholic beverages, utility bills, and amusement devices, permitted new taxes on beer and admissions, and allowed the cities to raise from $2 to $10 the tax on each telephone and telegraph pole. The Maryland legislature now permits its counties, cities, and towns to levy admission taxes to be collected by the state controller and returned to each locality after deducting the cost of collection.

The Minnesota legislature held the door open for the city of Minneapolis but the city's voters slammed it shut by disapproving an income tax of 1 per cent on salaries and wages and also on net profits earned after July, 1947. Although the tax was defeated at a general election, it may be resubmitted at any later date.

In 1947 the Illinois legislature permitted municipalities to impose a retail sales tax not exceeding one-half of 1 per cent to be collected and administered by the state department of revenue which would retain 6 per cent to cover costs. The tax must first win the approval of the local electorate.

Recent state legislation in Idaho grants without reservation to the city of Boise power to levy excise license taxes of every kind including taxes on sales, except that all revenues including ad valorem taxes cannot exceed $1,000,000.

The city does not intend to use this authority unless an emergency arises or increased demands on the city's facilities require it.

Alabama, North Carolina, and North Dakota increased some of the license taxes and fees that their cities may now levy on certain businesses and occupations. The only reverse trend occurred in Wisconsin where the state prohibited any local government from levying taxes on or measured by income.

Sales and Proportional Business Taxes. In 1947, sales and proportional business taxes were adopted by 114 municipalities over 5,000 population. Of these 114 cities, 86 levied taxes on the retail sale of tangible personalty and the 28 other cities adopted "business license," "occupation," or "privilege" taxes based on some measure of business activity, and akin to retail sales taxes although different in form and legal incidence. In most cases these "business" taxes are based on gross receipts although in a few cases the number of employees or pieces of operating equipment may serve as the measure of the tax. Some of these taxes may not involve licenses, merely being revenue measures of a nonproperty tax nature. What steps an individual city may take to levy a tax, what it may call the tax, and what name may be given the tax bases depends primarily upon the legal powers of the municipality. Out-and-out retail sales taxes are permissible in some states while privilege taxes measured by gross receipts are the only allowable tax device in others.

As brought out in the 1947 MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, Missouri law prohibits local sales taxes and so St. Louis and Kansas City levy "privilege" taxes based upon gross receipts. Mercantile licenses for the privilege of operating a commercial establishment are quite prevalent throughout the United States but the licensing of business for revenue purposes or the levying of business taxes measured by the volume of business activity are largely confined to the southern and Pacific states except that the recent legislation in several states may extend this coverage to other parts of the country.

The 18 municipalities over 10,000 population adopting gross receipts taxes on business establishments in 1947 and their estimated revenues are: Alhambra, California, $60,000, Beckley, West Virginia, $60,000; Clairton, Pennsylvania; Clarksburg, West Virginia; Florence, Alabama; Gainesville, Georgia, $20,000; Hannibal, Missouri; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Inglewood, California, $78,000; McKeesport, Pennsylvania; Morgantown, West Virginia; Panama City, Florida, $24,000; Parkersburg, West Virginia, $120,000; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; San Gabriel, California, $15,000; Trenton, New Jersey, $25,000; Uniontown, Pennsylvania; Vancouver, Washington, $45,000; and also the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia school districts.

In Alhambra the tax starts at $12 minimum for the first $12,000 of gross receipts, 50 cents per thousand for the next $20,000, 20 cents a thousand for the next $968,000, and 15 cents per thousand up to $2,000,000, and 10 cents per thousand over $3,000,000. Similarly San Gabriel charges a $12 minimum for the first $10,000 of revenues, 75 cents per $1,000 for the next $200,000 of revenues, and 50 cents per thousand on the next $190,000.

Gainesville, Georgia, charges retailers one-fifth of 1 per cent of their revenues, wholesalers one-tenth of 1 per cent, while Panama City charges two mills on retailers and five mills on wholesalers. Parkersburg, West Virginia, adopted a tax (annual privilege tax) ranging from three-twentieths to seven-twentieths of 1 per cent on the gross receipts of manufacturers, retail businesses, utility enterprises, amusement places, and other businesses. City officials in Vancouver report no difficulties in collecting its one-tenth of 1 per cent tax on gross earnings of businesses in the city. The Hannibal and Florence taxes are only on the gross receipts of motion picture theaters, both cities levying at the rate of 2 per cent whereas Hannibal previously charged only a $200 fee on each establishment. Trenton, New Jersey, charges one mill on gross sales of merchandise.

Under the general grant of taxing power from their state legislature, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Clairton, McKeesport, and Uniontown imposed mercantile license taxes ranging from one to five mills on the gross receipts of retailers, and from one-half to two and one-half mills on the gross receipts of wholesalers, with the tax also applicable to brokers, restaurants, and places of amusement. In Pittsburgh the tax rates are one mill on wholesalers and two mills on retailers. In Harrisburg the rates are three-fifths of a mill on wholesalers, and one mill on retailers with a maximum of $500 annually. The mercantile license taxes of the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia school districts are similar to the license taxes of the cities of the state, but they are effective only for 1948 and 1949. The tax law embraces the same subjects, but the rates are only half of the Pittsburgh tax.

Salt Lake City repealed its one-fifth of 1 per cent gross receipts tax and substituted a license fee on persons engaged in manufacturing and selling tangible property at wholesale or retail, based on a combination of the average number of employees and a total gross sales from each place of business, with the tax ranging from $2.50 for 10 or less employees to $250 for over 1,000 employees and $5 for gross receipts of $10,000 or less and $500 for receipts over $20,000,000. Estimated revenues are $150,000.

Cities from 5,000 to 10,000 adopting business license or privilege taxes and their estimated annual revenues are: Asheboro, North Carolina, $9,000; Bristol, Virginia; Brookfield, Missouri, $7,000; Dunbar, West Virginia, $15,000; Franklin and Monongahela, Pennsylvania; Oxnard, California; Paragould, Arkansas; Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, $9,000; and Williamson, West Virginia, $22,127. Bristol enacted a comprehensive schedule of occupation license taxes, generally specifying flat fees except that some occupations pay fees that are graduated or based on some measure of business done. Commission merchants pay $50 plus $1 for each $100 of commission in excess of $1,000. Hotels pay according to the number of rooms. Retailers pay $20 for sales not over $2,000, and 25 cents on each $100 additional sales over $2,000. The Dunbar ordinance calls for taxes of one-half of 1 per cent to 3 per cent of gross sales depending on the type of business done within the city.

The Franklin and Monongahela taxes are mercantile license taxes, adopted under Act No. 481 described above. The Oxnard business license ordinance covers all activities except those of charitable, military, and governmental organizations. Retailers, wholesalers, brokers and other service businesses must pay $15 for the first two employees and $1 for each additional employee. Manufacturing, processing, or packing plants pay $15 for the first four employees, and

$1 for each additional employee. The average annual number of employees serves as the base in every instance. Places of amusement such as theaters pay $35 for capacities under 500 seats, and $40 for over 500 seats, bowling alleys at $15 for the first three alleys or less and $5 for each additional alley, and pool halls at $15 for the first three pool tables and $5 for each additional table.

Eighty-seven cities over 5,000 population adopted retail sales taxes in 1947 or early 1948. Of these 87 cities, 84 are California municipalities while the three remaining cities are Denver, Colorado; Syracuse, New York; and Jasper, Alabama. Other cities adopted taxes based upon sales but they either included wholesalers of tangible personalty and the gross receipts from the rendering of services, in which case the tax might be a gross receipts business tax, or they limited the tax to the sale of certain items such as liquor or tobacco in which case it would be shown as a liquor or tobacco tax.

By and large the story of the sales tax is the story of the experience of California municipalities. Eighty-four cities of that state taxed retail sales within their limits on January 1, 1948. These 84 cities will receive approximately $25,000,000 during the fiscal year ending in 1948.[1] The tax has had substantial popular acceptance, for no California city where the tax has gone into effect has voted it out of existence although several such elections have been held. Santa Barbara retained the tax by a four-to-one vote and Berkeley by a three-to-one vote with more than 55 per cent of the registered voters casting ballots. In two cities, San Rafael and Ventura, the sales tax ordinances were defeated by the people on a referendum vote before they became effective. San Rafael subsequently adopted another sales tax ordinance.

San Bernardino led the way with its sales tax in January, 1945, but not until a year later when Los Angeles adopted a sales tax did most of the other California cities jump on the bandwagon. Colton, Redlands, and Santa Barbara adopted sales taxes in 1945. Thirty-four cities enacted sales tax ordinances in 1946, including San Bernardino where the original ordinance had expired, 43 cities in 1947, and four cities on January 1, 1948. Sixty-six of these cities tax at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent, and 18 cities tax sales at the rate of 1 per cent, with the 16 including Calexico which originally had a one-half of 1 per cent tax but increased the rate on July 1, 1947 and excluding San Bernardino whose original 1 per cent tax was replaced by a one-half per cent levy. Of these 83 cities, 10 had a use tax, whether in the sales tax measure or by a separate ordinance.

In the other states, Erie County, New York, was the first local government in that state to levy a local retail sales tax, adopting a tax of 1 per cent on retail sales, supplemented by a use tax, under the broadened taxing powers conferred by the New York legislature. The tax exempts foodstuffs, drugs, medicines, newspapers, periodicals, and water. Syracuse followed suit by adopting a sales tax of 2 per cent to yield $1,600,000 and thereby became the first city to tax retail sales under this grant of authority. But only cities over 100,000 may use this taxing power, and then only if the county elects not to employ such taxes.

Denver, Colorado, adopted a 1 per cent sales tax that became effective January 1, 1948, after considering other types of revenue including an income tax.

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[1] California Board of Equalization, *City Sales Taxes in California.* 1948. 21pp.

Since January 1, 1948, Denver has amended its retail sales ordinance to exempt food, food products, and drinks for human consumption along with prescription medicine. Another amendment raised the point at which the tax begins from 19 cents to 44 cents. The other amendments exempt items purchased in Denver but delivered or used outside the city, motor vehicles, trailers, and semitrailers registered outside of the city, and all farm implements. The most recent amendment terminates the tax on December 31, 1948. Considerable public criticism has resulted from this tax, with chain stores reporting a decline in city sales as compared with their outlets outside of the city.

Income Taxes. Slowly but surely more and more local governments are taxing the earnings of residents and nonresidents employed in the city as well as the net profits of companies located in the city limits. By April, 1948, 15 local governments levied income taxes on compensation and net profits: Washington, D. C.; Toledo and Columbus, Ohio, and 12 Pennsylvania local governments—the cities of Philadelphia, Scranton, Johnstown, Monessen, Sharon; the boroughs of Throop, Sharpsville, Johnsburg, Clarks Green, Blakeley, and Clarks Summit; and the school district of Coraopolis. Philadelphia and Washington were the first cities successfully to employ the income tax; Toledo second, with its tax affirmed by a popular referendum following its adoption by the city council; St. Louis third, but its tax was invalidated by the state supreme court on the grounds that it was not authorized by the charter; and Columbus, Ohio, fourth, but its tax is subject to a referendum.

The first Pennsylvania local unit to adopt the income tax under Act No. 481 is the Coraopolis school district (11,086) which levied a 1 per cent income tax on wages, compensation, or salaries of residents and nonresidents employed within the district, and on the net profits of business concerns in the school district. Most of the Pennsylvania income taxes are levied at a rate of 1 per cent but the rates vary as low as 0.35 per cent. Johnstown, Scranton, and Throop tax at the rate of 1 per cent; Sharon at 7 mills, Monessen at 5 mills, and Sharpsville at 3½ mills. Johnstown patterned its tax after the Philadelphia ordinance, and also established a special office of commissioner of city income tax to assess and collect the tax, with revenues estimated at $500,000 yearly. The provisions of the income tax ordinances of the other cities are not known but Monessen and Sharon expect to receive $105,000 and $345,000 respectively.

The Columbus Ohio, one-half of 1 per cent income tax was adopted by the city council and is effective for the five-year period starting January 1, 1948. But a referendum must be held for a petition was filed to compel a public vote on the council's action. The city council expects approximately $4,000,000 in revenues each year which is needed to meet a $1,000,000 operating deficit for 1948, a $1,000,000 additional salary bill as part of the 40 hour work week for firemen, and $1,200,000 in back pay suits as well as $800,000 in river pollution suits.

On June 9, 1947, the Missouri supreme court invalidated the St. Louis income tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent on gross salaries and wages earned by residents as well as the wages and income of nonresidents earned within the city. The court held that the tax was not authorized by the city charter despite the city's contention that its general taxing powers under the charter permitted such a levy. The $103,853 collected while the law was effective was eventually returned to the taxpayers. In March, 1948, the state legislature defeated a bill that would allow local governments to levy local income taxes, but another bill permitting only St. Louis to adopt a one-half of 1 per cent payroll tax was passed.

The voters of Minneapolis, Minnesota, rejected a proposed 1 per cent income tax to raise $5,000,000 for the schools in that city. The state legislature enacted a permissive statute under which the voters may decide whether to use the income tax as a means of financing their schools. The question can be resubmitted to the voters at any later date. In Saginaw, Michigan, the city council has approved for referendum an income-profits tax similar to the Toledo plan.

Admission Taxes. Approximately 240 cities over 5,000 population taxed admissions of the earnings of amusement enterprises by the end of 1947. But 140 of these 240 cities adopted taxes of this type during 1947. The reason for its predominance is the rush of Ohio cities to fill the vacuum created by the state's abandonment of the admission tax on September 30, 1947, and its popularity among the Pennsylvania cities that are utilizing the general taxing powers conferred by the legislature. Of these 140 cities, 79 are in Ohio and 40 in Pennsylvania. Cities in other states that now tax admissions include: Bakersfield, California, 1 cent on each 10 cents over the first 15 cents; Baltimore at 5 per cent; Bloomington, Illinois, at 4 per cent; Camden, New Jersey, at 1 per cent; Chicago, Illinois, at 3 per cent; Greensboro, North Carolina, at 10 per cent; Inglewood, California, 5 cents per ticket; Knoxville, Tennessee, at 2 per cent; Lynchburg, Virginia, at 5 per cent; New York, New York, at 5 per cent; Norfolk, Virginia, at one cent on each 10 cents charged; Richmond, Virginia, at one cent on each 20 cents charged; St. Augustine, Florida; South Charleston, West Virginia; St. Louis, Missouri, at 5 per cent on theater revenues.[2]

In the population group 5,000 to 10,000, there are six cities in states other than Ohio and Pennsylvania that adopted admission taxes in 1947. The six cities and their estimated revenues are: Arcadia, California; Cullman, Alabama; Elkins, West Virginia, $4,000; Hopewell, Virginia, $8,000; Radford, Virginia, $12,000; and Williamson, West Virginia, $6,800.

The Chicago admissions tax is a license tax on all amusements within the city except automatic amusement machines which are separately licensed. A preliminary revenue estimate of the Chicago tax is $2,235,000 a year. The New York amusement tax of 5 per cent was authorized by the state legislature in 1947, and covers admissions to theaters and other places of amusement, cabaret charges, and club dues. This particular tax is expected to provide $14,900,000 additional revenue for the city. Norfolk, Richmond, and Lynchburg expect to receive approximately $460,000, $250,000, and $25,000 a year respectively from their admissions taxes. In Cullman, Alabama, and Radford, Virginia, the 10 per cent admissions tax covers all amusements inside the city limits. In four cities the admissions tax covers only certain activities: theater tickets in Bloomington and Elkins; racetrack admissions in Arcadia; and automobile and motorcycle races in Greensboro.

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[2] The Ohio cities over 10,000 population reporting their estimated annual revenues from admission taxes are: Akron, $75,000; Ashtabula, $7,000; Cleveland, $600,000; Cleveland Heights, $12,000; Cuyahoga Falls, $8,000; Elyria, $10,000; Findlay, $10,000; Fostoria, $5,000; Ironton, $7,000; Lakewood, $10,000; Massillon, $14,000; Middletown, $20,000; Newark, $18,000; New Philadelphia, $6,000; Painesville, $6,000; Parma, $6,000; Piqua, $6,000; Shaker Heights, $2,188 for three months; Springfield, $45,000; Tiffin, $8,000; Wooster, $8,000; Xenia, $5,000; and Youngstown, $80,000. The Ohio cities from 5,000 to 10,000 population reporting their admission tax revenues are: Athens, $8,000; Barnesville, $1,000; Bucyrus, $4,000; Byron, $3,000; Conneaut, $3,000; Delaware, $7,500; Dover, $3,000; Greenville, $5,000; Kenton; Mingo Junction; Norwalk, $3,500 to $4,000; St. Bernard, $2,500; Troy, $5,000; University Heights; Urbana, $5,000; Van Wert, $6,000; and Wilmington. The Pennsylvania municipalities over 10,000 population adopting amusement taxes during the year 1947 under Act No. 481 are: Abington, Allentown, Beaver Falls, Butler, Carbondale, Charleroi, Chester, Clairton, Coatesville, Donora, Easton, Hanover, Harrisburg, Hazleton, Indiana, Lewiston, Lock Haven, Meadville, New Kensington, Norristown, Pittsburgh, Pottstown, Pottsville, Reading, Uniontown, Waynesboro, and York. The Pennsylvania cities from 5,000 to 10,000 enacting amusement taxes during 1947 are: Bangor, Brownsville, Honesdale, Monongahela, Punxsutawney, Ridgway, and Tarentum. Six Pennsylvania cities under 5,000 also reported the adoption of this tax: Ambler, Clarion, Mount Union, Roscoe, Springdale, and the school district of Bolivar.

The admissions tax levied in all Ohio cities is 3 per cent except in Coshocton, Delaware, and Piqua. Piqua and Coshocton use varying rates while Delaware uses the bracket system. The Delaware tax exempts all admissions under nine cents, charges a one-cent tax on admissions from 9 to 40 cents, two cents from 40 to 70 cents, three cents from 70 cents to $1, and three cents on each full dollar thereafter. Only Toledo and Norwood among the Ohio cities over 25,000 have not adopted the admissions tax. In all but 10 cities the effective date of the ordinance is October 1, 1947, with five cities starting their tax collections on November 1, 1947.

The Cleveland ordinance adopting the admissions tax illustrates the coverage, perhaps, of most of the ordinances recently adopted by the Ohio cities. The 3 per cent tax is levied on the amount paid for admission to any theater, opera, or other place of amusement regardless of where the ticket is sold, cabarets for their admission or cover charges, dues of clubs maintaining golf courses and also the green fees paid to golf courses whether under club or private ownership. The principal exemptions extend to all charitable, military, or governmental enterprises, and to any event under the control of the municipal recreation commission provided the admission charge is not over 41 cents, and that the event is not a wrestling match, prize fight, or exhibition unless exclusively for charity.

The amusement tax being adopted by Pennsylvania cities covers movie theaters, sporting events, circuses, and other forms of commercial amusement or entertainment. Most of the Pennsylvania taxes are fixed at varying percentages of the admission price or the gross receipts. About half set the tax rate at 10 per cent, most of the remainder being lower rates. The Pottstown ordinance taxes admissions at the rate of one cent for every 10 cents or fraction thereof. Abington reported a tax rate of one cent for each 33⅓ cents or fraction thereof. In some cases the tax is levied at the rate of one cent on each 12 cents while a few cities have established flat yearly amounts varying according to the type of amusement.

The model admissions tax ordinance prepared by the New York Tax Commission for the counties of that state provides for the taxation of all admissions or subscriptions to theaters, operas, or other places of amusement including any charge for refreshments, services, or merchandise, all amounts paid as dues or membership or initiation fees to any social, athletic, or sporting club if the dues are in excess of $10 per year. Admission or subscriptions to race tracks, boxing, sparring or wrestling matches or exhibitions are exempt since they are separately taxed. Dues or fees to any fraternal society also are exempt and so are all charitable events.

During 1947 court action invalidated two taxes of this type, the Miami, Florida, per capita tax of 25 cents on persons attending nightclubs, and the San Bernardino, California, admissions tax of 3 cents on each ticket. In *Knapp* v. *City of San Bernardino* the lower court held that the tax unduly burdened a few businesses out of proportion to the other concerns doing business inside the city. San Bernardino then repealed the tax but the city council later amended the sales tax ordinance to include the gross receipts of theaters and sporting events. The Stockton ordinance is under fire from the theater owners who have filed a suit, contending, as the court agreed in the San Bernardino case, that the tax is unduly burdensome on their businesses as compared with others in the city. The Bakersfield admission tax ordinance is also the subject of litigation with $100,000 in revenues in jeopardy.

Many cities are taking up the slack in their revenue systems by attaching license fees and taxes to vending machines, pinball machines, punch boards, slot machines, juke boxes, and the like. Baltimore, Maryland, will raise $82,150 from its new taxes on amusement devices. Rainier, Oregon, now levies a $1,000 license on each pinball machine, one of the highest fees of its kind. But those who would "pay as you play" are hardest hit in Boise and Twin Falls, Idaho, where half the earnings of all coin-operated amusement machines fall into the public till. The 50 per cent tax will produce from $800,000 to $1,000,000 for Boise and approximately $200,000 for Twin Falls.

West Palm Beach, Florida, and Aberdeen, Washington, license punch boards with Aberdeen requiring an operator's license as well. Juke boxes felt the blow of license fees in Tulsa, Oklahoma; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, at $7.50 per year; and in five cities between 5,000 and 10,0000—Arlington Heights, Illinois, and Defiance, Ohio, at $10 per year, Carbondale and Taylorville, Illinois, at $25 per year, and Madison, South Dakota, at $50 per year. Slot machines must pay in Burley and Caldwell, Idaho, particularly in the latter city where the fee is $750 a machine each year. Each pinball machine will pay $10 a year in Dodge City, Kansas; $25 yearly in Madison, South Dakota, and Millerstown, Pennsylvania. License fees on pinball machines also were levied in Jacksonville, Texas. Marshall, Texas, and Charleroi and Donora, Pennsylvania, levy fees on various vending and amusement machines. Coatesville, Pennsylvania, taxes all of these devices, with a $10 fee on juke boxes, $5 on cigarette vending machines, and $20 on amusement devices. Ten other Pennsylvania local governments adopted taxes on mechanical devices in 1947: Brownsville, McKees Rocks, Monongahela, Mount Union, North Bellevernon, Roscoe, Sharon, Springdale, Whitehall, and York.

Public Utility Taxes. Thirty-three cities over 10,000 population imposed new taxes in 1947 on the utilities providing services within their borders, with the tax either on the gross receipts or directly on the consumer's bill. The largest revenue producers are probably the $1,240,239 tax levied by Baltimore and the $1,100,000 tax imposed by Jacksonville, Florida. Running second, third, and fourth are the $840,000 tax of Miami, Florida; the $760,000 of Norfolk, Virginia; and the $620,000 tax of Richmond, Virginia. Kearny, New Jersey, not previously reported in the Year Book, collects $525,000 from its local utilities.

The cities levying flat taxes on the gross receipts of utility companies and their tax rates and revenues include Cartersville, Oklahoma, at 1 per cent, $4,500; Chickasha, Oklahoma, at 2 per cent producing $13,500; Gainesville, Florida, at 5 per cent producing $55,000; Huntington, West Virginia, at 2 per cent producing $95,000; Lockport, New York, at 1 per cent producing $17,000; National City, California, at 2 per cent producing $3,600; Norfolk, Virginia, 8 per cent; Panama City, Florida, on the electric utility for $25,200; Richmond, Virginia, at 5 per cent; Suffolk, Virginia, at 5 per cent producing $34,000; and Tallahassee, Florida, at rates from 2½ to 10 per cent to yield $100,000.

Baltimore taxes commercial users of gas, electricity, and local telephone service at 5 per cent, exempting residential users. Rome, Georgia, now taxes the gross receipts of the electric and gas utilities at 3 and 1 per cent, respectively, to obtain $15,000. Sedalia, Missouri, levies a 4 per cent tax on the gross receipts of the electric and gas utilities plus a fixed fee, to make a total tax of approximately 5 per cent of the gross receipts. West Palm Beach, Florida, levies a 6 per cent gross receipts tax on the electric utility, less the ad valorem taxes paid the city, to produce $38,000. Bend, Oregon, taxes the gross receipts of the electric utility at 2 per cent. Independence, Kansas, imposed a franchise tax on the gas utility to yield $1,200 and raised the tax on the electric utility from 1 to 2 per cent to yield $3,200.

Five cities—Akron, Lynchburg, Miami, Petersburg, and Roanoke—levied the tax on utility bills. The Miami tax is 10 per cent on the monthly bills up to $25, 5 per cent from $25 to $100, and 1 per cent on all bills in excess of $100. Lynchburg, Virginia, adopted a 2 per cent tax and Roanoke and Petersburg 5 per cent taxes on the gas, water, electric, and telephone bills, to provide an estimated $60,000, $160,000, and $74,000, respectively, each year. Akron, Ohio, added a "use" tax of 50 cents per month on each householder's bill to raise $500,000 a year.

Hamilton, Ohio, levied a 14 per cent tax on the bills of the city-owned gas, water, and electric utilities, but the customer who pays his bill within 20 days can take a 10 per cent discount for prompt payment, thereby paying a tax of only 4 per cent. The city expects to receive an estimated $170,000 a year, with the additional advantage of more prompt payments of utility bills.

Chicago's ordinance requiring bus companies to pay three-fourths to one and one-half cents per mile for use of the streets was declared invalid for its failure to dedicate the revenue to the purposes specified by state law, namely street improvements. But Chicago has increased the fees for use of the city streets by telegraph companies. The new schedule is $30 for each new pole erected plus a $12 annual fee for every pole used and located in the public ways. For underground wires an annual fee of 2.8 cents per lineal foot of duct and 0.4 cents where wire is not contained in a duct or conduit. A new schedule is also established for overhead wires crossing streets but anchored to poles or other structures located on private property.

A number of cities will obtain additional revenues from local utilities by exacting higher charges as payment for the privilege of operating within the city. Denver, Colorado, under a new 20-year franchise to the tramway company, will receive 10 per cent of the company's gross receipts in place of the annual flat fee received under the old contract. New York City will receive 7 per cent of the gross receipts of three bus lines as part of new 10-year franchises. Topeka, Kansas, offered a new 20-year gas franchise that pays the city 5 per cent of the gross revenue from nonindustrial users and 1 per cent of the revenues from industrial sales. In Shreveport, Louisiana, the new trackless trolley bus franchise will bring three-fourths of 1 per cent of the gross revenue. Columbus, Ohio, will receive 2 per cent of the gross intra-city passenger revenues under the terms of a renewed temporary license issued a private bus company.

Among the cities from 5,000 to 10,000, five adopted taxes on the utility revenue or the customer's bill, two will receive revenue under a new franchise, and another levied an electric meter service charge. Lake Worth, Florida, charges a utility tax of 10 per cent of the gross bill on all utilities bringing in $75,000. Bristol, Virginia, as part of its new comprehensive licensing schedule, taxes the electric and gas companies at one-half of 1 per cent of their gross receipts from business done within the city. Marianna, Florida, put a tax of 10 per cent on local telephone calls only and 10 per cent on water bills to bring in $3,000 and $3,500 respectively. In Mineral Wells, Texas, approximately $3,000 will come from the 2 per cent tax on the gross sales of the gas utility. The Dalles, Oregon, will receive $8,800 by requiring the utility to pay from 2 to 3 per cent of its gross revenues as part of a new franchise. Tifton, Georgia, signed a 30-year franchise with the local power company, obtaining 3 per cent of the gross revenues from the sale of domestic electricity sold within the city limits. Radford, Virginia, adopted an electric meter service charge of $1 per month to raise $25,000.

San Mateo, California, has filed a suit against the telephone company to compel payment of the 2 per cent gross revenue tax for use of easements and public streets for lines and poles. An estimated $10,000 in revenues depends on the court decision.

Motor Vehicle Taxes. Little in the way of activity in the field of municipal taxation of motor vehicles occurred during 1947. Most important perhaps is the action of the New York legislature permitting New York City and the counties to levy "use" taxes of $5 and $10, respectively, on light vehicles and on heavy vehicles and trucks. By early 1948 no local unit was reported to have adopted such a tax. Miami, Florida, repealed its five-cent tax on taxicab fares, substituting a $50 per year license on each vehicle. The fare tax represented $60,000 in revenues as compared with $15,000 from the new license fee.

Four Texas cities adopted gross receipts taxes on the taxicabs and buses operating within their limits. Under the statutes of Texas, the cities may levy taxes on the gross receipts not in excess of 2 per cent. The four Texas cities are Amarillo, $25,300; Marshall, $2,000; Paris, $5,000; and University Park, $9,000. San Angelo, Texas, adopted a 2 per cent gross receipts tax on taxicabs to become effective in January, 1948. Additional information on taxicab license fees is reported elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.

Tax on Property Transfers. In 1947 six municipalities adopted taxes on the sale or transfer of real property but the tax of one of these cities was declared invalid by the courts. Baltimore levied a recordation tax on all transfers of property or liens encumbered on property at the rate of 55 cents per $500 of value sold or encumbered. Roanoke, Virginia, adopted a similar tax of $1 on every $100 of value paid for the property but the courts ruled this tax as invalid. The other four are Pennsylvania local governments that adopted such taxes in 1947 under the taxing powers conferred by the state legislature. They are the city of Easton and the three townships of Haverford, Aston, and Radnor. Aston and Radnor tax real estate transfers at the rate of 1 per cent.

Severance Taxes. Seventeen Pennsylvania municipalities adopted severance taxes under Act No. 481, the general tax act, during 1947 or the first quarter of 1948. Most of the severance taxes are levied upon coal, and in most cases the tax is measured according to the coal mined regardless of whether it is strip mined or deep mined, although a few localities have limited their tax to strip-mined coal. The tax rate is usually five or 10 cents per ton with a few of the rates as low as one cent. The 17 local governments levying severance taxes and their per ton tax rates are: the boroughs of Pleasant Hills and Foxburg; the townships of Jefferson and South Fayette both at 5 cents, and the school district of Robinson, 5 cents; Chartiers, 10 cents; Chest, Cooper; East Pike Run, 10 cents; Hopewell, 10 cents; Lawrence, 5 cents; Limestone, 5 cents; Pittston, 10 cents; Seward; Toby, 3 cents; Tremont; and West Deer.

Gasoline Taxes. By the end of 1947 at least 257 cities and one county taxed the sale of gasoline, but during 1947 only three cities above 5,000 reported the adoption of gasoline taxes. The three cities are Des Moines, Iowa, and Casper and Cheyenne, Wyoming. Two cities raised their rates: Kansas City, Missouri, from one to one and one-half cents per gallon to increase its yield by $350,000, and Carlsbad, New Mexico, one-half cent to one cent to yield a total of $36,000. Panama City, Florida, dropped its one cent per gallon tax that produced $60,000 in revenues.

Birmingham, Alabama, lost its local gasoline tax to Jefferson County after the state legislature levied a gasoline tax to be effective in all counties over 400,000 population naming the county as the tax collection agency, and apportioning the tax revenues among the county and the local units within its borders. Under the provisions of the new law, Birmingham and the other municipalities in the county will receive a share of the proceeds on the basis of fuel deliveries within their respective city limits, with the county receiving all tax revenue on fuel delivered to unincorporated areas. Of an estimated $825,000 gas tax revenues for 1948, $675,000 will be allocated to the municipalities and $150,000 to the county.

Hotel Tax. In 1947 Atlantic City and Miami adopted taxes on transient occupancy of hotels, rooming houses, and apartment houses, but the Miami tax was invalidated by the Florida courts before it became effective. There are now only three cities, New York, Providence, and Atlantic City, levying a tax on hotels and rooming houses. Atlantic City adopted a 3 per cent tax on hotel rooms among a group of "luxury" taxes approved by the voters on June 3, 1947. In New York the tax applies to transient occupancy of hotels, apartment hotels, and lodging houses which rent for more than $2 a day. The Providence tax is 5 per cent on the rent paid for hotel and rooming house accommodations held for less than 90 days. Exempt from the tax is the rent paid by permanent residents when occupying space in hotels and rooming houses at least 90 consecutive days during the fiscal year, and establishments furnishing lodging to less than six persons.

Beverage Taxes and Licenses. Nineteen cities levied new taxes on beer, wine, and alcoholic beverages while five cities adopted new licenses on the occupation of selling such beverages. Seven of the 19 cities with new beverage taxes are over 10,000 population; the remaining 12 are between 5,000 and 10,000. Atlantic City adopted a 3 per cent tax on the retail sale of liquor under the special taxing powers granted seashore cities by the New Jersey legislature. Baltimore adopted a new 10⅓ cents per gallon tax on beer after its authorization by the Maryland legislature. Savannah, Georgia, adopted taxes of 20 cents a case on beer, 15 cents a quart on liquor, and 60 cents a case on wine, that yielded $167,116 in 1947. Similarly, Rome, Georgia, will raise $92,000 from its tax of 50 cents a case on beer and $1 a case on wine. Thomasville, Georgia, received $40,571 in 1947 from its tax of three cents on each bottle of beer. Clarksburg and Morgantown, West Virginia, adopted 2 per cent sales taxes on intoxicating liquors to produce $30,000 and $14,700 respectively.

By way of occupation license fees, Tulsa, Oklahoma, enacted a $10 and $20 annual license fee; Grand Junction, Colorado, adopted a detailed occupation license schedule for selling various types of beverages with the total yield to run around $5,000. Chickasha, Oklahoma, requires a $20 and $10 beer license. Longview, Texas, reported a new tax on beverages producing $7,300 and Watertown, Wisconsin, received $15,000 in 1947 from its $300 annual license fee.

The 12 cities from 5,000 to 10,000 population imposing new liquor taxes and their revenues are: Douglas, Georgia, $20,000; Dublin, Georgia, $20,000 earmarked for sewage extension or school facilities; Elberton, Georgia, $17,000; Keyser, West Virginia, $5,125; Lawrenceville, Illinois, $7,700; Milledgeville, Georgia, $15,000; Richwood, West Virginia, $6,000; Statesboro, Georgia, $17,000; Thomaston, Georgia, $10,000; Tipton, Georgia, $25,000; Washington, Iowa, $800; and Weston, West Virginia, $7,800.

The liquor taxes levied by the seven Georgia cities are usually on the bottle, the case, by the ounce or gallon. Dublin receives three cents on every bottle of beer and wine sold. Thomaston also charges three cents per bottle of beer; in Statesboro the rates are five cents per bottle of beer up to 12 ounces, and 10 cents in excess of 12 ounces. Statesboro also taxes wine and whiskey at 10 per cent of the invoice cost. The Tipton tax is 48 cents a case on beer while that on wine varies from 5 cents per bottle up to 16 ounces, 10 cents up to 32 ounces, and 50 cents a gallon. Among the West Virginia cities the tax consists of a sales tax on liquor store sales.

In Huntsville, Alabama, the city council increased the tax on beer from one cent to three cents per bottle, raising the yield to $125,000 annually. In South St. Paul, Minnesota, the annual liquor license fee was recently raised from $1,000 to $1,500.

Tobacco Taxes. In 1947 cigarette and tobacco taxes were adopted by eight cities over 10,000 population, by 12 cities between 5,000 and 10,000, and abandoned by one city over 10,000 population. The eight cities over 10,000 population are: Grand Junction and Pueblo, Colorado; Gainesville and Key West, Florida; Springfield, Missouri; Baltimore, Maryland; Atlantic City, New Jersey; and Casper, Wyoming. All but Gainesville and Key West levy their taxes at a flat rate per package. The Gainesville and Key West taxes are a percentage of the sales price. Of the cities levying a per package tax, Pueblo charges one cent, Casper charges one and one-half cents, and Atlantic City and Springfield two cents. Baltimore adopted temporary stamp taxes on tobacco consisting of one cent per 20 cigarettes, one to three cents on cigars selling from seven to more than 30 cents, and one cent per 20 cents or fraction thereof of the price of other smoking and chewing tobacco.

In 1947 Baltimore received $1,616,498 in revenues from its taxes on cigarettes and other tobacco; Casper expects $34,000 in tax revenues; Gainesville, $38,000; Grand Junction, $25,000; and Pueblo received $74,722 in 1947. On the other hand, Hannibal, Missouri, repealed its cigarette tax in April, 1947, after two months' trial, to lose an annual revenue of $30,000. Atlantic City also levied a 3 per cent tax on the retail price of tobacco products other than cigarettes. Denver, Colorado, doubled its cigarette tax from one to two cents, but revenues rose only 60 per cent, with indications of greater out-of-city purchases being made to escape the tax.

The cities from 5,000 to 10,000 adopting tobacco taxes in 1947 and their estimated revenue include four Alabama cities taxing cigarettes at two cents a pack: Andalusia, $78,000; Cullman, $18,000; Florence; and Sylacauga, $25,000. Six Missouri cities levy taxes of two cents per pack: Brookfield, $10,000; Chillicothe, $20,000; Clinton, $8,500; Fulton, $13,000; Marshall, $12,000; and Maryville, $8,000. Lake Wales, Florida, adopted a one-cent-per-pack tax to yield $5,000; and Rawlins, Wyoming, a cigarette and tobacco tax to produce $1,500 per month. Seven other Alabama cities under 5,000 also adopted a tobacco tax in 1947: Evergreen, Linden, Marion, Opp, Tuscumbia (one cent tax, $9,000), Union Springs, and Wetumpka.

A step in the direction of simplified tax administration was taken by the Alabama legislature when it eliminated the cigarette taxes of Birmingham and two other Jefferson County municipalities and imposed a cigarette tax on sales within counties over 400,000 population, naming the county as the tax collecting agent. Under this 1947 law, Jefferson County now collects the cigarette and tobacco tax of two cents per package, deducts three per cent of the revenues for administrative costs, transmits 75 per cent of the remainder to localities, and retains the balance. The cities in the county receive their share of the tax collections on the basis of the last federal census. It is estimated that the three Jefferson County cities that previously had their own taxes will receive slightly more under the new collecting arrangement.

The year's litigation on tobacco taxes found the Miami tobacco tax upheld by the Florida Supreme Court, while the West Virginia Supreme Court in *Shulick-Taylor Co.* v. *City of Wheeling* invalidated the Wheeling tobacco tax on the ground that it was a "privilege," not a "license" tax, and unless authorized by the city charter, was without any statutory authority. A special session of the state legislature saved this tax as well as other city levies on gross sales, although the latter were not directly attacked in this case, by removing any doubt as to their legality. The legislature made its action retroactive to protect tax collections of the current fiscal year.

Refuse Collection Charges. In 1947 at least 34 cities over 5,000 population adopted refuse collection charges, raising to 260 the number of cities over 5,000 billing taxpayers and residents for these services after deducting two cities, Dallas, Texas, and Charleston, West Virginia, that abandoned their service charges during the year. Of the 34 cities over 5,000 population adopting refuse collection charges in 1947, 18 are over 10,000 and 16 are between 5,000 and 10,000.

The 18 cities over 10,000 and their estimated 1947 revenues are as follows: Aberdeen, South Dakota, $4,775; Alhambra, California, $85,000; Bartlesville, Oklahoma, $75,000; Birmingham, Michigan; Chickasha, Oklahoma, $45,000; Clearwater, Florida, $55,000; Easton, Pennsylvania, $56,500; El Centro, California, $35,000; Fullerton, California, $48,000; Grand Forks, North Dakota, $7,200; Hopkinsville, Kentucky, $50,000; Independence, Kansas, $14,200; Panama City, Florida, $23,000; Pine Bluff, Arkansas, $85,000; Roswell, New Mexico, $15,000; San Jose, California, $53,400; Tulsa, Oklahoma; and Watertown, Wisconsin, $30,000.

Bartlesville, Hopkinsville, Panama City, and Pine Bluff all adopted refuse collection charges on commercial concerns as well as residences. Bartlesville charges $1 per family with a varying fee on businesses; Hopkinsville bases its charge according to the number of rooms in a house and the number of employees in a business concern; Panama City levies flat fees on both, 50 cents on residences and $3 on businesses; while Pine Bluff levies $1 per year per residence with a sliding scale for commercial establishments. In Watertown, Wisconsin, the rate is $4.50 per year for each two bushel can. Clearwater, Florida, makes a charge of $1 per week for two collections.

In four cities the charge applies only to collections from residences: Alhambra at 50 cents monthly per house; Chickasha, $1 per user per month; Fullerton also $1 per family; and Grand Forks at 75 cents per kitchen. In San Jose, California, a contractor will pick up refuse and charge rates but he must pay 20 per cent of his gross receipts as a franchise tax for the privilege.

Three of the 34 municipalities—Aberdeen, Birmingham, and Roswell—graduate their refuse collection charges according to the amount of refuse contributed, with the Aberdeen charge further graduated according to the distance the refuse can is from the street or alley, and with the Birmingham charge limited to commercial concerns. The city of Aberdeen permits free collection from residences if the garbage can is within 50 feet of the street or alley; charges 75 cents per month if the container is between 50 and 75 feet of the street or alley, and $1 per month for containers over 75 feet from the alley. Unusual amounts of refuse may be separately charged for. Business concerns in Aberdeen pay according to frequency of collection and volume of refuse, ranging from light collections of once a week at 50 cents to heavy daily collections at $10. Birmingham business concerns are allowed three cubic feet of refuse at no charge but each additional three cubic feet of refuse costs 50 cents each.

Dallas, Texas, and Charleston, West Virginia, eliminated their refuse service charges after the voters expressed their disapproval although the Dallas charge had been in effect for one year and the Charleston charge for five years. In Dallas the fee was adopted in 1946 but the city council revoked the fee as promised in a council election, after an advisory referendum by the voters. In Charleston the voters turned thumbs down by a two-to-one vote on a refuse service charge after the city had used the charge for five years to finance a refuse incinerator. The charge amounted to $5 per year for a single family and $3 per family in apartments.

The 16 cities from 5,000 to 10,000 population adopting refuse collection charges and their 1947 estimated revenues are: Bay City, Texas, $16,000; Bedford, Ohio, $30,000; Cushing, Oklahoma, $22,800; Fayetteville, Arkansas, $25,000; Forest City, Arkansas; Lamesa, Texas, $9,000; Ocala, Florida, $26,000; Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, $14,000; Perry, Oklahoma, $13,600; Portales, New Mexico, $12,000; Silver City, New Mexico, $9,000; Tuscumbia, Alabama, $6,000; Williamson, West Virginia, $18,928; Williston, North Dakota, $12,000; Willow Park, Illinois, $3,000; and Wood River, Illinois, $12,000.

Lamesa, Texas, broadened its refuse collection service into a sanitary system that includes not only garbage collection but also spraying the city with DDT periodically during the summer, hauling brush and other refuse, and cleaning the alleys. Collections from residences are made twice each week during the summer, once each week in the winter, while collections from commercial establishments are made daily or as often as needed. Bay City, Texas, charges each single family unit 50 cents per month with the charges against business concerns based on a time study made by the city before setting its fees, which range from $1.50 to $10 per month. In Ocala, Florida, the refuse collection fees are based on the number of employees in commercial establishments and the number of rooms in residences and hotels. The other 13 cities generally levy flat charges for this service although Perry and Williston impose graduated fees on business places.

Trends in Municipal Finances*

POSTWAR conditions were clearly reflected in the 1946 finances of the 397 largest cities—those having populations in 1940 of more than 25,000. Substantial increases took place between 1945 and 1946 in both general revenue and general expenditure of these cities, and the downward trend of their outstanding gross and net debt continued. These developments are related to trends of prior years in the chart below, which is supported by Table 1.

A comparison of 1946 totals of certain major categories of income and outgo shows that: (1) general revenue was slightly exceeded by general expenditure, the two differing by only $23,000,000; (2) general revenue exceeded general expenditure less provision for debt retirement by $249,000,000; and (3) general revenue and new borrowings totaled more than general expenditure by $154,000,000.

In 1946 these 397 cities accounted for well over a third (35.2 per cent) of the general revenue of all local governments in the United States[1] and over half (52.8 per cent) of all local public debt.[2] Of the general revenue of all 16,220 municipalities in the nation, the 397 largest received 81.8 per cent; they accounted for 86.3 per cent of total city debt. Two-fifths of all the people in the United States (according to the 1940 Census) live in these 397 cities.

General Revenue. General revenue of the 397 cities totaled $2,916,000,000 in 1946, which is 7.4 per cent more than the $2,714,000,000 collected in 1945. This increase is considerably greater than that which occurred between 1944 and 1945. Property tax yields rose only 2.9 per cent between 1945 and 1946, but if New York is excluded the rise is 4.4 per cent. Other sources of revenue rose several times as fast—sales and gross receipts taxes 16.2 per cent, other nonproperty taxes 15.8 per cent, aid received from other governments 11.7 per cent, and charges and miscellaneous revenue 20.4 per cent. These figures reflect in part the tapping of new sources of municipal revenue by numerous cities.

As indicated by Table 3, each of the six population groups into which the Census Bureau divides the 397 cities showed an increase in total general revenue from 1945 to 1946. Every one of the groups also showed an increase in each of the three main categories of revenue. The per cent distribution of revenue for 1946 is shown in Table 2.

General Expenditure. The 397 largest cities spent $2,939,000,000 for general-government purposes in 1946, an amount 9.5 per cent above the 1945 general expenditure of $2,685,000,000. The percentage distribution for 1946 by major items and by population groups is shown in Table 2.

Almost three-fourths of the total, or $2,150,000,000, was for operation. This was 9.6 per cent more than was spent the year before, with every municipal

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*This summary article and Tables 1 to 4 are adapted from the report of the Census Bureau's Governments Division entitled *Summary of City Government Finances in 1946* issued in December, 1947. The individual-city revenue, expenditure, and debt data in Table XI are from the Division's report entitled *Compendium of City Government Finances in 1946*.

[1] Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Revenue in 1946*, Table 5.

[2] Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Debt in the United States: 1946*, Tables 1 and 7.

function contributing to the increase. The greatest rise, in absolute amount, was for public safety. Schools[3] and public welfare ranked next in amounts of dollar increase. The largest percentage increase was in recreation expenditure. Every one of the six population groups showed larger operation expenditure than in the year before, as evidenced by Table 3.

Capital outlay rose 83.4 per cent, from $90,793,000 to $166,495,000, the highest level since before 1942. The great increase between 1945 and 1946 reflects chiefly the fact that the 1945 amount was abnormally small, owing to war-induced shortages. Every population group showed a large increase in capital outlay (Table 2).

Debt. Outstanding gross debt of the 397 cities dropped in 1946 by $162,000,000 to $7,164,000,000, or 2.2 per cent. Debt for general-government purposes fell faster than debt for enterprises. Net long-term debt at the end of 1946 reached $5,831,000,000, having declined each year since 1942.[4] Each population group showed less debt in 1946 than in 1945, except the group comprising cities of 100,000 to 250,000 population, the debt of which was virtually the same in both years. Although the total of new borrowing for general-government purposes rose considerably from the 1945 level, it was still far less than the

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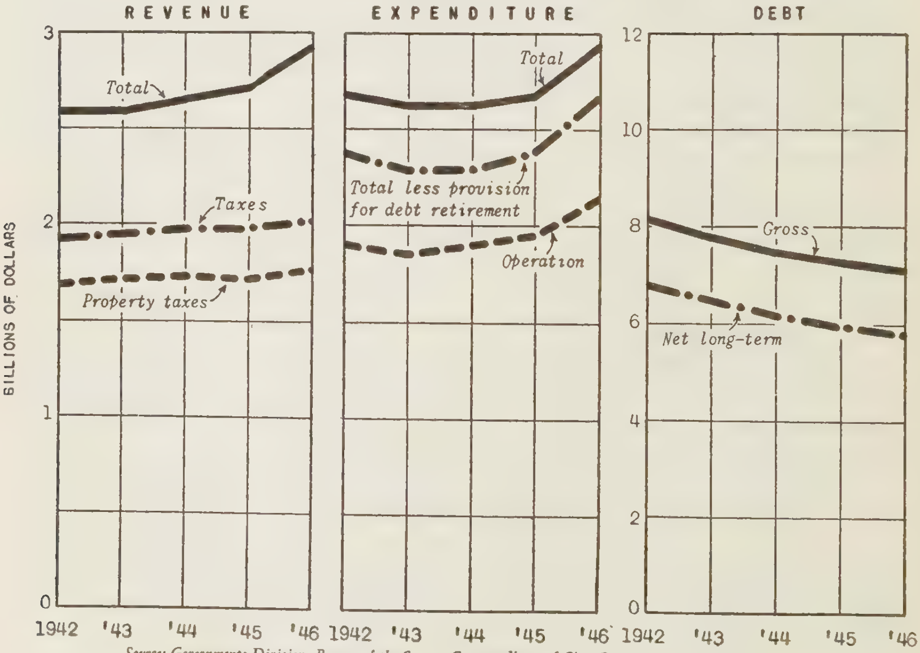
[3] It should be noted that the figures relate to city corporations only; in about two-thirds of the 397 urban areas here under consideration, the school function is financed by independent school districts or other noncity units of government. School expense comprised 22.5 per cent of total operation expenditure of the 397 cities; where schools are operated as an integral part of the city corporation, this function generally constitutes from one-third to two-fifths of operation expense.

[4] The difference between gross debt and net long-term debt comprised $114,000,000 in short-term debt and $1,219,000,000 in long-term debt that was offset by sinking-fund assets.



Source: Governments Division, Bureau of the Census, Compendium of City Government Finances in 1946

TRENDS IN FINANCES OF 397 CITIES OVER 25,000, 1942–46 amount provided for general debt retirement. Statistics on outstanding debt for each population group appear in Table 4.

Timing and Scope of the Figures. The 1946 figures cited above and in the following tables relate to city fiscal years which ended between February 1, 1946, and January 31, 1947 (with only 24 closing their fiscal periods in January). Of the 397 cities, 218 ended their fiscal years on December 31, 1946.

In its reporting, the Bureau of the Census makes a basic distinction between general-government finances and the transactions of trust funds and publicly owned enterprises (water-supply, power, transit systems, and the like). Only general government data are provided here, except that the figures on debt include amounts of outstanding indebtedness for enterprise as well as general-government purposes.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF CITY FINANCES: 1942–46

(Cities having 1940 populations over 25,000)

Item	Amount in Millions					Percent Change[1]	
	1946 (Prelim.)	1945	1944	1943	1942	From 1945 to 1946	From 1942 to 1946
Total general revenue and new borrowings	$3,093	$2,821	$2,712	$2,639	([2])	9.6	([3])
New borrowings	177	106	49	48	([2])	66.4	([3])
Total general revenue	2,916	2,714	2,663	2,591	$2,589	7.4	12.6
Taxes, total	2,063	1,971	1,971	1,946	1,930	4.7	6.9
Property only	1,762	1,712	1,726	1,711	1,678	2.9	5.0
Aid received from other governments	542	485	453	437	447	11.7	21.1
From state governments only	511	450	422	402	419	13.5	22.0
Charges and miscellaneous	311	258	238	209	211	20.4	47.1
Total general expenditure	2,939	2,685	2,620	2,614	2,677	9.5	9.8
Provision for debt retirement	272	293	320	320	293	—7.3	—7.3
General exp. less provision for debt ret.	2,667	2,392	2,300	2,294	2,383	11.5	11.9
Operation[4]	2,150	1,962	1,901	1,863	1,896	9.6	13.4
General control	185	171	163	157	158	8.3	16.8
Public safety	529	481	472	464	454	10.0	16.6
Highways	165	154	140	136	135	7.3	22.6
Sanitation	180	162	151	139	134	11.5	34.4
Health and hospitals	188	167	158	142	142	13.0	32.8
Public welfare	204	183	187	210	264	11.7	—22.7
Schools	484	457	453	452	448	6.0	8.0
Capital Outlay	166	91	77	93	158	83.4	5.5
Aid paid to other governments	9	5	4	[5]7	[5]1	91.0	([3])
Interest	129	137	147	161	170	—5.9	—24.0
Contributions to trust funds and enterprises	213	197	170	170	[6]159	7.9	([3])
Debt at end of fiscal year (general and enterprise):							
Gross	7,164	7,326	7,497	7,820	8,155	—2.2	—12.2
General	3,673	3,780	3,995	4,251	4,568	—2.8	—19.6
Enterprise	3,491	3,546	3,502	3,569	3,587	—1.5	—2.7
Net long-term, total	5,831	5,978	6,175	6,488	6,823	—2.5	—14.6

NOTE: Because of rounding, detail does not always add to total. Data for prior years have been revised.

[1] Computed on the basis of absolute amounts rounded to the nearest thousand. [2] Not available. [3] Not computed.

[4] Including amounts for functions not enumerated—correction, libraries, and recreation—and miscellaneous and unallocable operation expenditure.

[5] For cities with 1940 populations over 250,000. Amounts of aid paid to other governments for cities with 1940 populations of 25,000 to 250,000 are included in general expenditure for operation.

[6] For cities with 1940 populations over 100,000. Data for contributions to trust funds and enterprises are not available for cities with 1940 populations of 25,000 to 100,000.

TABLE 2

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY POPULATION GROUPS, OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, AND AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY, IN 1946

Item	Total (397 cities)	Cities of over 1,000,000		Cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000	Cities of 250,000 to 500,000	Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	Cities of 50,000 to 100,000	Cities of 25,000 to 50,000
		Total	Excluding New York					
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL REVENUE, 1946								
Total (in millions)	$2,916	$1,113	$388	$452	$409	$363	$299	$280
Taxes	70.8	73.8	75.3	72.9	67.6	68.4	68.4	65.5
Property	60.4	60.6	58.8	62.5	56.6	61.9	61.3	59.2
Sales and gross receipts	5.1	8.0	3.1	4.5	5.8	2.1	1.7	1.0
Other	5.2	5.2	13.4	5.8	5.2	4.4	5.4	5.3
Aid received from other governments	18.6	19.2	12.6	18.7	18.8	18.2	16.4	18.6
From state governments only	17.5	18.7	11.4	16.3	18.2	16.5	15.3	17.5
Charges and miscellaneous	10.7	7.0	12.1	8.5	13.6	13.4	15.2	15.9
Charges for current services only	5.1	3.8	7.5	4.2	6.6	6.4	6.8	6.3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL EXPENDITURE, 1946								
Total (in millions)	$2,667	$1,055	$364	$400	$356	$325	$273	$258
Provision for debt retirement	9.3	7.2	7.4	10.2	11.2	11.6	10.2	9.2
Operation	73.2	71.0	74.1	75.1	70.8	74.5	76.0	77.2
Capital outlay	5.7	4.3	4.9	6.1	7.7	5.5	5.9	7.5
Aid paid to other governments	.3	.2	.4	(1)	.5	.7	.4	.4
Interest	4.4	5.0	5.6	2.9	5.0	4.2	4.5	3.6
Contributions to trust funds and enterprises	7.2	12.2	7.6	5.6	4.9	3.6	3.1	2.1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATION EXPENDITURE, 1946								
Total (in millions)	$2,150	$807	$291	$334	$284	$273	$231	$220
General control	8.6	9.2	10.7	8.3	8.5	7.5	8.3	8.5
Public safety	24.6	24.0	34.9	23.3	25.3	24.9	27.1	25.0
Police	13.5	14.8	22.3	13.4	13.1	12.1	12.9	11.9
Fire	9.9	8.0	10.9	8.9	11.2	11.6	12.8	12.0
Other	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1
Highways	7.7	5.2	6.9	6.3	8.6	9.4	11.0	12.1
Sanitation	8.4	7.9	10.5	8.2	9.5	8.3	8.6	8.8
Health and hospitals	8.8	9.4	7.8	11.9	9.7	6.8	6.8	4.8
Public welfare	9.5	12.8	6.3	10.8	6.0	7.5	6.1	6.1
Correction	.9	1.3	1.8	1.6	.8	.2	.1	.1
Schools	22.5	24.1	12.9	19.5	22.9	22.4	20.0	23.7
Libraries	1.6	1.3	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7
Recreation	4.5	3.1	3.7	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.2	4.9
Miscellaneous and unallocable	3.0	1.7	2.4	2.6	1.3	6.1	5.1	4.1
AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY, IN THOUSANDS (PRELIMINARY)								
Total	$166,495	$49,100	$19,318	$27,093	$31,038	$20,079	$17,820	$21,365
New construction[1]	109,144	27,396	12,994	20,039	20,386	14,621	11,863	14,839
Purchase of land and existing structures	29,052	15,160	2,583	3,534	5,063	1,213	2,334	1,748
Equipment	28,299	6,544	3,741	3,520	5,589	4,245	3,623	4,778
Amounts for selected major functions:								
Highways	62,999	18,616	8,729	10,582	12,128	6,999	6,837	7,837
New construction only[1]	48,915	12,515	6,561	8,582	9,462	6,336	5,707	6,313
Sanitation	36,080	8,020	4,194	8,384	8,192	2,978	3,504	5,002
New construction only[1]	30,186	6,133	3,481	7,202	7,314	2,425	2,821	4,291
Schools	9,995	3,759	1,504	2,012	1,923	810	623	868
New construction only[1]	5,764	2,764	1,407	1,429	352	449	416	354

[1] May include small outlays for purchase of land and existing structures and for equipment.

TABLE 3

PER CENT CHANGE BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1945 TO 1946 IN REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT

Item	Total (397 cities)	Cities of over 1,000,000		Cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000	Cities of 250,000 to 500,000	Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	Cities of 50,000 to 100,000	Cities of 25,000 to 50,000
		Total	Excluding New York					
GENERAL REVENUE AND NEW BORROWINGS								
Total general revenue and new borrowings	9.6	3.3	10.6	7.8	18.3	13.1	14.4	16.9
New borrowings	66.4	—29.7	133.2	11.7	75.7	133.4	441.5	498.1
Total general revenue	7.4	4.4	7.6	7.6	13.3	7.9	8.4	9.7
Taxes	4.7	2.2	4.0	5.9	8.9	5.3	4.6	6.9
Property	2.9	—.2	1.5	5.3	6.2	4.2	3.4	5.5
Sales and gross receipts	16.2	15.8	19.9	10.2	18.0	29.7	24.9	12.3
Other	15.8	12.3	13.2	9.5	35.9	12.3	14.9	22.9
Aid received from other governments	11.7	9.6	22.0	8.5	23.4	10.3	15.4	9.0
From State governments only	13.5	10.5	25.1	11.3	26.6	12.7	16.6	10.5
Charges and miscellaneous	20.4	16.0	17.9	22.9	23.8	19.0	20.2	23.9
Charges for current services only	15.4	12.6	17.2	13.3	21.6	19.7	14.5	11.2
GENERAL EXPENDITURE								
Total	9.5	7.0	9.8	8.4	10.7	11.1	11.8	15.0
Provision for debt retirement	—7.3	—17.4	—12.4	—2.7	—4.3	—1.3	—1.5	.3
Total less provision for debt retirement	11.5	9.6	12.1	9.9	12.9	13.0	13.5	16.7
Operation	9.6	8.4	11.5	8.5	11.4	9.0	10.4	13.0
Capital outlay	83.4	80.2	48.6	56.2	72.1	116.5	99.5	114.7
Aid paid to other governments	91.0	322.1	...	331.8	.1	116.7	84.6	118.1
Interest	—5.9	—3.7	—4.8	—10.1	—4.5	—8.0	—7.1	—10.2
Contributions to trust funds and enterprises	7.9	6.0	8.7	4.7	—2.1	42.0	32.3	16.8
EXPENDITURE FOR OPERATION								
Total	9.6	8.4	11.5	8.5	11.4	9.0	10.4	13.0
General control	8.3	6.7	8.7	5.8	11.7	10.0	7.8	13.3
Public safety	10.0	8.3	14.7	9.7	11.5	11.0	10.0	12.9
Police	10.4	7.8	15.5	11.1	11.8	12.8	12.1	14.6
Fire	9.6	9.1	13.2	8.6	11.3	9.9	8.2	11.2
Other	8.5	10.5	14.6	1.4	10.8	5.4	8.4	13.6
Highways	7.3	3.7	4.3	1.4	14.2	8.1	7.3	11.9
Sanitation	11.5	8.9	11.0	9.8	19.4	5.9	12.3	18.9
Health and hospitals	13.0	13.3	12.4	10.5	14.3	11.5	14.5	16.6
Public welfare	11.7	11.2	17.4	11.8	10.2	12.7	14.6	13.2
Correction	10.2	11.6	12.9	8.4	15.9	—2.1	5.5	—7.7
Schools	6.0	6.8	7.3	5.0	5.2	5.6	4.2	7.4
Libraries	7.9	10.0	8.7	6.5	13.8	4.8	1.4	7.9
Recreation	16.5	12.2	17.4	12.9	17.5	20.8	18.4	25.5
Miscellaneous and unallocable	13.4	1.4	2.5	20.4	7.4	3.6	37.3	25.7
EXPENDITURE FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY								
Total	83.4	80.2	48.6	56.2	72.1	116.5	99.5	114.7
New construction	80.7	80.0	90.7	46.3	74.0	104.7	97.9	124.3
Purchase of land and existing structures	177.6	253.3	70.2	222.7	95.6	155.4	124.6	78.7
Equipment	41.9	—15.4	—19.9	37.8	49.8	156.2	90.5	102.5
Amounts for selected major functions:								
Highways	83.3	95.3	42.8	39.8	60.1	168.0	88.9	126.0
New construction only	82.0	114.8	148.2	26.0	57.6	173.2	79.4	130.7
Sanitation	94.1	62.1	76.4	110.0	78.3	76.8	116.2	186.6
New construction only	97.2	64.5	72.8	98.5	88.2	79.2	152.6	169.4
Schools	40.9	—12.0	—25.4	52.4	191.4	250.6	135.1	149.4
New construction only	54.4	23.1	17.8	43.6	68.4	344.6	642.9	181.0

TABLE 3—PER CENT CHANGE BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1945 TO 1946—Continued

Item	Total (397 cities)	Cities of over 1,000,000		Cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000	Cities of 250,000 to 500,000	Cities of 100,000 to 250,000	Cities of 50,000 to 100,000	Cities of 25,000 to 50,000
		Total	Excluding New York					
GENERAL AND ENTERPRISE DEBT								
Total, general and enterprise:								
Gross debt	−2.2	−2.8	−5.1	−5.0	−.4	([2])	−1.3	−.5
Net long-term debt	−2.5	−3.4	−1.9	−4.3	−.3	−.7	−1.7	−.1
General:								
Gross debt	−2.8	−4.2	−3.9	−7.9	.8	−1.1	−.6	−1.1
Net long-term debt	−2.8	−5.0	−3.8	−6.3	.9	−1.5	−.7	−.7
Enterprise:								
Gross debt	−1.5	−1.9	−6.5	−.9	−2.5	2.4	−3.5	1.2
Net long-term debt	−2.1	−2.4	.3	−1.3	−2.5	.8	−5.2	1.5

TABLE 4

TREND IN MUNICIPAL GROSS AND NET LONG-TERM DEBT, 1942–46

Population Group[1]	Gross Debt					Per Cent Change			
	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1945 to 1946	1944 to 1945	1943 to 1944	1942 to 1943
Over 1,000,000	$4,011	$4,125	$4,124	$4,269	$4,375	−2.8	[2]	−3.4	−2.4
500,000 to 1,000,000	672	707	735	780	837	−5.0	−3.8	−5.8	−6.8
250,000 to 500,000	905	909	951	987	1,029	−2.4	−4.4	−3.7	−4.1
100,000 to 250,000	670	670	713	750	803		−6.0	−4.9	−6.6
50,000 to 100,000	509	515	554	569	615	−1.3	−7.0	−2.6	−7.5
25,000 to 50,000	397	399	419	439	475	− .5	−4.8	−4.6	−7.6
Total	$7,164	$7,326	$7,497	$7,795	$8,135	−2.2	−2.3	−3.8	−4.2
	Net Long-Term Debt								
Over 1,000,000	$3,062	$3,169	$3,216	$3,339	$3,487	−3.4	−1.5	−3.7	−4.3
500,000 to 1,000,000	566	591	627	673	729	−4.3	−5.8	−6.8	−7.7
250,000 to 500,000	780	783	820	848	875	− .3	−4.5	−3.3	−3.1
100,000 to 250,000	595	599	635	674	715	− .7	−5.7	−5.8	−5.7
50,000 to 100,000	469	478	499	522	562	−1.7	−4.2	−4.4	−7.1
25,000 to 50,000	358	359	379	399	423	− .1	−5.3	−5.0	−5.7
Total	$5,830	$5,977	$6,176	$6,455	$6,791	−2.5	−3.2	−4.3	−5.0

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[1] The number of cities in each population group (1940 populations) is as follows: 5 over 1,000,000; 9 between 500,000 and 1,000,000; 23 between 250,000 and 500,000; 55 between 100,000 and 250,000; 105 between 50,000 and 100,000; 200 between 25,000 and 50,000.

[2] Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent increase.

TABLE XI

GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AND GROSS AND NET LONG-TERM DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1946

This table includes the 397 cities with 1940 populations of 25,000 or more; the governments of 13 additional places classified as "urban" by Census Bureau special rule are not included. The data are for city fiscal years ended during the calendar year 1946 except for a few that ended in January, 1947, and are reproduced with permission of the Governments Division of the Bureau of the Census from a report issued in May, 1948, entitled *Compendium of City Government Finances in 1946*. Under **General Revenue, Total** comprises all revenue of city general government—i.e., excluding revenue of city-owned enterprises and trust and sinking funds; **Local Taxes** shows revenue from city imposed taxes—property, income or payroll, sales and gross receipts taxes, etc.—including licenses and permits; **Aid From Other Governments** consists of grants and shared taxes received from other governments—federal, state, and local—for support of specified functions or for general purposes; **Charges and Miscellaneous** consists of charges for current services, special assessments for capital outlay, net contributions from city enterprises, and other and unallocable revenue. Under **General Expenditure, Total** comprises all expenditure for general-government functions—i.e., excluding expenditure of city-owned enterprises and trust and sinking funds; **Operation** expenditure is for services, materials, financial assistance to needy individuals and other current maintenance; **Capital Outlay** is for new construction of more or less permanent improvements, for purchase of land and buildings, and for equipment of durable value, whether from revenues or from proceeds of debt issued; **Provision for Debt Retirement** consists of direct debt redemption (other than from sinking funds) plus payments into the sinking funds for debt redemption—both with relation to general debt only, not enterprise debt; **Interest** payments are costs for the use of credit capital (without adjustment for premium or discount on debt issued or retired) for general-government purposes, not enterprises; **Contributions to Employee Retirement** are payments made by the city to retirement funds that are either locally or state-administered for local employees; **Other** expenditure consists of aid paid to other governments, contributions to trust funds except for retirement purposes, and contributions to enterprise. **Gross Debt** consists of long-term and short-term debt issued by or in the name of the city or its agencies, including nonguaranteed debt. **Net Long-Term Debt** is total long-term debt less sinking-fund offsets to long-term debt. The difference between the total and the general-government figures represents net long-term debt for city-owned enterprises. A single dagger (†) indicates data for fiscal year 1945, and a double dagger (‡) for fiscal year 1944.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
														Net Long-Term Debt End of 1946	
		Total	Local Taxes	Aid from Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contribution to Employee Retirement	Other	Gross Debt End of 1946	Total	General Government Only
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	$112,405	$93,763	$ 9,919	$ 8,723	$122,251	$91,512	$ 4,790	$13,181	$ 3,067	$ 8,826	$ 875	$148,919	$79,848	$40,876
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	135,042	89,288	29,200	16,554	132,069	101,040	5,815	10,089	7,657	6,122	1,346*	296,364	271,213	217,406
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	49,170	32,051	5,210	11,909	46,646	34,028	4,599	1,658	1,296	4,053	1,012	194,662	183,011	25,004
New York, N.Y.	7,455	724,751	529,095	164,404	31,252	744,335	516,304	29,782	52,968	35,135	54,952	55,194*	2,931,535	2,194,969	681,858
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	91,411	77,151*	4,506	9,754	91,676	64,483	4,114	4,210	9,797	2,079	6,993	439,848	333,279	169,473
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	859	65,971	45,351*	13,436	7,184	65,764	49,374	4,697	5,102	3,675	2,300	616	164,489	123,986	69,657
Boston, Mass.	771	89,762	64,865	20,994	3,903	94,653	71,780	4,878	13,562	1,086	2,976	371	129,724	93,449	40,284
Buffalo, N.Y.	576	44,650	31,820	10,218	2,612	44,542	30,494	364	9,779	1,673	2,232	0	65,346	56,940	49,012

TABLE XI—REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)				GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)							DEBT (in thousands)		
														Net Long-Term Debt End of 1946	
		Total	Local Taxes	Aid from Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contribution to Employee Retirement	Other	Gross Debt End of 1946	Total	General Government Only
Cleveland, Ohio	878	$38,476	$23,644	$ 7,439	$7,393	$38,737	$26,877	$2,641	$4,960	$2,547	$1,381	$ 331	$ 95,716	$ 83,783	$59,928
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	40,900	25,433	12,361	3,106	35,035	28,751	3,426	...	36*	2,382	440	6,601	2,189	27
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	23,604	19,876	1,300	2,428	24,474	16,392	1,333	4,213	1,316	1,220	0	47,663	47,225	44,703
St. Louis, Mo.	816	34,510	29,450	485	4,575	32,318	24,827	469	4,293	1,389	1,149	191	44,361	43,031	37,011
San Francisco, Calif.	635	46,391	32,946	9,546	3,899	46,918	34,589	3,202	3,520	1,224	3,329	1,054	117,061	114,928	28,438
Washington, D.C.	663	67,612	55,909*	8,560	3,143	62,835	51,404	6,083	166	...	3,337*	1,845*	593	593	578
250,000 to 500,000															
Atlanta, Ga.	302	13,869	7,939	1,441	4,489	13,208	11,038	891	613	265	393	8	13,371	12,453	9,631
Birmingham, Ala.	268	7,542	4,944	1,501	1,097	6,548	3,695	295	1,184	704	265	405*	24,061	23,061	19,615
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	20,689	10,920	5,167	4,602	24,604	15,672	3,374	3,098	1,302	1,099	59	62,329	39,585	30,050
Columbus, Ohio	306	8,716	4,675	1,988	2,053	9,055	5,496	665	1,779	507	541	67	17,244	14,723	12,842
Dallas, Tex.	295	17,252	11,190	2,422	3,640	20,769	11,779	4,783	1,810	959	334	1,104	44,885	42,015	31,388
Denver, Colo.	322	21,593	10,500	8,812	2,281	20,853	18,038	616	1,193	199	468	339	27,216	27,014	6,107
Houston, Tex.	385	11,561	9,629	94	1,838	16,650	7,943	5,243	2,399	834	177	54	52,270	49,317	32,474
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	9,821	7,710	1,229	882	9,730	7,314	688	793	221	512	202	18,012	17,323	5,822
Jersey City, N.J.	301	37,711	18,340	16,992*	2,379	26,320	20,589	270	2,699	1,489	1,199	74	47,524	37,378	32,922
Kansas City, Mo.	399	13,099	11,413	158	1,528	12,743	9,694	577	1,286	973	90	123	39,199	38,316	24,246
Louisville, Ky.	319	15,666	10,944	1,311	3,411	16,576	11,636	1,055	912	1,643	120	1,210*	42,485	28,625	28,600
Memphis, Tenn.	293	12,462	8,313	1,812	2,337	13,442	9,754	1,831	1,034	657	65	101	24,482	20,738	13,468
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	31,901	24,184	3,337	4,380	35,502	23,387	2,185	5,933	1,324	2,487	186	58,456	57,090	53,235
Newark, N.J.	430	41,266	33,820	6,146*	1,300	38,821	31,058	290	3,364	1,680	1,135	1,294	68,857	60,727	30,334
New Orleans, La.	495	23,612	18,393	2,870	2,349	22,741	16,782	1,469	2,114	1,293	333	750	40,905	38,675	27,678
Oakland, Calif.	302	9,843	7,873	679	1,291	9,915	7,216	774	624	252	622	427	21,245	20,887	16,257
Portland, Ore.	305	12,130	8,930	844	2,356	11,320	7,605	1,184	1,327	518	202	484	33,478	28,732	16,567
Providence, R.I.	253	16,971	13,787	2,362	822	16,602	12,683	335	1,394	1,392	796	2	64,526	47,725	37,847
Rochester, N.Y.	325	29,056	18,415	7,159	3,482	29,256	21,210	1,002	4,383	931	994	736	42,413	35,698	30,816
St. Paul, Minn.	288	14,380	10,249	2,180	1,951	14,209	10,513	721	1,442	918	554	61	29,310	21,536	18,492
San Antonio, Tex.	254	5,852	4,970	41	841	5,922	3,955	296	963	517	114	77	48,051	41,491	10,063
Seattle, Wash.	368	20,664	10,693	5,738	4,233	14,912	9,745	1,669	1,779	759	960	0	65,585	58,560	24,138
Toledo, Ohio	282	13,195	8,519*	2,593	2,083	11,534	7,146	825	2,616	557	355	35	19,552	18,571	14,831
100,000 to 250,000															
Akron, Ohio	245	9,062	4,940	2,021	2,101	8,741	5,566	436	1,801	566	263	109	18,219	17,454	13,225
Albany, N.Y.	131	8,646	7,033	1,505	108	9,053	5,911	555	1,239	472	223	653	25,376	23,504	12,754
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	9,708	8,090	635	983	10,386	7,422	512	1,615	301	343	193	9,502	9,502	9,502
Cambridge, Mass.†	111	8,704	5,674	2,379	651	9,513	7,914	221	1,134	128	116	...	4,322	3,841	3,543
Camden, N.J.	118	6,836	4,815	1,211	820	6,966	4,924	47	760	813	231	191	20,777	20,484	19,771

Canton, Ohio........	108	2,811	1,452	878	481	2,632	1,723	189	483	83	139	15	2,134	985	633
Charlotte, N.C.......	101	2,102	1,421	327	354	3,100	2,249	169	400	210	58	14	8,339	7,935	5,289
Chattanooga, Tenn....	128	5,046	3,374	1,359	528	4,835	3,534	70	382	643	189	17	25,838	24,587	13,226
Dayton, Ohio........	211	6,598	3,565	2,017	1,016	7,397	4,500	896	605	178	322	896	9,988	9,062	5,649
Des Moines, Iowa....	160	4,273	3,669	22	582	3,881	2,932	77	487	136	249	...	6,402	5,844	3,133
Duluth, Minn........	101	3,368	2,525	190	653	3,179	2,237	252	499	71	72	48	2,734	2,655	2,138
Elizabeth, N.J........	110	7,055	5,702	1,229	124	6,389	5,485	82	383	324	115	...	10,481	9,490	6,326
Erie, Pa............	117	2,531	2,010	247	274	2,673	1,419	214	350	144	44	2	4,309	3,827	3,194
Fall River, Mass......	115	7,283	4,326	2,656	307	7,281	6,319	340	413	56	151	2	1,910	1,754	1,610
Flint, Mich..........	152	4,977	2,221	697	2,059	4,840	4,149	11	427	144	73	36	3,386	2,297	2,165
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	118	3,735	1,627	393	1,715	3,536	2,707	383	132	112	173	29	4,555	4,389	3,280
Fort Worth, Tex......	178	5,046	3,910	...	1,136	7,047	4,443	1,188	528	588	300	...	19,651	19,612	14,089
Gary, Ind............	112	2,223	1,748	385	90	2,234	1,786	153	107	95	58	35	4,860	4,843	4,843
Grand Rapids, Mich...	164	3,834	2,529	802	503	3,643	2,487	130	838	106	82	...	5,472	4,469	2,161
Hartford, Conn.......	166	13,477	11,631	1,146	700	14,011	10,761	242	1,589	485	333	601	15,677	13,420	13,420
Jacksonville, Fla......	173	6,423	2,607	41	3,775	6,945	5,038	739	444	199	427	98	10,002	7,832	4,045
Kansas City, Kan.....	121	2,827	1,880	691	246	3,307	1,872	649	622	73	151	...	5,969	5,331	2,816
Knoxville, Tenn......	112	6,349	3,934	1,080	1,335	6,212	4,631	121	559	769	132	...	26,402	24,199	16,933
Long Beach, Calif.....	164	7,817	4,581	471	2,765	8,117	6,655	88	741	156	436	41	14,197	8,385	4,723
Lowell, Mass.........	101	7,288	4,418	2,633	237	7,392	6,555	81	633	67	56	...	1,717	1,687	1,483
Miami, Fla...........	172	9,961	6,878	96	2,987	10,140	7,331	299	1,368	813	339	...	35,604	34,436	22,935
Nashville, Tenn......	167	7,002	4,947	1,393	662	8,385	5,948	1,263	515	386	214	59	26,175	24,543	10,756
New Bedford, Mass...	110	7,938	4,448	3,167	323	7,855	6,907	129	527	79	162	51	2,508	1,631	1,195
New Haven, Conn....	161	10,231	9,063	682	486	10,152	7,950	114	999	266	546	277	6,688	6,309	6,199
Norfolk, Va..........	144	10,602	6,803	1,830	1,969	10,249	7,554	607	697	1,020	371	...	38,636	22,543	20,016
Oklahoma City, Okla..	204	3,981	2,696	206	1,079	3,957	2,767	152	667	180	46	145	21,384	19,936	11,737
Omaha, Neb..........	224	5,942	5,134	250	558	5,846	3,881	146	1,007	263	453	96	6,108	5,057	4,598
Paterson, N.J........	140	8,481	6,091	2,218	172	8,585	6,154	314	1,095	899	123	...	22,071	21,671	21,145
Peoria, Ill............	105	2,529	2,035	246	248	2,492	2,045	128	184	28	10	97	1,014	641	566
Reading, Pa..........	111	2,123	1,730	174	219	2,165	1,622	120	297	64	22	40	2,878	2,654	1,612
Richmond, Va........	193	13,980	10,055	2,615	1,310	14,385	11,348	341	1,087	1,082	447	80	41,099	25,990	19,300
Sacramento, Calif.....	106	4,269	3,171	210	888	4,643	3,794	229	171	108	329	12	7,866	7,866	4,905
Salt Lake City, Utah..	150	4,202	3,091	169	942	4,074	3,438	286	208	58	84	...	5,776	3,802	908
San Diego, Calif......	203	8,933	5,698	660	2,575	8,199	6,593	753	212	110	246	285	24,495	24,438	4,095
Scranton, Pa.........	140	2,490	2,142	246	102	2,524	1,977	192	186	72	97	...	3,221	2,674	2,674
Somerville, Mass......	102	6,892	4,813	1,791	288	7,025	6,083	154	594	59	70	65	2,469	2,069	1,928
South Bend, Ind......	101	2,394	1,830	390	174	2,226	1,469	34	536	55	132	...	1,806	1,784	1,784
Spokane, Wash.......	122	6,241	2,558	2,593	1,090	4,188	2,742	473	612	84	277	...	2,955	2,217	2,217
Springfield, Mass.....	150	13,159	8,940	3,598	621	13,305	11,581	790	653	138	143	...	9,519	8,919	4,734
Syracuse, N.Y........	206	16,808	10,649	4,276	1,883	16,400	10,016	588	4,899	316	581	...	15,475	15,475	11,962
Tacoma, Wash.......	109	5,410	2,256	2,246	908	4,136	2,864	719	139	105	309	...	26,988	26,109	5,494
Tampa, Fla..........	108	4,304	2,797	39	1,468	4,058	3,034	183	382	322	126	11	11,332	10,782	6,495
Trenton, N.J.........	125	8,202	6,357	1,088	757	8,488	6,398	423	1,028	471	168	...	13,085	13,085	12,678
Tulsa, Okla..........	142	3,236	2,397	147	692	3,512	2,311	369	339	275	...	218	14,297	12,368	8,291
Utica, N.Y...........	101	6,571	4,524	1,887	160	7,082	4,590	643	1,444	134	271	...	13,150	13,035	6,059
Wichita, Kan.........	115	3,467	2,382	466	619	4,465	2,214	1,072	953	84	56	86	5,970	5,407	3,962
Wilmington, Del......	113	4,807	2,773	1,737	297	5,176	4,302	123	75	150	136	390	8,243	7,103	2,538
Worcester, Mass......	194	16,922	10,647	4,853	1,422	19,305	15,779	1,015	2,236	63	160	52	7,223	7,223	6,245
Yonkers, N.Y........	143	11,846	8,469	2,986	391	12,286	8,207	591	2,057	684	747	...	21,802	20,822	17,728
Youngstown, Ohio....	168	3,890	2,360	1,156	374	4,408	2,485	254	785	189	205	490	6,643	6,317	5,927

Table XI—Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt for Cities Over 25,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands) Total	Local Taxes	Aid from Govts.	Charges and Misc.	GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands) Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contribution to Employee Retirement	Other	DEBT (in thousands) Gross Debt End of 1946	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1946 Total	General Government Only
50,000 to 100,000															
Allentown, Pa.	97	$1,902	$1,628	$ 153	$ 121	$2,015	$1,243	$114	$400	$182	$ 32	$ 44	$ 5,254	$ 4,587	$ 3,979
Altoona, Pa.	80	1,201	932	116	153	1,396	919	113	235	49	80	...	1,591	1,420	1,103
Amarillo, Tex.	52	1,212	955	5	252	1,211	896	105	103	101	...	6	6,582	6,352	4,561
Asheville, N.C.	51	1,420	1,109	44	267	1,611	919	115	279	186	79	33	18,414	17,942	13,342
Atlantic City, N.J.	64	6,013	4,507	735	771	6,927	4,458	927	709	612	221	...	20,953	20,695	19,139
Augusta, Ga.	66	...	...	...	...	1,995	1,652	80	174	67	22	...	1,921	1,694	1,303
Austin, Tex.	88	4,036	1,412	45	2,579	4,110	2,693	883	226	181	45	82	4,775	4,501	3,907
Bayonne, N.J.	79	7,016	5,615	1,123	278	7,928	6,107	396	654	477	294	...	13,690	13,690	11,786
Beaumont, Tex.	59	1,725	1,367	18	340	1,800	1,170	14	223	246	...	147	7,085	6,448	4,802
Berkeley, Calif.	86	2,656	1,865	171	620	2,661	2,358	63	64	23	153	...	431	377	377
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	1,051	889	87	75	1,148	848	69	180	27	14	10	947	804	600
Binghamton, N.Y.	78	6,954	3,852	1,968	1,134	6,819	5,872	160	459	91	237	...	2,771	2,539	2,512
Brockton, Mass.	62	5,345	3,247	1,731	367	5,504	4,675	196	519	25	42	47	1,773	1,573	1,198
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	1,368	1,122	5	241	1,328	1,019	74	134	39	62	...	1,457	1,426	1,176
Charleston, S.C.†	71	2,202	1,552	130	520	1,703	1,247	54	242	160	...	...	6,676	6,421	4,985
Charleston, W.Va.	68	1,381	973	113	295	1,444	921	295	108	95	25	...	3,539	3,385	3,385
Chester, Pa.	59	1,185	1,020	117	48	1,241	846	66	214	99	16	...	2,620	2,281	2,281
Cicero, Ill.	65	1,729	1,496	138	95	1,675	1,121	128	257	102	67	...	4,200	3,091	2,275
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	1,498	641	386	471	1,440	1,383	34	...	...	23	...	30	...	...
Columbia, S.C.	62	1,797	1,153	168	476	1,827	1,528	41	161	58	39	...	1,729	1,616	1,293
Columbus, Ga.	53	2,918	1,789	179	950	3,010	2,414	381	124	66	...	25	1,511	1,511	1,511
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	2,633	1,428	629	576	2,594	1,406	64	760	353	...	11	9,841	8,651	7,655
Covington, Ky.	62	1,352	1,191	...	161	1,265	1,021	...[1]	143	68	33	...	3,414	3,301	1,676
Davenport, Iowa	66	1,586	1,295	...	291	1,612	1,221	43	157	50	79	62	2,155	2,085	1,933
Dearborn, Mich.	64	4,512	3,503	365	644	4,202	3,509	48	113	292	240	...	7,373	3,608	2,870
Decatur, Ill.	59	1,271	742	131	398	1,095	668	99	219	71	38	...	827	637	277
Durham, N.C.	60	2,422	1,619	602	201	2,392	1,601	113	430	171	43	34	5,951	5,205	2,642
East Chicago, Ind.	55	1,074	891	171	12	1,167	981	6	120	18	42	...	2,219	1,588	745
East Orange, N.J.	69	4,155	3,438	634	83	3,937	3,220	26	360	261	70	...	6,095	5,427	5,177
East St. Louis, Ill.†	76	1,910	1,694	38	178	1,332	977	31	169	58	97	...	1,195	895	...
El Paso, Tex.	97	2,153	1,540	35	578	1,995	1,364	61	320	173	59	18	5,369	4,415	3,447
Evanston, Ill.	65	1,993	1,101	173	719	1,825	1,513	32	127	17	136	...	1,351	919	626
Evansville, Ind.	97	2,328	1,609	465	254	2,788	2,264	199	117	50	109	49	2,028	1,938	1,687
Fresno, Calif.	61	1,924	1,371	100	453	2,133	1,877	115	40	16	82	3	2,113	2,113	452
Galveston, Tex.†	61	1,573	1,165	17	391	1,612	1,043	51	297	221	...	...	12,470	12,068	5,617
Glendale, Calif.	83	2,029	1,134	131	764	1,927	1,627	198	55	47	...	...	1,042	1,005	897
Greensboro, N.C.	59	2,148	1,440	448	260	2,451	1,321	188	513	379	11	39	11,389	11,298	9,091

	[illegible]	[illegible]	721	497	138	1,522	811	173	175	46	98	219	3,951	3,844	3,466
Hammond, Ind.	70	1,322	1,076	192	54	1,380	1,160	54	79	23	64	...	5,597	5,489	4,900
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	2,004	1,510	153	341	2,022	1,688	118	152	42	22	...	2,659	2,637	963
Highland Park, Mich.	51	2,797	1,522	234	1,041	2,977	2,482	327	3	2	163	...	57	...	...
Hoboken, N.J.	50	4,704	3,059	1,591	54	4,009	3,010	20	456	263	260	...	5,590	5,590	5,567
Holyoke, Mass.	54	3,650	2,048	1,470	132	3,868	3,489	234	74	14	57	...	1,308	1,233	628
Huntington, W. Va.	79	1,424	1,031	76	317	1,418	1,062	149	105	77	25	...	1,704	1,451	1,451
Irvington, N. J.	55	3,561	2,733	553	275	3,737	2,981	92	413	228	23	...	5,497	5,304	5,304
Jackson, Miss.	62	2,315	1,711	110	494	2,454	1,261	335	673	152	33	...	4,849	4,504	4,155
Johnstown, Pa.	67	...	...	...	...	1,604	974	72	431	95	32	...	2,687	1,824	1,824
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	1,376	782	353	241	1,689	1,215	348	...	...	45	81	...	...	...
Lakewood, Ohio	69	1,849	798	469	582	2,087	1,659	179	141	35	93	...	1,192	987	945
Lancaster, Pa.	61	2,383	1,635	149	599	1,206	823	54	216	110	3	...	2,725*	2,682	2,682
Lansing, Mich.	79	3,102	1,987	403	712	2,769	2,323	252	...	11	183	...	527	95	...
Lawrence, Mass.	84	5,378	3,393	1,893	92	5,134	4,641	121	240	33	66	33	1,343	1,343	1,079
Lincoln, Neb.	82	2,103	1,276	61	766	1,985	1,638	70	212	15	47	3	1,896	1,822	1,253
Little Rock, Ark.	88	1,604	1,009	193	402	1,881	1,448	39	211	92	60	31	8,240	7,329	1,975
Lynn, Mass.	98	7,816	4,465	2,772	579	8,394	7,376	326	461	83	148	...	4,224	3,224	3,108
McKeesport, Pa.	55	1,237	845	79	313	1,289	957	85	200	47	...	...	1,927	1,913	1,862
Macon, Ga.	58	1,351	981	13	357	1,233	979	196	39	7	5	7	125	...	...
Madison, Wis.	67	6,051	3,277	1,488	1,286	5,793	4,895	250	451	82	99	16	3,899	3,899	3,819
Malden, Mass.	58	4,232	2,802	1,194	236	4,254	3,669	127	357	44	45	12	1,761	1,478	1,471
Manchester, N. H.	78	2,817	2,555	101	161	2,810	1,984	253	340	60	93	80	3,072	3,072	3,072
Medford, Mass.	63	4,590	3,201	1,171	218	4,689	3,900	323	364	43	49	10	2,020	2,020	1,829
Mobile, Ala.	79	3,270	1,736	690	844	2,879	1,832	437	157	276	55	122	14,662	13,327	7,638
Montgomery, Ala.	78	2,191	1,645	339	207	2,265	1,384	...[1]	265	443	3	170	12,499	11,939	9,025
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	5,650	3,973	1,468	209	6,067	4,209	333	1,113	196	216	...	3,918	2,965	2,613
New Britain, Conn.	69	3,882	3,404	266	212	3,974	3,068	249	429	109	29	90	4,454	4,089	3,064
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58	6,036	4,643	1,246	147	6,803	4,676	226	1,150	387	364	...	9,041	9,034	9,034
Newton, Mass.	70	6,802	4,850	1,655	297	7,004	5,529	769	520	84	65	37	4,523	4,523	4,132
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78	7,992	5,324	2,360	308	7,676	5,759	314	906	434	263	...	10,668	10,534	9,928
Oak Park, Ill.	66	1,391	1,020	143	228	1,362	971	114	106	53	118	...	1,435	1,299	1,269
Pasadena, Calif.	82	3,301	1,764	149	1,388	3,641	2,911	112	221	135	262	...	7,683	7,388	2,416
Passaic, N. J.	61	4,910	3,710	969	231	4,684	3,424	20	730	436	74	...	9,623	9,601	9,601
Pawtucket, R. I.	76	3,724	3,025	552	147	4,021	3,092	270	207	430	22	...	14,998	12,473	10,498
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	2,890	1,503	413	974	3,177	2,237	63	423	119	56	279	7,661	7,586	3,378
Pontiac, Mich.	67	3,033	1,412	353	1,268	2,558	2,178	184	10	29	123	34	4,107	3,561	2,724
Portland, Me.	74	4,130	3,638	318	174	4,108	3,607	50	236	103	40	72	3,720	3,702	3,702
Portsmouth, Va.	51	2,429	1,350	560	519	2,945	2,198	307	165	252	23	...	8,060	4,547	4,219
Pueblo, Colo.	52	1,116	920	29	167	1,021	891	18	34	38	40	...	934	934	934
Quincy, Mass.	76	6,665	4,051	1,595	1,019	6,721	5,656	488	417	36	68	56	2,188	2,188	2,168
Racine, Wis.	67	4,449	2,363	1,633	453	4,898	3,630	915	230	40	83	...	3,709	3,533	3,162
Roanoke, Va.	69	3,947	2,567	883	497	3,940	3,329	114	179	252	65	1	11,942	10,860	4,973
Rockford, Ill.†	85	1,528	1,108	89	331	1,813	1,536	120	50	15	92	...	1,081	558	558
Saginaw, Mich.	83	1,861	1,090	384	387	1,670	1,298	9	83	21	58	201	1,697	1,697	545
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	1,325	1,270	...	55	1,336	1,049	...[1]	195	92	...	...	3,292	3,151	3,151
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	3,714	2,065	84	1,565	3,997	2,175	579	594	541	86	22	21,444	20,524	17,659
San Jose, Calif.	68	2,019	1,173	261	585	1,968	1,644	194	68	28	34	...	2,454	2,454	2,454
Santa Monica, Calif.	54	1,919	1,169	178	572	2,221	1,925	84	145	67	...	...	2,005	1,873	1,263
Savannah, Ga.	96	2,823	2,221	32	570	3,228	2,503	227	187	141	105	65	5,344	4,800	3,577

Table XI—Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt for Cities Over 25,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	General Revenue (in thousands)				General Expenditures (in thousands)							Debt (in thousands)		
		Total	Local Taxes	Aid from Govts.	Charges and Misc.	Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contribution to Employee Retirement	Other	Gross Debt End of 1946	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1946: Total	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1946: General Government Only
50,000 to 100,000—Continued															
Schenectady, N. Y....	88	$8,397	$5,188	$2,805	$404	$8,069	$6,106	$359	$1,204	$135	$265	...	$5,994	$5,980	$5,969
Shreveport, La.......	98	2,558	2,211	11	336	2,549	1,788	222	165	146	84	$144	6,394	5,447	2,710
Sioux City, Iowa.....	82	1,972	1,577	213	182	1,756	1,176	24	314	60	122	60	3,338	2,986	2,306
Springfield Ill........	76	1,485	1,145	87	253	1,514	1,354	16	21	6	117	...	4,066	3,570	25
Springfield, Mo.......	61	1,710	1,216	...	494	1,327	1,155	15	129	22	...	6	7,226	6,742	384
Springfield, Ohio.....	71	2,349	973	539	837	2,657	1,791	90	595	119	52	10	3,260	3,108	3,048
Stockton, Calif.......	55	2,385	1,711	142	532	2,230	1,586	147	220	188	89	...	5,404	5,398	5,398
Terre Haute, Ind.....	63	1,158	891	203	64	1,236	1,033	29	50	8	94	22	420	371	310
Topeka, Kan.........	68	1,666	1,254	198	214	1,674	976	352	221	8	69	48	673	426	426
Troy, N. Y..........	70	4,714	3,041	1,358	315	4,763	3,288	325	863	136	138	13	5,226	3,612	3,134
Union City, N. J.....	56	3,505	2,806	581	118	3,634	2,944	8	335	243	104	...	5,818	5,818	5,818
Waco, Tex..........	56	1,099	955	4	140	1,158	782	104	105	152	...	15	5,020	4,475	3,185
Waterbury, Conn.....	99	6,952	6,436	174	342	7,007	5,098	440	625	245	381	208	12,932	12,932	6,821
Waterloo, Iowa......	52	1,023	808	...	215	880	686	33	86	21	30	24	1,217	1,199	792
Wheeling, W. Va.....	61	1,224	746	65	413	1,127	933	59	68	42	25	...	2,108	1,946	1,329
Wilkes-Barre, Pa......	86	1,598	1,335	165	98	1,614	1,191	130	195	67	31	...	1,973	1,973	1,973
Winston-Salem, N. C..	80	3,613	2,283	315	1,015	3,433	2,501	113	435	264	100	20	11,366	11,206	9,264
York, Pa...........	57	1,003	817	55	131	1,033	780	125	97	27	4	...	1,089	902	902
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Tex.........	27	1,028	633	234	161	1,034	936	4	7	80	...	7	4,139	3,616	1,909
Aameda, Calif.......	36	1,595	610	225	760	1,656	1,234	63	270	16	73	...	293	293	293
Abuquerque, N. M...	35	743	551	34	158	825	517	133	124	38	...	13	1,941	1,672	1,064
Alexandria, La.	27	1,075	355	1	719	1,239	1,073	25	74	25	42	...	626	518	418
Alexandria, Va.......	34	2,267	1,887	293	87	3,910	2,148	692	935	135	...	...	4,306	4,306	4,306
Alhambra, Calif......	39	796	558	43	195	759	721	11	17	10	...	...	565	565	206
Aliquippa, Pa........	27	446	374	47	19	535	375	69	72	19	...	...	797	763	763
Alton, Ill.†..........	31	395	300	72	33	405	378	...[1]	10	7	10	...	419	312	...
Amsterdam, N. Y.....	33	1,779	1,118	600	61	1,986	1,548	123	194	62	59	...	1,872	1,783	1,761
Anderson, Ind........	42	1,354	332	128	894	1,571	1,376	35	114	29	17	...	884	816	583
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	30	873	501	134	238	918	733	90	63	9	16	7	447	387	182
Anniston, Ala........	26	977	589	66	322	770	472	21	172	62	...	43	2,467	1,971	1,239
Appleton, Wis........	28	2,049	1,069	630	350	1,985	1,403	324	232	16	10	...	665	665	665
Ashland, Ky.........	30	483	384	...	99	547	415	4	69	48	11	...	2,379	1,434	1,201
Auburn, N. Y........	36	2,475	1,439	878	161	2,435	1,793	14	478	40	110	...	1,887	1,733	1,733
Aurora, Ill...........	47	978	692	143	143	857	591	115	95	16	40	...	722	322	297
Bakersfield, Calif.....	29	1,077	807	34	236	1,139	1,029	35	14	4	57	...	81	81	81
Bangor, Me.........	30	1,768	1,537	159	72	1,603	1,395	78	63	18	19	30	728	607	665

Baton Rouge, La.	35	1,075	1,013	10	52	867	550	32	150	55	35	45	1,360	1,163	903
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	922	590	217	115	866	718	44	65	13	26	...	321	193	193
Bay City, Mich.	48	1,966	1,126	273	567	1,824	1,704	57	45	5	...	13	949	796	211
Belleville, Ill.	28	426	352	46	28	469	319	78	40	18	14	...	616	605	605
Belleville, N. J.	28	788	637	137	14	992	632	100	165	84	11	...	2,860	2,698	2,432
Bellingham, Wash.	29	901	406	313	182	889	862	574	27	10	...	278	880	743	262
Beloit, Wis.	25	1,866	873	547	446	2,123	1,908	68	71	6	70	...	96	96	96
Berwyn, Ill.	48	729	511	105	113	653	449	27	109	50	18	...	1,595	1,287	1,287
Beverly, Mass.	26	2,120	1,437	607	76	2,268	1,881	90	203	8	29	57	748	548	498
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	1,205	875	29	301	1,144	1,002	34	56	52	...	...	1,909	1,909	1,119
Bloomfield, N. J.	42	2,861	2,276	454	131	2,848	2,204	242	232	143	27	...	4,366	4,245	3,369
Bloomington, Ill.	33	556	397	70	89	548	483	7	31	11	16	...	1,406	1,197	190
Boise City, Idaho	26	578	475	19	84	537	471	30	22	6	2	6	415	392	347
Bristol, Conn.	30	2,042	1,808	120	114	2,103	1,776	19	179	81	8	40	2,192	1,480	1,018
Burbank, Calif.	34	2,128	1,287	95	746	1,871	1,796	53	11	11	...	...	515	515	188
Burlington, Iowa	26	564	451	26	87	608	453	32	65	13	23	22	582	471	314
Burlington, Vt.	28	1,224	846	80	298	1,299	975	78	129	62	40	15	1,542	1,316	1,294
Butte, Mont.	37	665	540	36	89	633	477	4	66	33	18	35	760	719	719
Central Falls, R. I.	25	884	713	134	37	871	644	24	111	69	23	...	2,002	2,002	1,944
Chelsea, Mass.	41	3,314	2,345	798	171	3,358	2,611	10	631	52	26	28	1,315	714	714
Chicopee, Mass.	42	2,447	1,512	819	116	2,571	2,252	129	153	8	27	2	801	801	361
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31	496	279	44	173	468	347	13	89	8	11	...	151	99	99
Clifton, N. J.	49	3,139	2,368	717	54	2,922	2,105	71	306	394	25	21	9,180	9,180	8,788
Clinton, Iowa	26	444	420	2	22	555	344	114	41	28	28	...	958	868	868
Colo. Springs, Colo.	37	1,450	540	35	875	1,381	1,120	165	...	...	29	67	...	...	...
Concord, N. H.	27	949	775	96	78	897	720	83	48	7	...	39	227	227	146
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	718	642	5	71	721	487	15	137	30	52	...	818	739	739
Cranston, R. I.	47	2,260	1,853	165	242	78	1,831	...[1]	58	189	...	...	7,370	6,549	6,549
Cumberland, Md.	39	720	674	20	26	735	515	...[1]	104	88	9	19	5,632	3,859	1,837
Danville, Ill.	37	425	393	11	21	403	343	17	26	4	13	...	353	208	208
Danville, Va.	33	2,164	764	414	986	1,961	1,583	193	140	45	...	...	3,539	3,326	1,197
Dubuque, Iowa	44	859	710	93	56	832	606	18	109	15	38	46	412	381	358
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	864	463	258	143	864	657	66	86	27	28	...	814	603	603
Easton, Pa.	34	683	599	51	33	743	522	62	85	70	4	...	4,540	4,355	1,474
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	1,700	790	675	225	2,095	1,456	547	35	14	43	...	1,048	1,036	330
Elgin, Ill.	38	841	610	34	197	801	526	15	165	42	53	...	739	600	532
Elkhart, Ind.	33	755	526	164	65	708	606	47	14	3	38	...	1,323	1,254	396
Elmira, N. Y.	45	3,467	1,916	1,378	173	3,374	2,841	207	198	36	92	...	1,335	1,335	1,335
Elyria, Ohio	25	600	323	207	70	797	472	233	43	16	31	2	2,322	1,877	334
Enid, Okla.	28	382	264	31	87	416	263	3	128	22	...	...	942	495	356
Everett, Mass.	47	3,827	2,359	1,210	258	3,872	3,495	106	184	17	40	30	567	567	525
Everett, Wash.	30	...	...	...	...	917	697	117	22	4	54	23	1,750	1,357	5
Fargo, N. D.	33	783	545	15	223	871	446	21	332	31	11	30	966	668	448
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	3,010	2,084	812	114	3,096	2,585	295	165	18	33	...	1,553	1,153	1,127
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27	1,341	863	395	83	1,365	1,252	109	2	2	...	...	45	45	15
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	469	296	45	128	437	437	58	...	...	...	...	949	572	...
Gadsden, Ala.	37	1,201	767	283	151	1,075	621	158	47	149	17	83	4,470	3,523	3,523
Galesburg, Ill.	29	516	342	37	137	520	435	40	14	5	26	...	425	313	116
Garfield, N. J.	28	1,348	1,172	159	17	1,283	894	5	161	113	9	101	3,318	3,318	2,485
Great Falls, Mont.	30	909	565	11	333	785	674	35	36	11	17	12	682	532	304

TABLE XI—REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands) Total	Local Taxes	Aid from Govts.	Charges and Misc.	GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands) Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contribution to Employee Retirement	Other	DEBT (in thousands) Gross Debt End of 1946	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1946 Total	General Government Only
25,000 to 50,000—Continued															
Green Bay, Wis.	46	$2,896	$1,583	$1,088	$225	$2,868	$2,339	$336	$107	$ 24	$ 62	...	$1,386	$1,351	$ 769
Greenville, S. C.	35	1,076	847	72	157	1,046	803	94	98	44	7	...	4,246	3,799	771
Hackensack, N. J.	26	1,919	1,521	270	128	2,292	1,824	80	259	113	16	...	3,248	3,186	3,186
Hagerstown, Md.	32	870	301	16	553	757	499	112	55	84	...	$ 7	4,129	4,129	1,750
Hamtramck, Mich.	50	2,070	1,741	263	66	1,846	1,541	15	7	158	125	...	3,796	3,178	3,048
Haverhill, Mass.	47	3,922	2,313	1,253	356	4,212	3,556	184	392	18	33	29	1,442	1,142	1,064
Hazleton, Pa.	38	546	464	63	19	549	364	11	125	47	2	...	1,054	1,049	1,049
High Point, N. C.	38	1,549	658	286	605	1,701	990	191	250	221	6	43	8,740	8,364	6,187
Huntington Pk., Cal.	29	1,093	415	82	596	726	578	79	17	16	22	14	334	293	264
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	778	532	116	130	1,095	471	298	247	12	25	42	1,028	778	503
Inglewood, Calif.	30	777	446	87	244	768	651	59	29	29	...	...	640	528	388
Jackson, Mich.	50	1,777	732	227	818	1,657	1,442	7	134	53	21	...	1,583	1,583	1,237
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	2,331	853	731	747	2,177	1,924	141	58	8	28	18	315	315	175
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	650	418	166	66	796	582	16	45	74	...	79	5,041	5,041	1,779
Joliet, Ill.	42	923	538	106	279	719	580	23	61	16	34	5	362	362	302
Joplin, Mo.	37	645	537	...	108	663	591	18	38	10	3	3	458	295	45
Kearny, N. J.	39	3,036	1,900	1,061	75	3,233	2,204	226	565	182	56	...	7,752	7,752	3,257
Kenosha, Wis.	49	3,500	2,182	881	437	3,325	2,929	61	227	46	62	...	1,700	1,700	1,285
Kingston, N. Y.	29	3,194	1,138	863	193	2,341	1,752	240	230	10	109	...	1,468	1,115	575
Kokomo, Ind.	34	722	532	71	119	854	618	11	146	14	41	24	790	699	645
La Crosse, Wis.	43	2,321	1,284	763	274	2,509	1,983	206	152	10	105	53	409	409	304
Lafayette, Ind.	29	563	437	72	54	612	565	...¹	15	3	29	...	111	98	98
Laredo, Tex.	39	1,251	799	457	15	1,146	930	19	121	76	...	...	2,939	2,708	1,386
Lebanon, Pa.	27	358	294	33	31	445	311	49	17	2	1	65	2,241	2,166	24
Lewiston, Me.	39	1,175	963	126	86	1,336	1,166	45	75	27	...	23	1,033	1,033	768
Lexington, Ky.	49	1,367	1,279	...	88	1,416	1,111	48	127	83	35	12	1,810	1,368	1,368
Lima, Ohio	45	1,233	675	400	158	1,165	704	97	238	71	55	...	3,459	3,418	1,714
Lorain, Ohio	44	1,174	644	375	155	1,587	799	492	189	26	81	...	1,995	1,528	1,528
Lubbock, Tex.	32	909	355	...	554	1,120	600	338	90	75	...	17	1,868	1,607	1,389
Lynchburg, Va.	45	2,396	1,413	551	432	3,051	2,300	486	97	108	20	40	4,969	3,008	1,836
Mansfield, Ohio	37	961	394	343	224	968	623	241	55	4	41	4	928	827	63
Marion, Ind.	27	571	396	70	105	541	457	11	24	16	33	...	466	423	420
Marion, Ohio	31	866	254	227	385	955	783	83	34	16	39	...	1,113	1,068	1,068
Mason City, Iowa	27	480	424	...	56	500	366	19	48	10	15	42	341	288	162
Massillon, Ohio	27	656	254	221	181	622	438	24	115	15	30	...	268	151	151
Maywood, Ill.	27	383	306	10	67	353	295	...¹	32	12	14	...	1,018	835	315
Melrose, Mass.	25	1,651	1,211	305	135	1,836	1,551	198	49	3	25	10	28	28	28
Meriden, Conn.	39	1,928	1,706	136	96	2,020	1,678								

Meridian, Miss.	35	982	830	7	145	717	518	60	61	72	...	6	2,441	2,441	2,090
Miami Beach, Fla.	28	3,476	2,694	126	656	4,296	2,621	886	426	218	145	...	7,568	7,453	6,477
Michigan City, Ind.	26	527	431	75	21	569	473	5	57	20	14	...	760	637	540
Middletown, Conn.	26	1,128	914	115	99	1,221	811	91	89	18	35	177	560	548	548
Middletown, Ohio	31	734	389	258	87	762	540	85	42	12	29	54	1,973	1,868	1,865
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	501	117	79	305	491	415	...[1]	45	3	28	...	206	206	196
Moline, Ill.	35	976	531	28	417	987	840	34	53	17	31	1	1,001	879	509
Monroe, La.	28	852	404	...	448	917	658	71	83	60	2	43	2,168	1,960	806
Montclair, N. J.	40	3,890	3,160	521	209	3,755	2,851	285	374	206	39	...	7,506	7,142	5,099
Muncie, Ind.	50	1,189	818	148	223	1,142	892	23	118	48	61	...	1,442	1,345	1,345
Muskegon, Mich.†	48	997	637	185	175	921	876	...[1]	29	16	...	...	1,713	1,371	1,065
Muskogee, Okla.	32	566	220	40	306	641	471	8	151	11	...	...	505	372	266
Nashua, N. H.	33	1,207	1,043	52	112	1,083	811	163	72	20	17	...	735	727	727
New Albany, Ind.	25	419	318	61	40	403	377	1	12	4	9	...	228	222	222
Newark, Ohio	31	496	231	192	73	654	444	136	29	10	35	...	1,306	1,293	1,143
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	2,193	1,641	293	259	2,278	1,737	66	336	87	52	...	2,844	2,844	2,128
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	1,389	819	498	72	1,392	1,187	...	128	52	25	...	1,829	1,809	1,523
New Castle Pa.	48	893	765	52	76	944	732	134	58	16	4	...	851	775	775
New London, Conn.	30	2,090	1,670	100	320	2,008	1,656	46	195	72	...	39	4,240	3,853	3,154
Newport, Ky.	31	769	625	...	144	758	585	...[1]	97	59	7	10	1,979	1,906	1,097
Newport, R. I.	31	1,692	1,449	167	76	1,759	1,466	8	188	59	38	...	5,358	5,005	2,372
Newport News, Va.	37	2,677	1,963	497	217	3,080	2,384	369	187	140	...	...	5,252	3,407	1,177
Norristown, Pa.	38	448	386	35	27	452	373	33	26	20	...	...	420	342	342
North Bergen tp, N. J.	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	516	516
Norwalk, Conn.	40	2,362	2,130	108	124	2,423	1,930	149	172	106	14	52	4,649	4,503	3,301
Norwood, Ohio	34	654	368	210	76	687	544	36	21	10	31	45	331	155	34
Ogden, Utah‡	44	1,216	775	79	362	988	780	82	75	51	...	...	2,326	2,264	1,038
Orange, N. J.	36	2,410	1,710	447	253	2,285	1,913	5	225	119	23	...	2,999	2,875	2,795
Orlando, Fla.	37	2,170	1,089	15	1,066	2,193	1,442	457	138	26	16	14	3,642	3,459	2,559
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	2,329	1,317	731	281	2,650	2,389	100	85	21	55	...	699	699	699
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	534	428	4	102	596	391	39	115	38	13	...	905	852	852
Owensboro, Ky.	30	596	265	...	331	694	603	...[1]	30	51	10	...	2,365	2,354	999
Paducah, Ky.	34	988	591	4	393	893	744	...[1]	70	64	10	...	3,433	3,171	1,117
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	685	236	42	407	732	550	103	46	21	12	...	1,517	1,361	695
Pensacola, Fla.	37	1,400	994	60	346	1,417	894	168	240	65	34	16	1,943	1,167	724
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	2,886	2,204	630	52	3,005	2,231	131	201	381	51	10	9,871	9,609	8,182
Petersburg, Va.	31	1,513	896	376	241	1,569	1,271	65	69	164	...	...	4,652	2,685	2,185
Pittsfield, Mass.†	50	3,215	1,997	1,051	167	2,859	2,675	11	115	14	44	...	1,231	1,231	720
Plainfield, N. J.	37	2,577	2,152	400	25	2,413	1,945	66	260	124	18	...	2,838	2,649	2,649
Port Arthur, Tex.	46	1,150	681	218	251	1,374	614	289	342	129	...	...	5,190	4,787	4,364
Port Huron, Mich.	33	898	591	193	114	930	743	62	94	11	20	...	1,886	1,872	1,872
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	1,290	724	268	298	1,252	699	38	393	81	39	...	2,934	2,764	2,209
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40	3,159	1,903	1,064	192	3,340	2,808	...[1]	332	91	109	...	3,100	3,036	2,835
Quincy, Ill.	40	751	470	35	246	590	473	18	58	14	27	...	780	516	516
Raleigh, N. C.	47	1,552	1,178	165	209	1,506	1,111	166	120	93	4	12	4,436	4,256	2,577
Revere, Mass.†	34	1,899	1,664	123	112	2,215	1,926	54	193	22	20	...	1,610	649	643
Richmond, Ind.	35	685	241	109	335	684	579	...[1]	41	12	17	35	607	565	421
Riverside, Calif.	35	1,596	567	171	858	1,576	1,213	237	12	5	109	...	389	385	89
Rochester, Minn.	26	719	449	3	267	822	590	211	15	...	6	...	62	16	15
Rock Island, Ill.	43	983	594	18	371	1,062	552	193	137	147	33	...	4,797	4,447	4,283

Table XI—Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt for Cities Over 25,000: 1946—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands) Total	Local Taxes	Aid from Govts.	Charges and Misc.	GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands) Total	Operation	Capital Outlay	Provision for Debt Retirement	Interest	Contribution to Employee Retirement	Other	DEBT (in thousands) Gross Debt End of 1946	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1946 Total	General Government Only
25,000 to 50,000—Continued															
Rocky Mount, N. C....	26	$ 632	$ 163	$ 17	$452	$ 641	$ 519	$ 53	$ 37	$ 32	...	...	$2,682	$2,594	$1,207
Rome, Ga...........	26	799	519	128	152	800	749	...[1]	26	11	$ 14	...	501	501	285
Rome, N. Y..........	34	2,333	1,163	749	421	2,355	1,878	166	216	25	70	...	949	945	895
Royal Oak, Mich.....	25	906	593	86	227	946	726	41	58	103	18	...	4,971	4,797	3,842
Salem, Mass.........	41	3,110	1,988	1,001	121	3,387	2,688	241	374	18	33	$ 33	1,044	1,044	957
Salem, Ore..........	31	644	464	72	108	568	444	27	68	19	10	...	2,466	2,009	545
San Angelo, Tex.*....	26	365	349	...	16	321	197	36	33	47	...	8	1,038	1,011	873
San Bernardino, Calif..	44	1,691	860	85	746	1,160	1,080	38	29	13	...	...	467	467	343
Santa Ana, Calif......	32	974	580	85	309	923	772	94	38	19	...	...	361	322	298
Santa Barbara, Calif...	35	1,245	696	81	468	1,055	905	34	82	34	...	...	1,182	1,004	770
Sharon, Pa...........	26	535	421	35	79	617	439	70	89	18	1	...	663	606	606
Sheboygan, Wis......	41	2,717	1,588	816	313	2,946	2,485	260	107	33	61	...	1,200	1,200	1,158
Sioux Falls, S. D......	41	1,192	725	103	364	1,457	983	390	55	18	11	...	703	626	626
South Gate, Calif.....	27	804	320	29	455	649	586	61	1	1	...	...	78	17	1
Spartanburg, S. C.....	32	959	847	10	102	740	538	6	127	49	...	...	2,476	2,006	1,216
Stamford, Conn......	48	1,930	1,725	131	74	2,459	1,498	387	437	59	78	...	3,427	3,027	3,027
Steubenville, Ohio....	38	719	236	264	219	758	542	24	137	11	44	...	730	638	633
Superior, Wis.........	35	2,113	1,023	922	108	1,991	1,842	5	60	60	24	...	1,445	1,445	1,445
Taunton, Mass.......	37	2,520	1,563	792	165	2,584	2,212	136	131	10	58	37	361	361	318
Torrington, Conn.....	27	1,368	1,210	94	64	1,283	1,156	23	50	10	5	39	671	289	289
Tucson, Ariz.........	37	1,474	698	194	582	1,481	1,020	143	227	41	50	...	1,150	901	580
Tuscaloosa, Ala.......	27	619	290	159	170	571	281	93	75	59	5	58	2,191	1,527	959
Tyler, Tex...........	28	1,116	679	326	111	1,398	1,032	222	84	66	...	...	2,282	2,217	1,831
University City, Mo...	33	697	562	60	75	797	558	74	118	47	...	...	1,460	1,365	1,365
Waltham, Mass.......	40	3,080	2,006	971	103	3,316	2,541	478	219	27	23	28	1,093	1,093	1,051
Warren, Ohio........	43	993	522	368	103	1,208	742	217	187	18	44	...	925	702	677
Warwick, R. I........	29	1,445	1,184	179	82	1,516	1,289	54	114	55	4	...	2,914	2,914	1,764
Washington, Pa......	26	452	376	34	42	439	346	29	54	9	1	...	299	299	299
Watertown, N. Y...	33	2,291	1,423	598	270	2,093	1,622	60	302	42	63	...	1,279	1,138	937
Waukegan, Ill.†......	34	512	419	40	53	528	458	12	22	17	19	...	560	474	474
Wausau, Wis.........	27	1,649	904	537	208	1,785	1,357	354	50	12	12	...	550	550	550
Wauwatosa, Wis......	28	2,179	1,228	621	330	2,203	1,700	349	124	24	6	...	878	809	616
West Allis, Wis.......	36	2,604	1,939	444	221	2,875	2,204	363	172	57	63	16	1,712	1,712	1,614
West New York, N. J.	39	3,349	1,759	1,387	203	2,727	2,184	82	200	220	41	...	5,337	5,296	5,296
West Orange, N. J....	26	1,187	1,006	167	14	1,120	766	35	206	103	10	...	2,864	2,851	2,851
W. Palm Beach, Fla...	34	1,956	1,832	...	124	1,753	1,003	143	203	392	12	...	10,944	10,559	10,559
White Plains, N. Y....	40	5,036	3,854	852	330	4,421	3,187	82	703	304	145	...	8,466	8,215	7,501
Wichita Falls, Tex....	45	943	715	2	226	1,070	734	90	111	105	...	30	5,746	5,715	2,786

Wilkinsburg, Pa......	30	549	512	15	22	655	342	120	127	60	6	...	1,504	1,504	1,504
Williamsport, Pa......	44	660	540	77	43	697	585	39	44	12	17	...	309	263	263
Wilmington, N. C.....	33	1,313	745	445	123	1,479	1,015	219	131	75	31	8	3,712	2,919	1,325
Woonsocket, R. I.....	49	2,413	1,922	285	206	2,366	1,856	238	265	162	41	4	4,152	3,646	3,146
Wyandotte, Mich.....	31	1,693	737	205	751	1,837	1,485	139	88	27	98	...	1,152	372	211
Yakima, Wash.......	27	2,571	1,040	1,191	340	729	573	65	73	3	15	...	974	906	39
Zanesville, Ohio......	38	644	309	245	90	607	417	25	123	14	28	...	672	645	556

NOTES ON FINANCE DATA, TABLE XI

[1] Capital outlay, if any, included in operation expenditures.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND: The $401,000 represents the back net income taxes from the local transit company.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA: The $405,000 were paid to Jefferson County for health and welfare services.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN: The $1,000,000 were paid to the state as part of the federal-state-local highway construction program.

JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY: The state aid consists of $4,726,000 back taxes on second class railroads plus $4,405,000 interest on such taxes, collected by the state through legal settlement.

LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA: Debt figure shown includes an unsegregable amount of debt for the water-supply system.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: The $1,210,000 were paid to the Louisville and Jefferson County board of health.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: The interest payment does not include $214,000 paid from accumulated sinking-fund assets.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY: State aid consists of $245,000 back taxes on second class railroads plus $289,000 interest on such taxes, collected by the state through legal settlement.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: The $631,000 were paid to the local housing authority.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA: The local taxes include $25,215,000 earned income tax.

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS: Revenues and expenditures are for the fiscal year 1945, debt figures for the fiscal year 1944.

TOLEDO, OHIO: Local taxes include $3,638,000 earned income and payroll tax.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: Local taxes include $5,280,000 corporation income tax; $3,947,000 individual income tax; $1,134,000 inheritance and estate taxes; and $1,845,000 unemployment compensation tax. The contribution to employee retirement includes $1,220,000 paid to the federally-administered system. The $1,845,000 were paid to the unemployment compensation fund.

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COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE. (Semi-Weekly.) William B. Dana Company, 25 Park Place, New York 8. $35.

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND LA SALLE STREET JOURNAL. (Daily.) Journal of Commerce Publishing Company, 12 East Grand Avenue, Chicago. $20.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE. (Quarterly.) Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $1.50.

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Part Four

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Administration
Planning
Welfare
Health
Housing
Public Works
Utilities
Fire
Police
Traffic
Recreation
Education
Libraries
Law and Courts
Model Municipal Ordinances

General Administration

Summary of 1947 developments in:
RESEARCH REFERENCE LIBRARIES REPORTING
COUNCIL-MANAGER GOVERNMENT

Administrative Research

By H. G. Pope

Executive Director, Public Administration Service, Chicago

Municipal administrative research was continued during the year primarily by those agencies which have had a major interest and considerable part in such work before. Even a partial list of such agencies would include universities sometimes acting through bureaus of public administration, state leagues of municipalities, national organizations of governmental agencies and officials and the affiliates of such organizations, consultants and publishers in the field of public administration, state and municipal bureaus of governmental research, and last, but certainly not least, the cities themselves. A general review of the activities of these agencies suggests that, as during the war years, only limited resources were devoted to so-called "pure" or abstract research.

An overwhelming preponderance of effort was in the field of so-called "applied" research, usually with the objective of supplying a specific answer to a specific problem in a specific jurisdiction and with, at most, secondary consideration to the development and promulgation of new ideas, principles, and techniques which might have general applicability and usefulness. This tendency on the part of research agencies toward a practical service-type program extended even to university bureaus of public administration, which reportedly gave services to state and local officials a high priority on their resources. As a general rule, taxpayer-financed research agencies, faced with not only the problem of making government more effective and efficient but also that of making it more economical, similarly assigned a lesser priority to abstract research.

Undoubtedly this unbalance with respect to abstract and applied research has its foundation not in a lack of need or interest but in the current lack of adequate financial support for pure research activities. As a result, researchers must turn toward that type of research which has immediate and demonstrable usefulness to the persons being served and which lends itself to an across-the-counter-for-value-received type of financing. This type of activity has undoubtedly had a very telling effect in initiating and supporting many of the year's reported instances of organizational and other administrative improvements in local government. On the other hand, except for a further reporting and evaluation of administrative experiences arising out of the war, the number of conspicuously new and general contributions to the field seems limited.

The program of the Committee on Public Administration of the Social Science Research Council, which had developed a number of notable studies published by Public Administration Service, was discontinued. On the other hand, the *Check List of Current Research Projects* which through 1943 was an annual compilation of the Committee, has been revived on the basis of questionnaire inquiry, analysis, and publication by Public Administration Service. The principal purpose of the list has been to list research activities at colleges and universities and to provide a ready means for the exchange of information among scholars interested in public administration. Particularly if expanded in scope and again made an annual project it holds promise of considerable usefulness to researchers generally.

Governmental organizations of public officials and agencies have of course for many years, aside from major and specific projects, conducted at least limited research activities to provide an informal inquiry and information service for their members. An interesting and recent development which will probably enlarge the sphere of these research activities is to be found in the establishment of formal and expanded information services by at least two organizations.

By the end of 1947 nearly 400 cities ranging from 1,000 to 400,000 in population had subscribed to Management Information Service provided by the International City Managers' Association. Established late in 1945, this service is supplied to city officials by mail on a subscription basis at an annual fee based on population. In this way the Association can make quickly available to municipal officials confronted with a specific problem the results of research conducted at the headquarters office and on the basis of information compiled on the practices in other cities. The Association supplies factual information on what cities are doing and current trends on a nationwide basis in addition to opinion and advice on questions of top management policy. The results of research ordinarily are made available through special monthly reports dealing with timely problems and by the end of 1947 a total of 48 such reports had been issued.

A second comparable development occurred in 1947 with the establishment of the American Municipal Service of the American Municipal Association. This service is limited to cities of more than 100,000 population and as a consequence may be expected to give some priority to metropolitan problems.

The year saw further developments in a comparatively new municipal research device, the citizen opinion poll, reportedly undertaken experimentally as early as 1942 in Kansas City and continued there, apparently with considerable success. Detroit reports similar activity and satisfactory results. Opinion polls at the national level are of course no longer novel and have furnished the basic opinion measurement techniques which are now being adapted to the community level. However, the fact that the personal interview method has been used in Kansas City and the mail questionnaire method in Detroit in itself suggests that further interesting developments may be expected in adapting opinion research to local government problems.

Probably the most disappointing omission in the general research field lies in what has sometimes been referred to as the "dark continent" of judicial administration. While administration of justice is one of government's most important functions and involves basically the old familiar problems of organization, personnel and procedure, little has been done by way of extending and applying to the judicial branch administrative advancement accomplished in the executive branch. By and large, the traditional pattern of court clerks, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables, and coroners remains unchanged in its outmoded organization, unsatisfactory record practices, political spoils, and generally inadequate business management. Undoubtedly this area represents another example where the likelihood of improvement in specific situations would be greatly enhanced by general research in the non-judicial aspects of the administration of justice. The past year did little more than provide encouragement for the hope that before too long means will be found to merge the talents of men trained in the law with those trained in public administration for comprehensive general research, the results of which will advance corrective action by individual jurisdictions and officials.

Municipal administration research, as a means of improving the functioning of local government, continues to receive an impetus through the expansions of facilities for such research within city organizations proper. In a number of cities new planning agencies were established or existing ones were strengthened. The same was true with respect to numerous local agencies for personnel and financial administration. With increasing frequency there were examples of chief administrative officers appointing administrative assistants. Most if not all of these instances of increased emphasis on staff services were undoubtedly adopted for reasons other than a recognition of need for administrative research. Nevertheless, the mere fact that skilled planning, personnel, budget, and general administrative staff, informed on a service-wide rather than a departmental basis, is available, in itself encourages administrative research.

In much the same way as such staff specialists are utilized primarily for their respective specialized tasks, general administrative assistants are probably used largely on day-to-day operating routine but, nevertheless, they do receive and accomplish some specific administrative research assignments. Such assignments are usually limited in scope and aimed at specific local objectives, but there have been many whose results are of interest to other than local persons. An increasing number of such cases is being reported in journals of professional associations which serve as a natural outlet for these contributions.

The contribution of local government employees and officials in the field of so-called "pure" research undoubtedly will always be limited. However, their contribution to practical administrative research is very properly assuming increasing significance and will have a commensurately increasing general, as distinguished from local, usefulness to the extent that results can be gathered, interpreted, and given distribution.

Municipal Reference Libraries

By Josephine B. Hollingsworth and Rebecca B. Rankin*

Stretching over a period of nearly 50 years, municipal reference libraries have been established in many of our larger cities as a means of promoting efficiency in municipal government and have quite frequently accompanied reform movements in city government. Although there are many agencies, both public and private, which are engaged in various phases of municipal research, this inquiry is concerned with a type of library that has rather well-defined characteristics. All the municipal reference libraries[1] included here are primarily those financed by a local government, although the Baltimore Department of Legislative Reference has some supplementary income from the state of Maryland, and the San Diego Governmental Reference Library is jointly maintained by the public libraries of the city of San Diego and the county of San Diego. Twelve of the 16 libraries are located in the city hall itself; two, New York and Detroit, are in nearby municipal buildings, while only Philadelphia renders this type of service from the central building of the public library. Because of its dual function the Minneapolis Business and Municipal Reference Library is located in the downtown business district just one block from the city hall.

As the name implies, the chief purpose of these libraries is to provide specialized library service to municipal officials and employees. While the majority of the municipal reference libraries occupy only one location, New York City also has established a branch library in the new municipal building to serve the city's health and hospital departments and the chief medical examiner. Los Angeles has two branches, one serving the department of water and power and a second the city health department. These are all located outside the city hall in the buildings used as the administrative headquarters of the departments served.

Supplementing the work of these municipal reference libraries and serving cities which have not provided themselves with this type of service within their own city government, the Municipal Reference Service of the Governments Division of the United States Bureau of the Census, established in

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[1] The data presented here have been obtained from replies to a questionnaire sent out early in November, 1947. Persons supplying information are Horace E. Flack for the Baltimore Legislative Reference Department, Frederick M. Rex for Chicago, Nellie Jane Rechenbach for the Cincinnati Municipal Reference Bureau, Lee Wachtel for Cleveland, Gertrude Goldsmith for Detroit, Mrs. Grace M. Bartlett for Honolulu, W. D. Bryant, director of the Department of Research and Information (Martha Remley in charge of library) for Kansas City, Josephine B. Hollingsworth for Los Angeles, William L. Slayton for Milwaukee, Dorothy F. Ware for the Minneapolis Business and Municipal Reference Library, Rebecca B. Rankin for New York, Helen M. Rankin for Philadelphia, Mildred A. Cline for Portland, Frederick C. Ault for St. Louis, Evelyn L. Benagh for the Governmental Reference Library of San Diego, and Beatrice Hager for Seattle. Except as indicated here, the name of the library is uniformly the municipal reference library.

1937, has assembled a large collection of material on state and local government to aid the Bureau's staff in the compilation and editing of its reports on public finances, employment, and related subjects. Upon request, assistance is provided federal, state, and local officials and researchers by sending on a three-week loan basis published materials selected to meet specific local problems. Information is also supplied through correspondence and, in special cases, the compilation of bibliographies. The library, which is headed by Mrs. Louise Clickner, has a professional staff of five and two clerical assistants. It consists of approximately 59,000 books and pamphlets, 6,423 serials, and 725 periodicals. The coverage includes materials for the states, the cities having populations over 25,000, about half the counties, and selected special districts, townships, and smaller cities. About 60 per cent is documentary material, the remaining 40 per cent being made up of monographs, books, and pamphlets dealing with all aspects of public administration.

TABLE I

SELECTED DATA ABOUT MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARIES IN 16 CITIES

City	Year Established	Sq. Ft. of Area Occupied	No. of Full Time Employees	No. of Books and Pamphlets	No. of Serials Titles	No. of Periodical Titles	Per Cent Nondocument	Expenditures in 1947
Baltimore, Md.	1907	...	3	77,000	50	87	..	$13,505
Chicago, Ill.	1900	5,000	6	240,167	..	..	20	22,066
Cincinnati, Ohio	1929	875	3	1,500	..	300	45	8,674
Cleveland, Ohio	1912	1,889	5	16,000	333	97	75	13,720
Detroit, Mich.	1945	885	2½	4,127	..	165	50	9,894
Honolulu, T. H.	1929	650	1	9,825	160	50	25	6,277
Kansas City, Mo.	1945	...	2	...	...	...	..	...
Los Angeles, Calif.	1928	5,663	14	92,103	6355	1575	40	46,616
Milwaukee, Wis.	1908	2,191	5	36,000	2800	500	75	18,085
Minneapolis, Minn.	1916	1,500	4	33,000	...	150	95	...
New York, N. Y.	1913	10,268	13½	110,000	6500	714	38	38,225
Philadelphia, Pa.	1912	3,025	1	81,497	...	100	61	...
Portland, Ore.	1913	550	1	15,750	...	144	65	3,175
St. Louis, Mo.	1911	3,582	3½	11,000	125	227	45	7,271
San Diego, Calif.	1945	1,019	1	1,300	30	116	59	4,878
Seattle, Wash.	1930	1,521	2½	1,200	..	500	67	6,304

Administration. The greater proportion of the municipal reference libraries are administered by the local public library, the exceptions being Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Honolulu which are separate departments of their city governments and Kansas City which has placed its municipal reference library under the department of administrative research. In the four libraries which are organized as separate city departments the municipal reference librarian is appointed by the mayor with the exception of Cincinnati where the city manager makes the appointment. Where the administrative functions are performed by the public library, the selection is made by the library board or the city librarian in the absence of a board. With the exception of Portland which is organized as a division of the reference department, and Philadelphia which is a division of the department of public documents, the municipal reference librarian reports directly to the city librarian and the library is organized as a department of the public library. Civil service provisions apply to the staff of the municipal reference libraries of Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati (in part), Honolulu, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and San Diego.

Financing. Where the municipal reference library is administered as a city department, the operating costs are usually met from the general fund of the city. Where the public library administers, the main expenditures generally are defrayed from library funds, the quarters and maintenance service being furnished by the city government. Los Angeles, New York, Portland, and Seattle report additional appropriations from city funds to the library fund, while Baltimore receives additional state funds and San Diego and Seattle some county aid. (See Table 1.)

Collection. Official documents form a large part of the collection of a municipal reference library, averaging from 50 to 75 per cent. Of these documents, municipal publications predominate, although Baltimore places a secondary emphasis on state reports and all libraries supplement local documents with state and federal reports. While official documents necessarily form the basis of information for official action, transactions of technical and professional societies, subject periodicals, and authoritative texts in all fields related to municipal administration are customarily assembled in proportions varying from 20 to 75 per cent, although Minneapolis, with its responsibility to business, estimates that as high as 95 per cent of its collection is nondocument (see Table 1). Documents in the sense used here may be defined as the official publications of a governmental agency. The subject fields cover the whole range of municipal administration. Based on the number of linear feet of shelving in the library occupied by each subject, government, public finance, and municipal law (charters, ordinances, etc.) rank first, while personnel and public works come within the first five fields of major importance. Other subjects reported in one of the first five places by some libraries are building regulation and housing, police, fire, local transportation, planning, parks and recreation, and local history.

Library Service. While Cincinnati restricts its use to municipal personnel only, most municipal reference libraries offer reference service to officials and employees of all governmental agencies and to a limited extent to civic groups, students, and the general public. The circulating privilege, on the other hand, is less generally granted. In Chicago circulation privileges must have the approval of the librarian, while in Cleveland all cardholders of the Cleveland Public Library may borrow from the municipal reference library also. Only municipal employees are eligible to borrow in Cincinnati, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Philadelphia; St. Louis, Baltimore, and San Diego add county employees; Detroit, Honolulu, Los Angeles, and New York extend the privilege to all public employees; while Portland and Seattle include civic groups, and Minneapolis takes in the general public.

Reference service to governmental patrons is not limited to sources within the library itself. Through interlibrary loans, questionnaires, correspondence, and visits to other libraries the desired information is obtained wherever it can be located. This may take the form of ready reference, extended searches, or annotated bibliographies. Nonlibrary service sometimes rendered other city departments includes translating, as in the case of Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, New York, St. Louis, and Seattle; indexing, as in the case of Cleveland, Honolulu, and Seattle; bill drafting by Baltimore; codifying by Baltimore, Chicago, Honolulu, Kansas City, and Milwaukee; proofreading and editing by Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Kansas City; while the Milwaukee municipal reference librarian regularly writes the annual report for that city. Other miscellaneous services include purchase of books for other city departments and the housing of the official archives of the city.

Publicity. In order to acquaint their patrons with the resources and services of the library, most municipal reference libraries issue a weekly or monthly list of accessions, six contribute book reviews and columns to public employee magazines, five send articles to other periodicals, five conduct lectures on the use of the library, and Chicago and New York give radio talks. About one-third seek to promote the use of the library through attendance and other contacts with organizations in public administration and fields related to the subject interests of the library. Current periodicals are routed to city departments by about two-thirds of the libraries while Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, and New York notify individuals when material of special interest to them is received in the library.

Library Procedures. Because of the current nature of most of the problems handled, municipal reference librarians usually are given the responsibility for selecting, acquiring, cataloguing, and processing the publications added to the collection. The actual purchase of books is not done by Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Portland, St. Louis, and San Diego, although free material is requested by the library direct from the issuing office. As an adjunct to the acquisition of important document titles all but Honolulu and Minneapolis distribute the publications of their own city to other libraries in exchange for the documents of other cities.

Conclusion. Varying in size, services, and financial support, municipal reference libraries form an important source of authoritative information to the officials and citizens of their respective communities. Only in one or two instances have municipal reference libraries been discontinued and these only in small cities. With the phenomenal urban growth of the past 50 years and the simultaneous expansion of municipal governmental functions, the need for municipal reference libraries also has increased. The present trend for decentralization of local government offices in large cities and the consequent scattering of personnel suggests the promotion of sub-centers of library service. The extension of civil service to a greater number of municipalities has brought more and more city employees into the library to study for promotional examinations, while the current emphasis on training programs within the city government is creating new demands upon a public administration collection. Specialized service to municipal officials and employees seems to be a requirement of our modern complex city governments and municipal reference libraries have become an essential part of the efficient administration of its affairs.

Municipal Reporting

By Henry F. Goodnow

City Manager, Keene, New Hampshire

The reporting picture changed very little in 1947. As in past years, less than 10 per cent of the cities published annual reports of a general nature for distribution to citizens. Although most of the reports were published by council-manager cities, only about 15 per cent of the manager cities over 5,000 population published such a report. Fewer manager cities issued an annual report in 1947 than in 1942, despite the adoption of the manager plan by many cities during the past five years. In general the cities which published reports in 1947 were the same group of cities that have published them in the past. The number of cities using radio, leaflets, or motion pictures was apparently small. Usually the same cities that used such reporting media also were prominent in the annual report lineup. These and the conclusions discussed below were drawn from a review of questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association and returned by 90 of the 99 cities that issued reports in 1947. The questionnaire was aimed primarily at obtaining information about the annual report, 10 of the 12 questions asked being on this subject.

Annual Reports. The typical report issued in 1947 had 10 per cent fewer pages, cost 10 per cent more, and came out seven weeks later than its predecessor. It measured 6x9 inches, contained 48 printed pages, and cost between $400 and $500 (see Table 1). One copy was printed for every 16 citizens and it was distributed a little less than four months after the end of the period covered in the report. It was mailed to a special list of citizens and also made available on request at the city hall. Portions of this typical report were summarized in the local paper.

Most of the 90 cities known to have issued reports have done so for many years. Fifty-eight of the cities indicated they had been publishing annual reports for at least 10 years. Eight cities, on the other hand, reported the publication in 1947 of their first annual report in 10 years or more: Berkley, Michigan; Carey, Ohio; Eugene, Oregon; Fox Point, Wisconsin; Long Beach, New York; Newport, Kentucky; Pontiac, Michigan and Waterbury, Connecticut.

Table 1 shows data from 90 cities known to have published annual reports during 1947. The 1940 populations were used in determining population per copy printed. Information on number of pages, time elapsing from end of the period covered to the date of first distribution, and publication expense also are shown. The latter item includes only the cost of printing, binding, paper, photographs, and engravings. The cost of personal services and distribution are excluded.

1. Contents. Cities that have been publishing attractive, informative, and readable reports for many years maintained their high standard in 1947. On the other hand, some of the cities hit the top flight with their first report.

Waterbury, Connecticut, for example, published a very readable report, replete with photographs, pie charts, and other illustrative material and used a striking photograph of a metal-working shop on the cover which immediately identified Waterbury as an industrial city. Inside covers showed aerial views while novel cover flaps listed the products made in Waterbury and the manufacturers. Eugene, Oregon, another annual report "newcomer", used a small humorous cartoon to head each departmental section. San Diego and Fillmore, California, extended the humor to both cartoons and the written text. The latter introduced the home-spun character of Aunt Nancy and let her ramble on about the city's doings in her own way.

Table 1

Summary of Data About Annual Municipal Reports of 90 Cities: 1947*

Population Group	No. of Cities	Population per Copy Printed		Number of Pages		No. Weeks, End of Period Covered to First Distribution		Publication Expense	
		Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Over 100,000........	11	11–228	59	8–130	85	10–40	20	$800–2,800	$1,578
50,000 to 100,000....	8	4–220	101	24–375	56	15–39	26	342–2,686	1,149
25,000 to 50,000.....	18	3–320	20	4–116	40	6–40	22	37–2,500	291
10,000 to 25,000.....	25	2–130	23	11–304	50	3–38	17	21–1,679	400
5,000 to 10,000......	13	2–340	9	10–151	48	4–42	14	35–1,075	375
Less than 5,000.....	15	2–26	3	10–90	46	3–35	8	10–538	304
All Cities...........	90	2–340	16	4–375	48	3–42	17	10–2,800	429

*Data concerning the annual reports issued by nine cities in 1947 were received too late for inclusion in the table. These cities are Garden City and Rochester, New York; Easton, Pennsylvania; Sumter, South Carolina; Bloomfield, Connecticut; Cambridge and Quincy, Massachusetts; Sapulpa, Oklahoma; and Malartic, Quebec.

In general the contents followed the established pattern reported in considerable detail in the 1946 Municipal Year Book. One exception was Winnetka, Illinois, which departed from the customary form and published a two-color, 28-page question-and-answer booklet in which the information was grouped under 10 chapter headings. Each chapter heading consisted of a small but professional looking sketch and, for certain departments contained a list of positions and equipment. The questions used in the report were developed from three sources: pertinent suggestions received by the city's non-partisan political organization in answer to a city-wide survey, inquiries made at the city hall, and other material on which the administration felt the citizens should be informed.

Like Winnetka, Lewiston, Maine, published a two-color report, reproduced by the offset method. The report followed a pattern typical of reports of the past 10 years, but the composition, introductory material, and illustrations placed it among the best of 1947. The detailed financial material, evidently a legal requirement in Maine, was confined to 10 pages of small type towards the end of the booklet.

Berkeley, California, changed its reporting technique in 1947. Text was cut to 1,800 words—about one-third of the preceding publication. The story was presented in picture form and the report was 32 pages long. In commenting on the relatively small number of copies distributed, that city stated that circulation was sacrificed to readability. The cost of an eye-catching report, in other words, was felt to be too high for city-wide distribution.

2. Distribution. Most of the annual reports were mailed to a special list and also made available at the city hall. One out of nine cities mailed reports to all utility consumers—a convenient method in the larger cities where addressograph plates are available. One out of seven cities either mailed reports to all taxpayers or gave them out over the counter when the tax bill was paid. The number using other methods was negligible.

Newspapers printed summaries of the reports in the great majority of cases. Civic organizations were also of material aid in calling attention to the report in 36 cities. Copies were left in barber shops and doctors' offices in a number of cases. No city reported using posters to advertize the report.

There were fewer copies of the reports in proportion to the population in 1947. The smaller cities showed up much better than the larger cities in this respect. The typical town under 5,000 gave a copy to each family or taxpayer while few of the larger cities attempted this. The typical city of 50,000 to 100,000 printed one copy for every 101 citizens. Pontiac, Michigan, printed more copies than any other city (16,000 copies) and was the only city over 50,000 that attempted to get a copy to each family. That city had the mailing permit and return address printed as a part of the outside back cover and ran the copies through the water department's addressograph machine.

Although several cities under 25,000 distributed copies of their reports less than a month after the close of the period covered by the report, no city over 25,000 did so in less than six weeks and a few took 40 weeks. Everything considered, it is believed that the most prompt job of reporting was done by Albert Lea, Minnesota. That city distributed 5,000 copies of its 40-page, 3x6-inch report 23 days after the end of the year covered. The typical (median) city took 17 weeks to publish its report in 1947—seven weeks longer than in 1946.

3. Type, Size, and Cost. Seventy cities out of the 90 reporting indicated that their reports were reproduced by printing. Only 12 cities indicated that the reports were reproduced by city-owned equipment and labor. Six cities used the offset method with excellent results. Seven reported using the stencil method of duplication. Two used the hectograph.

Over two-thirds of the reports were approximately 6x9 inches in size. The number of pages in the reports ranged from 4 to 375, but the 48-page size was most common. There has been little change in the number of pages in recent years.

Cost of the typical report was up about 10 per cent in 1947 with a median expenditure of $429. This is about 32 per cent more than the typical 1942 cost.

Radio and Movies. Nineteen of the 90 cities indicated that the local radio station was used for municipal reporting purposes. The weekly 15-minute interview of city officials was the most common. A survey conducted by the radio station indicated that Wichita's half-hour "Voice of the Citizen" program enjoyed a wide audience. Wichita's city research department does most of the preparatory work for this weekly program. Kansas City, Milwaukee, New Orleans, and Mason City (Iowa), all have weekly interviews or forums. The city manager of Albert Lea, Minnesota, discussed the budget, parking meters, and a proposed charter amendment over the air. In Rochester (New York) park bureau employees made weekly talks on recreational events or floral displays, the health officer a 15-minute weekly talk, and the school safety officers had a one-minute spot on safety every evening at 6:15 p.m.

Only seven cities reported any appreciable use of motion pictures and five of these had populations over 100,000. Wichita used movies during its "Open House Week" to explain certain functions of the library, health department, and police. Kansas City made a 25-minute color film of its water department. A short feature shown at 50 New Orleans theaters dramatized the need for public improvements. Other cities used this medium for fire prevention purposes. Rochester used a motion picture film to demonstrate the modern mechanized procedures used in the finance department and 35mm Kodachrome slides were used to illustrate the work of the park bureau to interested groups.

Leaflets. At least 13 cities enclosed illustrated leaflets with tax bills explaining how the taxpayers' money was being spent. There are indications that this method is a highly effective reporting technique. Its cost is low and the distribution problem is negligible. Some managers favor sending graphically illustrated leaflets with each utility bill. Such leaflets would present information on whatever subject is of particular interest to the public at the time. The cities which enclosed leaflets with their tax bills are: Berkeley, California; Waterbury, Connecticut; Winnetka, Illinois; Wichita, Kansas; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; New Orleans, Louisiana; South Portland, Maine; Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan; Albert Lea, Minnesota; Kansas City, Missouri; Scarsdale, New York; Carey, Ohio; Fox Point, Wisconsin.

Cities Issuing Reports in 1947. It is believed that the 99 cities arranged alphabetically by population groups below constitute a fairly complete list of United States and Canadian cities which issued general annual municipal reports in 1947. Most of these cities operate under the council-manager plan.

Cities over 100,000: Sacramento, San Diego, and San Francisco, California; Wilmington, Delaware; Wichita, Kansas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Baltimore, Maryland; Cambridge, Massachusetts; Kansas City, Missouri; Rochester, New York; Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Cities 50,000 to 100,000: Berkeley, California; Waterbury, Connecticut; Augusta, Georgia; Hammond, Indiana; Holyoke and Quincy, Massachusetts; Pontiac, Michigan; Schenectady, New York; Verdun, Quebec, Canada.

Cities 25,000 to 50,000: Alameda, California; Mason City, Iowa; Newport, Kentucky; Bangor and Lewiston, Maine; Muskegon and Port Huron, Michigan; Meridian, Mississippi; Elmira and Jamestown, New York; Wilmington, North Carolina; East Cleveland, Ohio; Easton, Pennsylvania; Johnson City, Tennessee; Henrico County and Lynchburg, Virginia; Beloit, Wisconsin; Outremont, Quebec and Westmount, Quebec, Canada.

Cities 10,000 to 25,000: Palo Alto, California; Boulder, Colorado; East Hartford and Stratford, Connecticut; Winnetka, Illinois; Atchison and Independence, Kansas; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; South Portland, Maine; Northbridge and Norwood, Massachusetts; Escanaba, Grosse Pointe Park, Marquette and Midland, Michigan; Albert Lea, Minnesota; Garden City and Scarsdale, New York; Minot, North Dakota; Ashtabula, Ohio; Sapulpa, Oklahoma; Eugene, Oregon; Cheltenham Township and Pottstown, Pennsylvania; Sumter, South Carolina; Fredericksburg, Virginia; Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, and La Tuque, Quebec, Canada.

Cities 5,000 to 10,000: Windsor, Connecticut; Brewer, Houlton, Presque Isle and Rockland, Maine; Berkley, Michigan; Alliance, Nebraska; Long Beach, New York; Blairsville, Pennsylvania; Rockingham and Springfield, Vermont; Salem, Virginia; Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Cities under 5,000: Mountain Brook, Alabama; Fillmore, California; Montrose, Colorado; Bloomfield, Connecticut; Carey, Ohio; Bucksport, Dexter, Ellsworth, Fort Fairfield, Mount Desert, Oakland and Washburn, Maine; Bellows Falls, Middlebury town, Middlebury village, Vermont; Fox Point, Wisconsin; Malartic, Quebec, Canada.

Council-Manager Government

By Grace L. Geer

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Sixty-five of the 79 cities that adopted the council-manager plan in 1947 did so by charter or by adopting optional state laws and the remaining 14 adopted the plan by ordinance. This compares with 76 adoptions in 1946 and a total of 288 during the seven years 1940 to 1947 inclusive. During the 1920's a total of 227 cities and counties adopted the council-manager plan and during the 1930's the number of adoptions was 130. The 65 cities that adopted the plan by charter or state enabling act in 1947 are:

Hayward (6,736), Petaluma (8,034), California; Golden (3,175), La Junta (7,040), Trinidad (13,223), Colorado; Farmington (5,313), Hartford (166,267), Manchester (23,799), Milford (11,300), Windsor (4,142), Connecticut; Pompano Beach, Florida (4,427); Fulton County, Georgia (392,886); Colby (2,458), Russell (4,814), Kansas; Bar Harbor (4,378), Bath (10,235), Boothbay (1,370), Calais (5,161), Madison (3,836), Monmouth (1,500), Monson (977), Pittsfield (3,329), Maine; Medford (63,083), Quincy (75,810), Revere (34,405), Saugus (14,825), Worchester (193,694), Massachusetts; Allegan (4,526), Sylvan Lake (1,041), Wayne (4,223), Michigan; Charleston (5,182), De Soto (5,121), Hannibal (20,865), University City (33,023), Missouri; Hopkins (4,100), Montevideo (5,220), Minnesota; Lexington, Nebraska (3,688); Reno, Nevada (21,317); Claremont (12,144), Dover (14,990), Franklin (6,749), Keene (13,832), Portsmouth (14,821), New Hampshire; Kinston (15,388), New Bern (11,815), Raleigh (46,847), Whiteville (3,011), North Carolina; Cottage Grove (2,626), Tillamook (2,751), Oregon; Anadarko, (5,579), Stigler (1,861), Oklahoma; McMinn County, Tennessee (30,781); Bonham (6,349), Carthage (2,178), Sulphur Springs (6,742), Texas; Bethel (1,477), Brandon (2,979), Montpelier (8,006), Vermont; Richmond (193,042), South Norfolk, Virginia (8,038); Sunnyside, Washington (2,368); Grafton, West Virginia (7,431); Ashland, Wisconsin (11,101); Rimouski (44,233) and Rouyn (8,808), Quebec. The Hartford charter was adopted in 1946 and approved by the legislature in 1947.

The 14 cities that adopted council-manager ordinances during 1947 are: Brewton (3,323), Bessemer (22,826), Alabama; Avalon (1,627), Auburn (4,013), Menlo Park (3,258), California; Canon City, Colorado (6,690); Coquille, Oregon (3,327); Oakmont, Pennsylvania (6,260); Midland, Texas (9,352); Midvale (2,875), Vernal (2,119), Utah; Colonial Beach (1,105), Pearisburg (978), Virginia; River Hills, Wisconsin (500).

Ten other cities which adopted the plan in previous years were added to the directory in 1947: Brookfield, Illinois (10,817); Dade City (2,561), and Madison (2,730), Florida; East Detroit, Michigan (8,584); Elizabeth City, North Carolina (11,815); Rogers City, Michigan (3,677); Pauls Valley, Oklahoma (5,104); Warrenton, Oregon (1,365) 1925; Brownwood (13,398), and Harlingen (13,306), Texas.

TABLE I

YEARS IN WHICH COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN BECAME EFFECTIVE IN MUNICIPALITIES NOW OPERATING UNDER THIS PLAN AND CITIES ABANDONING THIS PLAN

Year	LEGAL BASIS				ABANDONMENTS	
	Charter*	Ordinance*	Total*	Accumulated Total	Number of Referendums	Cities Abandoning
1908–14	24	7	31	31	..	0
1915–19	84	10	94	125	..	1
1920–24	128	19	147	272	..	4
1925–29	77	19	96	368	..	5
1930–34	64	10	74	442	63	9
1935–39	49	17	66	508	31	6
1940	15	2	17	525	4	2
1941	18	1	19	544	5	0
1942	17	12	29	573	5	0
1943	6	4	10	583	1	0
1944	24	3	27	610	8	1
1945	21	4	25	635	3	0
1946	49	14	63	698	12	1
1947	59	14	74	771	11	5
	635	136	771†		143	34

*These columns list, as of the year council-manager government was first made effective, the municipalities and counties operating on December 31, 1947, under council-manager charters and ordinances, respectively. Some cities which originally adopted the plan by ordinance and have since adopted charters are listed as charter cities, but are listed opposite the year of original adoption of the ordinance. The figures for a given year represent the effective year of adoptions and the net changes in the directory.

†Not included in this figure are 34 cities where the plan does not become effective until 1948 or later, nor the cities which have abandoned the plan. The cities where the plan will become effective in 1948 are Auburn, California; Glenwood Springs, Golden, La Junta, Trinidad, Colorado; Farmington and Hartford, Connecticut; Augusta, Georgia; Russell, Kansas; Bar Harbor, Bath, and Calais, Maine; Saugus, Massachusetts; Hopkins and Montevideo, Minnesota; De Soto, Missouri; Lexington, Nebraska; Claremont, Dover, Franklin, Keene, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Kinston, North Carolina; Osborn, Ohio; Oakmont, Pennsylvania; Richmond, Virginia; Sunnyside, Washington; and Ashland, Wisconsin. The plan does not go into effect until 1950 in Corbin and Nicholasville, Kentucky; and Medford, Quincy, Revere, and Worcester, Massachusetts.

Voters in 36 communities during 1947 rejected proposals to adopt council-manager government: Burlingame (15,040), El Centro (10,017), Eureka (17,055), and Oroville (4,421), California; Delta (3,717) and Greeley (15,995), Colorado; Darien, Connecticut (9,222); Rossville, Georgia (3,583); Waterloo, Iowa (51,743); Erie (1,286), Great Bend (9,044), Kansas City (121,458), Larned (3,533), Kansas; Old Orchard Beach, Maine (1,650); Fitchburg (41,824) and Pittsfield, (49,684), Massachusetts; Faribault (14,527) and South Saint Paul (11,884), Minnesota; Columbia (18,399) and Trenton (7,046), Missouri; Great Falls, Montana (29,928); Louisburg, North Carolina (2,309); Manchester, New Hampshire (77,685); Garfield, New Jersey (28,044); Okenah (3,811), Pawnee (2,742), Purcell (3,116), Tonhawa (3,197), Oklahoma; Newport, Oregon (2,019); Athens (4,765) and Perryton (2,325), Texas; Chesterfield County (31,183), Danville (32,749), West Point (1,947), Virginia; and Waukesha, Wisconsin (19,242).

Of the 98 referenda held in 1947, 62, or 63 per cent, resulted in the adoption of council-manager government by the vote of the people or receipt of charters by legislative action. This compares with 71 per cent favorable action in 1946, 67 per cent in 1945, and 62 in 1944.

Changes in Directory. St. Johns, New Brunswick, changed from an ordinance to a charter city during 1947. Goose Creek, Texas (6,929), amalgamated with Pelly, Texas, so Goose Creek has been removed from the list. The town of Windsor (4,155) and the village (3,400), Vermont, were removed from the list when a member of the board of selectmen also was appointed as manager. Brewton, Alabama (3,323), repealed the manager ordinance adopted earlier in

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities in Group*	Cities with Council-Manager Plan: No.	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,205	83	2.6
2,500 to 5,000	1,419	120	8.2
5,000 to 10,000	962	157	16.3
10,000 to 25,000	662	150	22.7
25,000 to 50,000	212	58	27.3
50,000 to 100,000	106	32	30.2
Over 100,000	92	20	22.8
All cities over 1,000	6,658	620	
Other cities		151†	
		771	

*This column does not include two election districts in Maryland, one election district in Georgia, one county in Virginia, one township in California, and six unincorporated villages in Maine and Vermont that are classified as urban places in the official 1940 census but which do not have municipal functions.

†These 151 places operating under the council-manager plan on December 31, 1947, are shown separately because they have populations under 1,000 (26 towns and villages); because they are not considered by the Bureau of Census as urban places (68 places in Connecticut, Maine and Vermont); because they are outside the United States (42 cities in Canada, Ireland, Puerto Rico, and Alaska); because they are counties (11 counties); or because they are newly incorporated places (4 cities).

the year. Raymondville, Texas (4,050), and Ripley, Maine (331), were removed from the list because the manager positions remained vacant for more than a year. Knoxville, Tennessee (111,580), was removed from the list when the state legislature repealed the council-manager charter and re-established the mayor-council plan.

Cities Voting on Abandonment. Eleven cities held referenda during 1947 on the continuation of the council-manager plan. Voters in five of the 11 cities decided to abandon the plan: Cocoa, Florida (4,800); Gainesville, Texas (9,651); Houston, Texas (384,514); Bennington village (4,236) and Bennington town (11,257), Vermont. Since 1908 when the plan was first inaugurated, 34 cities have by vote of the people abandoned the council-manager plan.[1] Six cities voted in 1947 to retain the plan: Bessemer, Alabama (22,826); Limestone, Maine (864); Richmond, Maine (2,063); Conway, New Hampshire (3,651); Muskogee, Oklahoma (32,332); and Ludlow, Vermont (2,458).

Growth of the Plan. At the end of 1947, a total of 771 places were operating under council-manager government and 33 other places had adopted the plan for dates effective in 1948 or later. In 1930 there were 381 cities operating under council-manager government, in 1935, there were 447, and in 1940 there were 525.[2]

More than a fifth (21.7 per cent) of the 92 cities over 100,000 population are operating under the council-manager plan. The largest ratio, 30.2 per cent, is found in the group between 50,000 and 100,000 population (see Table 2).

Forty-three states now have one or more cities operating under council-manager government. Maine leads with 88 cities and towns; Michigan is second with 67, Texas third with 60, Virginia has 52, California and Florida 48 each, and Pennsylvania 37.

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[1] The 34 places which have abandoned the council-manager plan by vote of the people are: Hot Springs, Arkansas; Santa Barbara and San Mateo County, California; Cocoa, Fort Myers, St. Cloud, and Tampa, Florida; Ashland, Kentucky; Mason City, Iowa; Fall River, Orange, and Waltham, Massachusetts; Albion, Michigan; Cape May and Trenton, New Jersey; Binghamton, New York; Akron, Cleveland, and Lima, Ohio; Collinsville, Lawton and Sulphur, Oklahoma; Huron, South Dakota; Denton, Gainesville, Houston, and Waco, Texas; Bennington town and village, Brattleboro (which has since readopted), Hardwick village and St. Albans, Vermont; Stevens Point, Wisconsin; and Brandin, Manitoba, Canada. For more details on abandonments see Arthur W. Bromage, *Manager Plan Abandonments* (National Municipal League, 1940).

[2] The council-manager plan was originally devised and promoted by the National Short Ballot Organization, of which Woodrow Wilson was president and Richard S. Childs was secretary, as a part of its effort to make government more responsible by reducing the number of elective offices. This organization had been promoting the commission plan, but when Mr. Childs read of the success of a "general manager" in Staunton, Virginia, in 1908–11 under a mayor and bicameral council, he argued that the concentration of administrative authority in such an appointive official under a single commission would remedy the weaknesses of the commission plan. The Short Ballot Organization drafted a charter for Lockport, New York, in 1911, but the first city to adopt its "commission-manager" or council-manager plan was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912, and the first large city to do so was Dayton, Ohio, which put the plan into effect in 1914. In the meantime the National Municipal League, which since 1900 had recommended the strong mayor plan, at its 1913 conference received from its committee on commission government a report favorable to the council-manager plan. This committee, composed of Charles A. Beard, Ernest S. Bradford, Richard S. Childs, William Bennett Munro, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, was influenced largely by the Lockport plan and by Mr. Childs. Accordingly, the League's model city charter was revised in 1915 to incorporate the council-manager plan, and ever since then the League has promoted the adoption of this form of local government.

Legislation. Seven states adopted and two defeated bills affecting council-manager government. In Kansas the statute which authorized cities of the second and third classes to adopt the council-manager plan was amended to extend it to cities of the first class. This act, adopted originally in 1935, provides for the election of councilmen from wards. Kansas also adopted a new law that requires first class cities that adopt the plan to elect councilmen from wards. In California Chapter 614 provides that sixth class cities may adopt the council-manager plan by ordinance passed by the council without referendum vote and also validates such ordinances enacted in the past. Montana amended its council-manager enabling act to give the city council concurrent authority with the city manager in the control of the police and fire departments. Georgia authorized cities at local referendums to decide whether they will go on a home rule basis. Cities thus adopting home rule may adopt and amend their charters by local action without special acts of the state legislature. New Hampshire amended its town manager enabling act to require that adoption or rejection shall be by printed ballot instead of by voice vote at town meetings. West Virginia removed the legal bar to voting upon charter changes oftener than at two year intervals. Tennessee abolished the council-manager plan for Knoxville without local referendum and this city returned to the mayor-council form. Missouri defeated a proposal to reduce from six to two years the interval between the original adoption and resubmission of the council-manager plan. Pennsylvania again rejected bills that would have permitted cities to adopt home rule charters and to appoint city managers; only boroughs and townships may adopt the council-manager plan.

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Planning and Zoning

Developments in 1947

By Walter H. Blucher

Executive Director, American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago

The year 1947 is characterized by a marked trend among planning commissions toward a broadened scope of activities. What is even more important, a broadened concept of planning underlies those activities. More and more, consideration is being given to the economic and social implications of the physical plans being developed. More and more, there is recognition of the tremendous possibilities inherent in planning for fostering a better community and individual life. More and more, attention is being paid to informing the citizenry of the *raison d'etre* of planning.

Economic Studies. Basic economic studies undertaken during the year were numerous. Many of them related to the planning of land use. Among these were the surveys of vacant land and population potential for the Cleveland and Flint (Michigan) areas and the population studies for Montgomery County (Ohio), Philadelphia, Richmond (Virginia), and Phoenix. A Cincinnati study was made to determine the amount, kinds, and location of lands needed for various urban purposes during the next twenty-five years. Detroit, Providence, and Bergen County (New Jersey) also published reports on land use. Some 26 basic economic studies were undertaken by Tennessee cities. Several of Louisiana's parish planning boards surveyed their resources and facilities. Sacramento, Cincinnati, and Humboldt (Tennessee) made studies of their general economy and forecasts of their future. Pasadena surveyed its marketing and trading area as a basis for formulating a parking program. Tax studies were prepared by the state planning and development agencies of Minnesota and Tennessee. Tennessee's State Planning Commission also published a guide to community industrial development and a report on subsidies for industry. A market data handbook for Cleveland and a survey of Toledo's principal economic activities were among the other publications of the year reporting on economic factors as a background for planning.

Zoning. The urgency of land use control created by postwar population distribution and building activity demanded priority consideration in many areas. Zoning ranked foremost among the undertakings of many planning commissions, and the number of cities and towns which have adopted comprehensive zoning ordinances was substantially increased. Zoning in unincorporated areas by county commissions increased also.

Among the zoning ordinances adopted or in preparation during 1947 were those of 14 towns in Wisconsin, 16 in Oregon and 12 in Michigan. Others were

Calumet City, Illinois; Reno, Nevada; Scarsdale, New York; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Bellingham, Washington. Seattle amended its zoning ordinance to add a new residential district providing for two-family dwellings and conversion of single-family dwellings to duplexes. Montgomery County, Maryland, and Walla Walla County, Washington, adopted zoning ordinances during the year. In several other counties, including Utah and Weber Counties (Utah), Adams, Arapahoe, and Jefferson Counties (Colorado) and Hamilton County (Ohio), work was done on zoning.

Several zoning decisions are of interest. In Michigan the state supreme court ruled that provisions in the Waterford township zoning ordinance establishing minimum building size were illegal: they in no way protected or promoted the health or general welfare of the people in the affected area (*Elizabeth Lake Estates et al* v. *Waterford Township,* 26 Northwestern [2nd] 788). The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals held that the United States government is not bound by a local zoning ordinance (*Tim* v. *City of Long Branch et al,* 53 Atlantic [2d] 164). Piecemeal zoning was held illegal by the Supreme Court of Alabama, which stated that the statute "clearly contemplates such zoning ordinance should include the whole municipality in a 'comprehensive plan' " (*Johnson* v. *City of Huntsville,* 29 Southern, 342). In two decisions, the Supreme Court of New Jersey upheld zoning ordinances prohibiting airports in residential zones (*Ridgewood Air Club* v. *Board of Adjustment of Village of Ridgewood,* Bergen County, 55 Atlantic [2d] 100; *Yoemans et al* v. *Hillsborough Township et al,* 54 Atlantic [2] 202).

Subdivision Control. Subdivision regulations required the attention of both city and county planning officials. Several reports were prepared, including those of Weber and Utah Counties (Utah), Lucas County (Ohio), Denver, and Radnor Township (Pennsylvania). Among the subdivision regulations adopted were those of Sacramento, Oklahoma City, Wichita, Racine (Wisconsin), and Montgomery County (Ohio). Pasadena and Seattle were among the cities dealing with the problem of annexation areas.

Parking. Parking is a major municipal headache, and the year's diagnoses and remedies were numerous. Creation of parking authorities and municipal ownership of parking facilities were frequently recommended—by Pittsburgh, Pomona (California), Syracuse, San Francisco, Ann Arbor, and Grand Rapids, among others. Ann Arbor's municipal parking lots will be financed by revenue bonds to be retired in 10 years solely from parking revenues. Ordinances, such as those proposed or adopted in Phoenix, Miami, Detroit and Rockford (Illinois), requiring the provision of off-street parking space in connection with new buildings, were another solution. These ordinances do not pertain to business zones, however. Pittsburgh, Syracuse, and Pasadena published reports on the parking problem in central business districts. Other cities reporting on the parking problem include Denver, Washington, D. C., and San Francisco. Several towns and villages on Long Island studied the possibility of a tax on business property to finance the purchase of parking areas. Experiments in fringe parking with free shuttle bus service to the business district were tried in Denver and in Paterson, New Jersey, but failed because of insufficient patronage.

Master Plans. Master plan reports submitted during the year were numerous. Cincinnati's plan was substantially completed. The planning commission added to its series of studies a report on riverfront development, a comprehensive survey of land requirements for residential development, and an analysis of railroad terminals and rail freight movements. Providence published a plan for thoroughfares, one for the development of residential areas, and a report on land use and population distribution. Milwaukee's master plan report contained recommendations concerning highways and traffic, rehabilitation, railroads, recreation, and schools. The St. Louis comprehensive plan for redevelopment covered land use, zoning, housing, streets, airports, recreation, and transportation. Several other city plan reports were published, among them those of Wichita, Daytona Beach, Oakland, Pasadena, Cheshire (Connecticut), La Jolla (California), East Orange (New Jersey), Glendale (Ohio), Highland Park (Illinois), Port Huron (Michigan), Verona (New Jersey), and Fairfield (Connecticut). Philadelphia held a very successful exhibit with models showing master plan proposals.

Urban Redevelopment. Some progress was made in urban redevelopment. Detroit's plan for low-income group housing is being carried out by the housing commission in cooperation with the builders' association and with official sponsorship of the mayor. A 100-acre site acquired by the city at a cost of $3,750,000 will be sold to private builders for redevelopment, with the city contributing parks and an expressway. Under the proposed plan for housing, increased tax returns will liquidate the community's investment in 15 years. In Indianapolis the appeal of property owners against the first proposal of the City Redevelopment Commission was denied in the state supreme court. The Commission is in the process of acquiring land to be resold for development by private interests. A redevelopment agency was appointed in Providence and given an appropriation for a permanent planning staff. Action was initiated in Lodi, California, to eliminate substandard areas. A detailed study with specific recommendations for redeveloping San Francisco's blighted "Western Addition" district was published during the year.

A report of redevelopment proposals for the slum area around Chicago's Michael Reese Hospital was issued, and a model of the improvements planned was exhibited at the Museum of Modern Art in New York and at Chicago's Art Institute. Other reports of the year were Philadelphia's study of estimated 1946 revenues and expenditures in an area selected for redevelopment, and Newark's analysis of the cost of its slum areas.

Citizen Participation. Citizen interest and participation in planning was promoted by both planning commissions and local citizen groups. Good publicity was issued during 1947 on community problems, the why and how of planning, and the specific action which can and ought to be taken by citizens. Publications of this nature came from Toledo, Cincinnati, Detroit, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, D. C., Oakland and Santa Rosa (California), and Grand Rapids and Bloomfield Hills (Michigan). A large number of Toledo citizens, working through the Chamber of Commerce, made a two-year study of their community and its potentialities and submitted a report of recommendations. In Washington, D. C., a program for civic improvements was developed by a Citizens' Planning Committee representing a number of agencies and civic associations. Philadelphia's planning exhibit was a strong bid for citizen support, and the community study project which was initiated in the public schools by the Citizens Council on City Planning was a great success.

In Detroit the Citizens Housing and Planning Council not only secured increased funds for recreation and accomplished impressive results in smoke abatement but explained planning to some 25,000 Detroiters in public meetings and group conferences. The Greater Dallas Planning Council took an active part in solving problems of traffic, zoning, annexations, and other matters, and participated in planning studies during its first year as an organization. Michigan City, Indiana, citizens formed a central planning committee. Citizen interest was fostered in several Kentucky communities through the efforts of the Committee for Kentucky. The Minnesota Post-War Council issued a booklet outlining a form of citizen organization and presenting a program for community planning.

Training. New opportunities for obtaining instruction and degrees in planning developed during 1947. At Rutgers University a four-year course leading to a bachelor's degree in city planning was established in the College of Engineering. Iowa State College now offers a degree in town and regional planning in the department of landscape architecture. A short course in town and community planning held during April drew over one hundred registrants, most of whom were mayors, planning officials, and faculty members from related departments. Columbia University offered several new planning courses, including planning and housing, a survey of the major problems of urban administration, and a year's seminar in urban planning research. An urban planning course is now included in the curriculum for landscape architecture at Michigan State College. Harvard's Graduate School of Design offered fellowships for advanced study in city or regional planning. These courses are in addition to those offered at the Universities of Chicago, Denver, Texas, Illinois, and North Carolina.

Opportunities for self-education and exchange of information among planners were widespread. Several universities sponsored conferences on planning. The 10th annual conference on city and regional planning held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology drew mostly experienced planners and was devoted primarily to technical and administrative procedures. Oklahoma University's Institute of Community Development was co-sponsor, with the Oklahoma Municipal League and Planning and Resources Board, of an institute of community planning attended by businessmen and civic leaders as well as planners. The 17th annual institute of government held at the University of Washington included a section on planning which was an outstanding success. In Indiana, Purdue University held three meetings on community planning, Indiana University devoted a session of its local government conference to "Planning as a Tool of Local Government", and a three-day planning institute was sponsored by the Indiana Economic Council.

In addition a large number of state, national, and foreign conferences devoted to technical discussion and exchange of ideas and information on planning problems were held during the year. Among these was the national planning conference of the American Society of Planning Officials.

Miscellaneous. Transportation and highways received considerable attention. Among the reports presented during the year were those for San Francisco, Adams, Arapahoe and Jefferson Counties (Colorado), Passaic County (New Jersey), Montgomery County (Ohio), Boston, Milwaukee, Ann Arbor, Grand Rapids, Alexandria (Louisiana), Evanston (Illinois), Shreveport, Dayton, Oakland, and Baton Rouge. Ft. Wayne citizens turned down a proposed expressway. A plan for facilitating rail freight movements and an analysis of railroad terminal problems was prepared for Cincinnati. New Orleans made plans for consolidating all passenger terminal facilities. Chattanooga studied relocation of its railroads. Phoenix and Seattle reported on airport sites. Idlewild and La Guardia airports were turned over to the Port of New York Authority on a 50-year lease basis. An integrated airport program for the entire New York Metropolitan region and an airport plan for eight counties of Western New York State were published during the year.

Several planning commissions surveyed recreational needs and facilities, among them were, Lucas County (Ohio), Cambridge, Evanston (Illinois), Los Angeles, and Kansas City. Both Los Angeles and Dearborn (Michigan) announced a plan for integrating school playgrounds with park areas.

Plans for civic centers were being carried out in Detroit, Los Angeles, Oakland, and Louisville. A comprehensive program of civic improvements was published in Washington, D. C. Sacramento reported a plan for modernizing its business district. Baltimore and New York announced proposed capital improvement programs. A number of state planning and development agencies continued their aid to local public works programming; Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, California, Tennessee, Maryland, and Louisiana were among them. The New York State Post-War Public Works Commission issued its final report during the year after five years of operation. The primary achievement is the development of a "practical working system of capital outlay planning" on a pay-as-you-go-basis. By legislative act the Maryland State Planning Commission is to prepare a long-term development program of major state improvement projects.

During 1947 new or reorganized planning agencies were instituted in many areas throughout the country. The number of newly created city planning commissions were substantial. Oklahoma City and St. Louis were among the cities reorganizing their planning agencies. San Francisco's new charter makes possible more effective planning for that city. But Denver voters rejected a new charter which provided for planning. Regional planning was introduced in Northern Virginia and in the Detroit and Atlanta areas.

At the state level organizational changes in state planning functions occurred in Michigan, Nebraska, California, Oklahoma, and Minnesota. Budgets of state planning and development agencies for 1947 were increased in several states, including Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota. The Association of State Planning and Development Agencies, which was organized in 1946 by the agencies to strengthen and advance their function and operation, continued to gain and increase its activities. A definitive statement of objectives and function of state planning and development agencies was determined by the agencies and formally adopted by the Association.

If one final pronouncement could be made on the 1947 planning year, it would have to include praise of three notable developments: (1) the realization in actual practice of a fuller concept of planning; (2) the numerous concrete steps taken to solve both immediate and long-term planning problems; (3) the awakening of citizen interest in planning.

Professional Organization. The American Society of Planning Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) published the proceedings of its annual planning conference, which included papers on the responsibility and education of planners, community participation, and special planning problems. The Society also published a model state subdivision control law, a report on architectural control and several bibliographies in addition to monthly news letters. One of ASPO's functions was finding the right man for the right planning job. Well-qualified planning personnel was still in short supply. The number of planning agencies seeking technical information, advice, and assistance increased materially. The Society answered questions on all phases of planning, including zoning, parking and traffic, urban redevelopment, land use, airports, parks and recreation, industrial and economic development, and planning education.

City Planning Data

INFORMATION on official planning agencies, their organization, employees, and expenditures, whether the city has a comprehensive zoning ordinance, and the types of improvements required in new subdivisions both inside and outside the municipality are shown in Table XII for 946 cities over 10,000. Of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 population, 520 cities reported having an official planning body, 83 cities reported having an unofficial planning agency or committee, 246 cities reported not having any planning agency, and 223 cities did not reply to the questionnaire. But of the 223 cities not responding, 97 municipalities were reported by the 1947 MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK as having an official planning agency. These 97 cities are therefore included in Table XII. The data in Table XII were reported early in 1948 by municipal officials.

Planning Agency. The size of the planning commission varies from two to 36 members. The median size is seven, including ex officio members, for all cities over 10,000; but in cities over 250,000 the number is slightly greater while the smaller cities seem to have fewer members. In about 53 per cent of the cities of 10,000 or more the planning agency has one or more ex officio members. The number of appointive members of the planning board ranges from three to 22 with five the most popular size in cities over 10,000. They are appointed in cities over 25,000 by the mayor in 197 cities, by the city council in 82 cities, by the city manager in 21, by other officials or bodies in two, elected by the people in three cities, and four cities did not report. In the population group of 10,000 to 25,000 the appointed members of the planning agency are appointed by the mayor in 159 cities, by the council in 116, by the city manager in eight, and are elected by the people in 19.

The Planning Director. The director or secretary of the city planning agency in 309 cities over 25,000 is selected by the planning commission in 165 cities, by the mayor in 53 cities, by the city manager in 37 cities, by the city council in 21 cities, and by the public works commissioner in one city. In four cities the city engineer holds the position, in three cities the city clerk, in two cities the manager holds the position, and six cities do not have directors of planning. In one city the state appoints the director, in another the director of finance is secretary of planning, and in a third the director is appointed jointly by the council and manager. No information was reported by 14 cities.

Employees. Full-time planning staffs were employed by 164 cities over 10,000 in 1947 as compared to 144 cities in 1946. Los Angeles, California, reported the largest full-time staff, 70 members, with New York, Philadelphia, and Detroit following in that order. Part-time staffs only were used by 127 cities in 1947, of which 55 per cent are cities from 10,000 to 25,000 (see Table XII).

Expenditures. A total of 282 cities over 10,000 population reported total 1947 expenditures for the operation of their planning agencies to be $3,576,500. Financial support for municipal planning agencies ranges from $266,700 in Los Angeles and $267,100 in Philadelphia to nothing for 107 cities over 10,000. The planning agencies in 186 cities over 10,000 had expenditures of more than $1,000 in 1947 and 96 cities had expenditures of less than $1,000 (see Table XII).

Zoning. One of the principal tools of planning is a zoning scheme restricting the height, area, bulk, and use of buildings or premises by districts. A total of 282 cities over 25,000 (83 per cent of all cities reporting) claim to have comprehensive zoning ordinances. More than 85 per cent of the 617 cities which have planning agencies are reported as zoned. All except two of the cities over 100,000 have zoning ordinances. Seventy-six per cent of the reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have zoning regulations. Some cities that have reported zoning do not have a planning agency.

Subdivision Improvements Required Inside the City. City officials were asked to indicate which of certain types of improvements each real estate subdivider must agree to install before his plat is approved by the city. The improvements are street surfacing and grading, water mains, sanitary sewers, sidewalks-curbs-gutters, and provision for sewage disposal. Of the 721 cities reporting, 427 cities require the installation of some or all of these five types of improvements, 150 cities do not require any of them, and 144 cities did not indicate their requirements.

Of the 427 cities requiring some or all of these improvements, 155 municipalities require all five improvements, 81 cities require only four, 62 cities only three, 61 only two, and 68 only one. Of these five classes of improvements, street grading and surfacing is demanded by 384 cities, provision for sewage disposal by 294 cities, sanitary sewers by 291 cities, sidewalks-curbs-gutters by 244 cities, and water mains by 262 cities.

Subdivision Requirements Outside the City. The cities were asked to indicate the types of improvements that must be provided in land areas outside the city before the plat can be approved by the municipality. The improvements are street surfacing and grading, water mains, sanitary sewers, sidewalks-curbs-gutters, and provision for sewage disposal. Of the 721 cities reporting, 89 require the installation of some or all of these improvements, seven indicated that the county exercises control over outside subdivisions, 171 cities did not have any particular requirements, 33 did not exercise any control over areas outside their limits, and 421 cities did not reply to the question. Forty-nine or 55 per cent of these 89 cities controlling outside developments are from 10,000 to 25,000 population. Of these 89 cities, 19 require all five of the improvements listed above, 16 cities require only four, 15 cities only three, 12 only two and 27 only one. Of these five classes of improvements, street grading and surfacing is demanded by 70 cities, provision for sewage disposal by 53, sanitary sewers by 47 cities, sidewalks-curbs-gutters by 33 cities, and water mains by 51 cities.

TABLE 1

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OF OVER 10,000 POPULATION

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Type of Planning Agency			Agencies Having Full-time Employees	Agencies Having Only Part-time Employees	Reporting Expenditures over $1,000	With Comprehensive Zoning
		No. of Cities Reporting	Cities Having Official Agencies	None				
Over 500,000......	14	14	14	0	14	0	12	14
250,000 to 500,000.	23	23	23	0	20	1	18	21
100,000 to 250,000.	55	54	49	3	37	6	30	45
50,000 to 100,000.	106	100	82	13	36	16	35	72
25,000 to 50,000.	212	192	141	33	34	35	36	130
10,000 to 25,000.	662	563	308	197	23	69	55	266
All over 10,000....	1,072	946	617	246	164	127	186	548

TABLE XII

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1948

Of 1,072 cities over 10,000 population, 721 are included in this table, 226 are listed in the footnotes at the end of the table, and 125 did not report. The data in this table were reported to the YEAR BOOK early in 1948 by municipal officials, except for 91 cities that did not report and for which data were taken from the 1947 YEAR BOOK as indicated by a dagger (†). For cities having an official planning agency, under **Planning Agency** the first column shows the number of appointive members of the planning agency, by whom appointed, and number of ex officio members. The first figure for number of employees is the full-time employees, and the second figure the part-time employees paid by the city. The expenditure and budget figures represent amount for operation of the agency only. The column **Comprehensive Zoning** indicates whether city has use, height, and area regulations. **Improvements Required Inside City** and **Improvements Required Outside City** show the types of improvements real estate developers must install in subdivisions inside the city and outside the city respectively before the plat is approved. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of the table. Cities having no official planning agencies are listed at the end of the table. **L** means less than $50.

SELECTION OF AGENCY AND DIRECTOR

A—City Manager
C—City Council
Cl—City Clerk holds position
E—City Engineer holds position
El—Elected
M—Mayor
Mg—Manager holds position
P—Regular Plan Agency
W—Commissioner of Public Works
Uno—Unofficial Plan Agency
None—No Planning Agency
N—No planning director

TYPES OF IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED OF REAL ESTATE DEVELOPER

C—Build sidewalks, curbs, gutters
Co—Indicates county exercises control over improvements outside city limits
D—Provide for sewage disposal or connection to city system
G—Grade and surface all streets
J—No jurisdiction over areas outside city
S—Install sanitary sewers
W—Install water mains
N—No requirements

City	PLANNING AGENCY: Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	PLANNING AGENCY: Director—How Selected	PLANNING AGENCY: Number Full- and Part-time Employees	PLANNING AGENCY: Expenditures 1947 (in thousands)	Comprehensive Zoning	Improvements Required Inside City (see code)	Improvements Required Outside City (see code)
Over 1,000,000							
Chicago, Ill.	14M19	P	28–..	$151.0	Yes	N	N
Detroit, Mich.	9M	P	55–..	224.2	Yes	CDGSW	..
Los Angeles, Calif.	5M	P	70–1	266.7	Yes	CDGSW	J
New York, N.Y.	6M1	P	58–..	263.6	Yes	CDGSW	..
Philadelphia, Pa.	5M4	P	58–..	267.1	Yes	N	J
500,000 to 1,000,000							
	6M	P	11–0	47.2	Yes	N	J

City	PLANNING AGENCY: Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	PLANNING AGENCY: Director—How Selected	PLANNING AGENCY: Number Full- and Part-time Employees	PLANNING AGENCY: Expenditures 1947 (in thousands)	Comprehensive Zoning	Improvements Required Inside City (see code)	Improvements Required Outside City (see code)
100,000 to 250,000—Continued							
Fort Wayne, Ind.	5M4	P	3–3	$18.6	Yes	N	N
Fort Worth, Tex.	5C9	P	3–0	12.0	Yes	N	N
Gary, Ind.	5M4	P	..–3	6.9	Yes	DGS	N
Grand Rapids, Mich.	6M4	..	6–..	17.9	Yes	DGSW	...
Hartford, Conn.	7A	C	..–..	...	Yes	N	N
Jacksonville, Fla.	Uno				Yes	CDGSW	...
Kansas City, Kan.	15M†	M†	1–1†	...	Yes†	...	...
Knoxville, Tenn.	7C	P	1–1	3.0	Yes	CGSW	...

Cleveland, Ohio....	7M[5]	M	28–1	110.0	Yes	N	...
Milwaukee, Wis....	7M	P	22–0	89.4	Yes	N	N
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	9M	..	52–..	58.2	Yes	...	...
St. Louis, Mo.....	9M6	M	14–0	48.8	Yes	CDGSW	Co
San Francisco, Calif.	5M2	P	26–..	140.0	Yes	CDGSW	...
Washington, D.C..	4*6†	P†	16–4†	96.0†	Yes†	N†	...
250,000 to 500,000							
Atlanta, Ga.......	6M3	C	6–2	28.8	Yes	N	...
Birmingham, Ala...	8C5	C	..–1	3.0	Yes	N	Co
Cincinnati, Ohio...	5M2	P	9–..	31.2*	Yes	CDGSW	CDGSW
Columbus, Ohio....	4M2†	..	..–..	...	Yes†	CDGSW†	...
Dallas, Tex.......	15C	A	16–..	61.6	Yes	CDGSW[3]	N
Denver, Colo......	40M†	P†	4–..†	...	Yes†	...	...
Houston, Tex......	9M6	M	6–0	29.6	No	N	N
Indianapolis, Ind...	5M5	P	9–..	26.6	Yes	CDGW	...
Jersey City, N.J...	6M3†	P†	..–..	...	Yes†	...	...
Kansas City, Mo...	8M5	A	24–..	68.8	Yes	*	DGSW
Louisville, Ky.....	6M4*	P	20–1	67.5	Yes	CDGSW	CDGW
Memphis, Tenn....	8C4	M	4–0	10.1	Yes	CG	CDG[3]
Minneapolis, Minn.	4M5	P	12–3	46.5	Yes	N	...
Newark, N.J......	8M1[5]	P	5–3	49.0	Yes	CDGSW	...
New Orleans, La...	9M1†	P†	9–..†	...	Yes†	*	...
Oakland, Calif.....	7M1	A	7–0	27.8	Yes	CDGS	...
Portland, Ore......	9M	W	6–2	34.6	...	N	N
Providence, R.I....	..M	P	9–..	36.0	Yes	N	N
Rochester, N.Y....	8C1	A	21–4	103.0	Yes	...	...
St. Paul, Minn....	..M	M	5–..	12.2	Yes	...	...
San Antonio, Tex..	...	P†	2–1†	...	Yes†	CG[1]	...
Seattle, Wash.....	6M3	P	4–0	11.2	Yes	N	Co
Toledo, Ohio......	5M	P	7–1*	23.7*	Yes	DSW	...
100,000 to 250,000							
Akron, Ohio.......	5M2	P	6–..	17.2	Yes	G	G
Albany, N.Y......	..M	M	3–1	10.3	Yes	CDGSW	...
Bridgeport, Conn..	5M	P	2–..	4.4	Yes	DGS	...
Cambridge, Mass..	7A	A	3–2	16.5	Yes	...	...
Camden, N.J......	..M	M	2–..	11.9	No	...	...
Canton, Ohio......	..M	M	..–7	0	Yes	CDGSW	CG[4]
Charlotte, N.C....	5C2	P	1–..	...	Yes	CDGSW	CDGSW
Chattanooga, Tenn.	..M†	P†	1–3†	...	Yes†	N†	...
Dayton, Ohio......	7C†	C†	7–..†	...	Yes†	CDGSW†	...
Des Moines, Iowa..	15M5	P	2–..	6.1	Yes	...	...
Duluth, Minn.....	13M1	P	3–..	9.5	Yes	CG	CG
Elizabeth, N.J.....	None				...	CDGSW	...
Erie, Pa..........	5C†	C†	3–..†	...	Yes†	...	...
Fall River, Mass...	5M	M	1–..	3.1	...	N	...
Flint, Mich.......	6M3	P	3–..	9.6	Yes	CDGSW	N
Miami, Fla........	9C	P	2–3	11.9	Yes	CG	J
Nashville, Tenn....	4M1	P	6–..	21.2	Yes	GSW	GSW
New Bedford, Mass.	4M3	P	1–0	.1	Yes	N	N
New Haven, Conn.	4M3†	P†	4–2†	...	Yes†	DG[1]†	...
Norfolk, Va.......	4A1	A	7–..	30.2	Yes	N	N
Oklahoma City, Okla.	9M	A	4–..	24.5	Yes	CDGSW[2]	N
Omaha, Neb......	5M1	P	9–11	25.5	Yes	CDGSW	DGSW
Paterson, N.J.....	7M1	P	0–1	10.7	Yes	CDS	...
Reading, Pa.......	5C	P	0–0	...	No	...	...
Richmond, Va.....	4M3	P	3–1	8.0	Yes	CG*	N
Sacramento, Calif..	6M3†	A†	6–5†	...	Yes†	CDGSW†	...
Salt Lake City, Utah	8M3	M	3–..	16.0	...	CDGSW	J
San Diego, Calif...	7A2[5]	P	16–12	50.7	Yes	CDGSW	Co
Scranton, Pa......	9M	P	0–..	.8	Yes	N	N
Somerville, Mass...	5M	M	..–5	.1	Yes	CDGSW	N
South Bend, Ind...	5M4	P	..–1	.9	Yes	CGSW	...
Spokane, Wash....	4C1†	C†	3–..	10.8	Yes	...	...
Springfield, Mass...	6M3	P	4–0	10.4	Yes	G[1]	J
Syracuse, N.Y.....	5M1	P	3–3	12.2	Yes	CDGS	...
Tacoma, Wash....	..W	P	4–1	13.9	Yes	N	N
Tulsa, Okla.......	9M3	M	1–1	4.6	Yes	N	N
Utica, N.Y........	5M1	M	..–..	...	...	...	...
Wichita, Kan......	15M	A	3–1	10.8	Yes	N	N
Worcester, Mass...	7M†	M†	0–0†	...	Yes†	...	...
Yonkers, N.Y.....	7M	A	5–..	12.5	Yes	CDGSW	...
Youngstown, Ohio..	3M4	E	0–..	2.9	Yes	CG[1,2]	...
50,000 to 100,000							
Allentown, Pa.....	5M1	P	..–1	...		CDGSW	N
Altoona, Pa.......	4M	P	..–..	0	s	...	...
Asheville, N.C.....	7C	A	..–..	...	...	...	...
Atlantic City, N.J..	..M	M	..–0	6.0	Yes	...	...
Austin, Tex.......	9C5	A	4–1	12.6	Yes	DGSW	DGSW
Bayonne, N.J.....	None				Yes	DW	...
Beaumont, Tex....	..M†	M†	0–4†	...	No†	N†	...
Berkeley, Calif....	7C4	A	2–..	11.3	Yes	CDGSW	J
Bethlehem, Pa.....	5C†	P†	0–..†	...	Yes†	N†	...
Brockton, Mass....	9M	P	0–0	...	Yes	...	...
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	22M1	..	0–..	1.2	Yes	CDGS	...
Charleston, S.C....	9C1	N	0–0	0	Yes	...	J
Charleston, W.Va..	13M	M	1–1	5.5	Yes	CDGS	DGS
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	3M2	M	..–1	.5	Yes	CDGSW	...
Columbus, Ga.....	Uno				No	GDSW	DGSW
Corpus Christi, Tex.	9C	A	4–0	19.5	Yes	CDGSW	CDGSW
Covington, Ky....	7M	M	..–..	...	...	...	...
Davenport, Iowa...	15C2†	P†	3–1†	...	Yes†	GS†	...
Dearborn, Mich...	7M2	P	4–..	16.5	Yes	CSW[2]	...
Decatur, Ill.......	8M3	P	..–..	L	Yes	N	N
Durham, N.C.....	4M2†	A†	3–..†	...	Yes†	N†	

TABLE XII—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY					Improvements Required Inside City (see code)	Improvements Required Outside City (see code)
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director—How Selected	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1947 (in thousands)	Comprehensive Zoning		
50,000 to 100,000—Continued							
East Chicago, Ind.	6M3	M	1–0	$2.4	Yes	CDGSW	...
East Orange, N.J.	..M	..	..–..	5.6	Yes	N	...
East St. Louis, Ill.	..M†	M†	..–..	...	...	...	...
El Paso, Tex.	5C	P	..–1	0	Yes	N	N
Evanston, Ill.	12M3	P	..–2	7.5	Yes	N	...
Evansville, Ind.	5M4†	M†	4–1†	...	Yes†	G†	...
Fresno, Calif.	6M3	M	1–7	5.9	Yes	GSW	J
Glendale, Calif.	5C	A	3–0	2.4	Yes	CDGSW	...
Greensboro, N.C.	8C	A	3–1	...	Yes	G	...
Hamilton, Ohio	..A	A	..–..	...	Yes	CDG[1,2]	G[1]
Hammond, Ind.	5M4	P	0–..	...	Yes	...	...
Harrisburg, Pa.	Uno				No	CGSW	N
HighlandPark,Mich.	7M	P	..–3	3.7	Yes	...	...
Holyoke, Mass.	5M†	M†	0–0†	...	Yes†	...	...
Huntington, W.Va.	None				No	D	...
Irvington, N.J.	8M1†	P†	..–1†	...	Yes†	G†	...
Johnstown, Pa.	5C	*	0–0	...	Yes	N	N
Kalamazoo, Mich.	9M1	C	1–1	0	Yes	...	...
Lakewood, Ohio	6C1	*	1–0	0	Yes	CDGSW[1,2]	...
Lancaster, Pa.	5M	P	..–..	...	No	...	...
Lansing, Mich.	6M3	P	2–..	4.9	Yes	GS	...
Lawrence, Mass.	5M	M	2–0	3.1	Yes	N	N
Lincoln, Neb.	None				Yes	CDGSW	...
Little Rock, Ark.	9M	..	1–1	6.0	Yes	...	...
Lynn, Mass.	8M1†	P†	..–..	...	Yes†	...	...
McKeesport, Pa.	3M1	C	..–..	...	Yes	CGSW	N
Madison, Wis.	3A4	A	3–0	9.0	Yes	DSW	N
Malden, Mass.	6M	P	0–1	.8	Yes	G	...
Medford, Mass.	7C	P	..–..	.1	Yes	CDG	...
Mobile, Ala.	6C3	P	..–1	...	Yes	DGW	...
Montgomery Ala.	6M3	P	1–..	3.4	No	CDGW	G
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	3M	M	1–3	.7	Yes	N	...
New Britain, Conn.	6M3†	P†	1–..†	...	Yes†	CDG†	...
New Rochelle, N.Y.	3M2	P	..–2	2.7	Yes	CDGSW	...
Newton, Mass.	5M2	M	..–..	1.0	...	DG[1]	DG[1]
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	4C1	A	2–0	...	Yes	...	...
Pasadena, Calif.	7C	C	8–..	19.4	Yes	CDGSW	...
Passaic, N.J.	6M3	P	..–1	1.4	Yes	...	...
Phoenix, Ariz.	7M	A	7–0	28.7	Yes	N	N

City	PLANNING AGENCY					Improvements Required Inside City (see code)	Improvements Required Outside City (see code)
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director—How Selected	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1947 (in thousands)	Comprehensive Zoning		
25,000 to 50,000—Continued							
Beverly Hills, Calif.	None				Yes	CDGSW	...
Bloomfield, N.J.	6C2	P	..–..	8.9	Yes	CDGSW	...
Boise City, Idaho	Uno				No	G	...
Bristol, Conn.	5M2	P	0–0	0	Yes	DG	...
Brookline t, Mass.	Uno				Yes	CDGSW	...
Burbank, Calif.	5C2	A	4–..	...	Yes	CDGSW	...
Burlington, Iowa	..C	P	..–..	4.0	...	CGSW	...
Burlington, Vt.	4C1	P	..–..	.3	Yes	CDGSW	N
Chelsea, Mass.	5M	P	..–..	...	...	...	...
Chicopee, Mass.	5M	M	1–..	...	Yes	...	N
Clarksburg, W.Va.	9A	P	..–..	...	No	DGSW[1]	N
Clifton, N.J.	8M1	P	..–9	1.5	Yes	CDGSW	...
Clinton, Iowa	7M	M	0–0	0	No	DG	J
Colo. Springs, Colo.	9C	..	..–..	0	Yes	D	D
Concord, N.H.	6M3	P	2–1	7.1	Yes	DGSW	...
Council Bluffs, Ia.	..M	P	0–..	...	Yes	CDGSW	...
Cranston, R.I.	6M2	P	1–0	3.4	Yes	CDGSW	CDGSW
Cumberland, Md.	4C1†	P†	0–0†	...	Yes†	G†	...
Danville, Ill.	Uno				Yes	DW	N
Danville, Va.	3M2†	P†	0–..†	...	No†	...	...
Dubuque, Iowa	7C	A	11–1	4.8	Yes	CDGSW	N
East Cleveland, O.	5A†	A†	..–5†	...	Yes†	...	...
Easton, Pa.	5C	P	0–..	5.2	Yes	N	N
E. Providence t, R.I.	9C	P	0–0	0	Yes	N	N
Elgin, Ill.*							
Elmira, N.Y.	6M1	P	..–2	2.5	Yes	CDGSW	CDGSW
Enid, Okla.	5A2	P	..–..	0	Yes	...	...
Everett, Mass.	5M	N	0–..	3.8	Yes	...	...
Everett, Wash.	6M3	Cl	0–..	L	Yes	N	N
Fargo, N.D.	5C3	P	1–..	5.1	Yes	N	...
Fitchburg, Mass.	5M	P	..–..	.5	Yes	N	N
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	5C2	P	0–1	0	Yes	N	...
Gadsden, Ala.	5C*	..	..–..	...	...	...	...
Great Falls, Mont.	..M	P	..–..	0	Yes	N	...
Green Bay, Wis.	3M3†	P†	..–..	...	Yes†	N†	...
Greenville, S.C.	5M5	P	..–1	.5	Yes	DG[1]	...
Hamtramck, Mich.	Uno				Yes	CDGSW	N
Haverford tp, Pa.	None				Yes	CDGSW	CDGSW
Hazleton, Pa.	5C	P	0–0	0	No	G[1]	...

Portland, Me.	5C	P	3-0	3.9	Yes	N	J
Portsmouth, Va.	..M	P	..-..	...	...	...	...
Pueblo, Colo.	9C7	C	..-..	...	Yes	G	...
Quincy, Mass.	6M†	P†	..-..	...	Yes†	...	...
Racine, Wis.	3M4	P	3-..	...	Yes	DGSW	N
Roanoke, Va.	5C	C	0-..	0	...	N	N
Rockford, Ill.	15M1*	P	1-4	10.6	Yes	CDGS	N
Saginaw, Mich.	6A3	P	0-1	2.4	Yes	CDGS[4]*	CDG[4]
St. Petersburg, Fla.	9A	A	1-..	4.4	Yes	DG	...
San Jose, Calif.	5C1	A	7-..	25.8	Yes	CDGS	Co
Santa Monica, Calif.	7C	A	6-0	14.6	Yes	CDGSW[3]	J
Schenectady, N.Y.	9A	P	0-0	26.0	Yes	N	D
Shreveport, La.	..M1†	P†	2-0†	...	Yes†	...	...
Sioux City, Iowa	11M	P	1-..	1.8	Yes	DGSW	GW[1]
Springfield, Mo.	None				Yes	CDGSW	...
Springfield, Ohio	5M2	P	0-0	0	Yes	CDGSW	N
Stockton, Calif.	6M3	P	1-1	5.2	Yes	CDGSW	...
Terre Haute, Ind.	6M3	P	0-0	1.1	No	...	...
Topeka, Kan.	11M	C	..-1	3.4	Yes	N	N
Troy, N.Y.	12M	M	..-..	...	Yes	...	...
Union City, N.J.	9M	P	0-1	...	...	...	...
Waco, Tex.	9C	P	..-4	...	Yes	N	N
Waterbury, Conn.	5C2	P	2-..	8.0	Yes	DG	...
Waterloo, Iowa	..M	P	2-..	7.3	Yes	G[1]	N
Wheeling, W.Va.	9C	E	0-0	5.0	Yes	CDGSW	...
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5C	P	0-..	0	No	...	...
Winston-Salem, N.C.	Uno				Yes	DGSW[1]	DGSW[1]
York, Pa.	5M	P	..-2	...	No	...	...
25,000 to 50,000							
Alameda, Calif.	5M	A	..-1	11.0	Yes	CDGSW	...
Alexandria, Va.	5M	P	..-..	.6	Yes	CGS	J
Alhambra, Calif.	8M4	A	..-1	5.0	Yes	CDGSW	CDGSW
Aliquippa, Pa.	None				No	DS	N
Alton, Ill.	Uno				Yes	CG[3]	...
Amsterdam, N.Y.	None				Yes	C	C
Anderson, Ind.	4M4†	M†	8-..†	...	Yes†	...	...
Appleton, Wis.	4C3	P	..-..	0	Yes	N	N
Arlington t, Mass.	5El	P	..-1	...	Yes	D	...
Auburn, N.Y.	8..1	P	..-2	1.8	No	N	N
Aurora, Ill.	15M†	M	1-1	1.3	Yes	CGSW	G
Bakersfield, Calif.	6C3	A	2-..	17.3	Yes	DW	DW
Bangor, Me.	None				Yes	DGS	J
Baton Rouge, La.	1C†	P†	..-..	...	Yes†	CDGS†	...
Battle Creek, Mich.	21C†	P†	..-..	...	Yes	G	N
Bay City, Mich.	5C2	C	2-..	3.0	Yes	D	...
Belleville, Ill.	11M1	..	..-..	0	No	G	N
Bellingham, Wash.	5C2	..	..-..	...	Yes	...	...
Belmont t, Mass.	3El	E†	0-0†	...	Yes†	...	...
Beloit, Wis.	7A	Mg	..-..	$2.6	...	G	...
Hutchinson, Kan.	9M1	M	..-..	0	Yes	DGSW	...
Inglewood, Calif.	5C	P	..-..	...	Yes	CDGSW	...
Jackson, Mich.	6M2	P	0-0	.1	Yes	N	...
Jamestown, N.Y.	5M1	M	0-1	.5	Yes	DG[1]	J
Johnson City, Tenn.	9A1	..	3-..	1.0*	Yes	GS	...
Kenosha, Wis.	7A	A	1-0	.8	Yes	...	...
Kokomo, Ind.	6M3	P	2-..	0	Yes	...	...
La Crosse, Wis.	5M2†	..	..-..	...	Yes	G	N
Lafayette, Ind.	5M4	M	1-..	.1	Yes	N	N
Laredo, Tex.	Uno				No	CDGSW	...
Lebanon, Pa.	5C†	P†	..-1†	...	No†	CDGS†	...
Lexington, Ky.	4M3*	P	0-0	...	Yes	CDGSW	CGSW
Lima, Ohio	4M	C	0-2	.7	Yes	CDGSW	...
Lorain, Ohio	7M†	M†	0-0†	...	Yes†	...	...
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	5C	*	2-..	5.5	Yes	CDGSW[3]	N
Lubbock, Tex.	7C2	E	..-1	0	Yes	N	N
Lynchburg, Va.	9C	C	1-..	...	Yes	DGSW	CDSW
Mansfield, Ohio	7M†	M†	..-..	...	No†	...	...
Marion, Ind.	6M3	..	..-..	0	No	DGS	S
Marion, Ohio	..M	M	..-..	...	Yes	CDGSW	...
Mason City, Iowa	7M	P	0-0	0	Yes	CDGSW	N
Massillon, Ohio	4M3	M	..-..	...	No	G	...
Maywood, Ill.	Uno				Yes	DGSW	N
Melrose, Mass.	9M	P	..-..	.1	Yes	N	N
Miami Beach, Fla.	None				Yes	G	...
Michigan City, Ind.	10M1	P	..-..	...	Yes	N	N
Middletown, Ohio	6C	P	0-1	L	Yes	CDGSW	J
Mishawaka, Ind.	..M†	M†	..-..	...	Yes†	N†	...
Montclair, N.J.	6M3†	M†	2-..†	...	Yes†	CDGSW†	...
Muncie, Ind.	5M4	M	..-..	...	...	...	...
Muskegon, Mich.	6C3	A	2-1	...	Yes	N	N
Muskogee, Okla.	7M2	P	0-2	0	Yes	N	N
Nashua, N.H.	4C1	..	0-0	0	Yes	CDGS	...
New Brunswick, N.J.	6M3	M	0-..	...	Yes	...	...
Newburgh, N.Y.	3M2	P	0-0	0	...	...	...
New Castle, Pa.	5C	P	0-0	0	Yes	N	N
New London, Conn.	5C	A	..-1	L	Yes	DG	...
Newport, Ky.	5M2[5]	P	1-2	3.2	Yes	CDGSW	CDGSW
Newport, R.I.	9M3†	P†	..-1†	...	Yes†	D†	...
Newport News, Va.	*	..	2-..	...	Yes	N	N
Norristown, Pa.	...	..	..-..	...	Yes	CSW	...
Norwalk, Conn.	15M1†	P†	0-0†	...	Yes†	GS†	...
Norwood, Ohio	3M2†	M†	..-..	...	Yes†	...	...
Orange, N.J.	7M1	P	1-..	4.0	Yes	...	...
Orlando, Fla.	6C1†	P†	..-1†	...	Yes†	CDGSW†	...
Ottumwa, Iowa	None				...	CDGSW	...
Owensboro, Ky.	4M	M	4-..	12.0	Yes	DGSW	CDGSW
Paducah, Ky.	5M3*†	P†	0-1†	...	Yes†	CDGSW†	...
Pensacola, Fla.	9C	P	..-..	.6	Yes	...	...
Perth Amboy, N.J.	7M†	M†	1-1†	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director—How Selected	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1947 (in thousands)	Comprehensive Zoning	Improvements Required Inside City (see code)	Improvements Required Outside City (see code)
25,000 to 50,000—Continued							
Pittsfield, Mass.	5M	N	0–0	$4.9	Yes	...	...
Plainfield, N.J.	6M1[5]	P	0–0	0	Yes	N	J
Port Huron, Mich.	6C3	P	..–2	9.3	Yes	...	...
Portsmouth, Ohio	...3	Mg	..–..	0	Yes	CDGSW[3]	G
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	5M	P	..–1	2.0	Yes	...	...
Quincy, Ill.	15M	M	1–..	...	Yes	...	...
Raleigh, N.C.	4C1	P	0–0	0	Yes	DGS	DGSW[1]
Richmond, Ind.	..M	P	..–2	1.5	Yes	CDGSW	...
Riverside, Calif.	6M3	P	1–..	3.3	Yes	CGW	...
Rocky Mount, N.C.	5M	P	..–..	...	Yes	DGSW	J
Rome, Ga.	5C	C	..–..	12.0	No	N	N
Rome, N.Y.	5M	P	..–1	.8	Yes	DG	DG
Royal Oak, Mich.	6M3	P	..–1	.4	Yes	CG[2]	J
Salem, Mass.	5M	P	0–0	.4	Yes	...	...
Salem, Ore.	7M5	P	..–..	.5	Yes	N	N
San Angelo, Tex.	Uno				Yes	DG	...
San Bernardino, Cal.	7C1†	P†	1–1†	...	Yes†	CGW†	
Santa Ana, Calif.	6M3	C	2–1	4.3	Yes	CDGSW	CDGW[3]
Santa Barbara, Cal.	6C3	C	1–1	3.5	Yes	...	...
Sharon, Pa.	5M	P	..–..	0	...	...	...
Sheboygan, Wis.	4M3	P	..–1	0	Yes	N	N
South Gate, Calif.	5M1†	M†	..–1†	...	Yes†	CDGW†	...
Spartanburg, S.C.*							
Stamford, Conn.	5M	N	0–0	...	Yes	CGW	...
Steubenville, Ohio	..M3	M	..–..	...	No	...	...
Superior, Wis.	4A3	A	..–2	.9	Yes	N	N
Taunton, Mass.	9M	P	..–..	.2	Yes	N	...
Teaneck tp, N.J.	3A6	N	0–..	...	Yes	DGSW	...
Tucson, Ariz.	6M3	P	4–2	8.5	Yes	N	N
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	6C3	C	0–1	1.4	No	...	...
Tyler, Tex.	7C	Cl	1–..	0	Yes	N	N
University City, Mo.	5C4	N	0–0	0	Yes	CDGS[3]	...
Waltham, Mass.	5M†	P†	..–1†	...	Yes†	DGSW†	...
Warren, Ohio	5M†	C†	3–..†	...	Yes†	CDGSW†[1,2]	...
Warwick, R.I.	9M6	P	0–2	1.7	Yes	CGW	...
Watertown t, Mass.	5El9†	P†	0–0†	...	Yes†	CDGSW†	...
Watertown, N.Y.	..M	P	..–1	2.6	Yes	G	...
Waukegan, Ill.	None				Yes	DG[1]	N
Wausau, Wis.	4M	Cl	..–..	...	Yes	...	...
Wauwatosa, Wis.	6C1	C	0–..	...	...	N	...

City	PLANNING AGENCY Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director—How Selected	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1947 (in thousands)	Comprehensive Zoning	Improvements Required Inside City (see code)	Improvements Required Outside City (see code)
10,000 to 25,000—Continued							
Bessemer, Ala.	5C	P	..–..	0	No	CDGSW	DGSW
Big Spring, Tex.	5C	P	0–0	0	Yes	N	N
Birmingham, Mich.	5C2	Cl	1–2	$3.5	Yes	DGSW	J
Bismarck, N.D.	5C3	P	0–..	.1	Yes	N	N
Bloomington, Ind.	5M4†	M†	..–1†	...	Yes†	N†	...
Bluefield, W.Va.	4C1	C	..–..	0	Yes	G[1]	N
Borger, Tex.	15C	P	..–2	7.5	No	...	J
Bradford, Pa.	5M	..	..–..	...	No	...	...
Brawley, Calif.	6C1	P	0–0	0	Yes	GSW[1]	N
Bremerton, Wash.	8M4	P	..–..	.7	Yes	N	G
Bridgeton, N.J.	6M2	M	0–..	...	No	D	...
Bristol t, R.I.	5C	P	..–..	...	Yes	N	N
Bristol, Tenn.	5C	P	..–..	.5	Yes	G	...
Brookfield, Ill.	5C	P	0–0	.2	Yes	DSW	DSW
Brownsville, Tex.	5M	M	..–..	...	Yes	CDGSW	DGSW
Brunswick, Ga.	5C1	A	0–..	0	Yes	DSW	...
Burlingame, Calif.	6M5	P	..–..	.3	Yes	CGSW	...
Burlington, N.C.	9C	P	..–..	0	Yes	G[1]	J
Cairo, Ill.	9C	P	0–..	0	No	...	...
Calumet City, Ill.	10M†	M†	0–0†	...	...	...	...
Cambridge, Ohio	4M3	M	..–0	...	Yes	DG	...
Canton, Ill.	Uno				No	CDGSW	...
Carbondale, Pa.	C†	C†	..–..	...	...	...	...
Carlisle, Pa.	5C	C	..–..	...	No	N	N
Casper, Wyo.	None				No	N	S
Centralia, Ill.	None				No	G	...
Charlottesville, Va.	5M2	..	..–0	0	Yes	DGSW	J
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	None				Yes	CDGSW	...
Chicago Heights, Ill.	None				No	CDGSW	...
Chickasha, Okla.	None				...	CDSW	CDSW
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	6M1†	..	..–..	...	No†	...	...
Clarksville, Tenn.	3C2†	P†	..–5†	...	No†	CG†	...
Clayton, Mo.	4M3	P	..–1	...	Yes	CDGSW	...
Clearwater, Fla.	Uno				Yes	CGSW	...
Cleveland, Tenn.	Uno				Yes	DSW	...
Coatesville, Pa.	5C	P	..–..	.2	Yes	CDGSW	...
Coeur d'Alene, Ida.	7M1	M	0–0	...	...	N	N
Coffeyville, Kan.	8M2	P	0–0	0	Yes	N	N
Columbia, Mo.	5M4	P	0–0	0	Yes	G	N
Columbia, Pa.	None				No	CDSW	...

West Allis, Wis.	4M3[5]	P	..–2	0	Yes	N	N
W. Hartford t, Conn.	..A	P	..–1	.8	...	N	...
West Orange, N.J.	8M1†	M†	..–1†	...	Yes†	CDGSW†	...
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	7C2	A	1–..	.7	Yes	CDGS	N
White Plains, N.Y.	7M	P	3–1	16.9	Yes	CDGSW	...
Wichita Falls, Tex.	12C3	A	..–..	4.1	No	CDGSW	Co
Williamsport, Pa.	5M†	P†	1–4†	...	Yes†	...	...
Wilmington, N.C.	3C2	P	0–0	6.2	Yes	CDGSW	G
Woonsocket, R.I.	6M1	M	0–6	0	Yes	N	N
Wyandotte, Mich.	9M	P	..–..	.5	...	...	...
Yakima, Wash.	4W1	P	0–..	0	Yes	N	N
10,000 to 25,000							
Aberdeen, S.D.	5A	P	..–..	...	Yes	...	...
Aberdeen, Wash.	7M1†	P†	1–1†	...	Yes†	...	...
Abington tp, Pa.	None				Yes	CDGSW	N
Adrian, Mich.	6C2	P	0–0	3.8	Yes	DGSW	...
Albany, Calif.	5C	P	..–..	...	Yes	CDG	...
Albany, Ga.	5C	P	0–..	5.0	...	N	N
Albert Lea, Minn.	..M	N	..–..	...	Yes	...	...
Alliance, Ohio	4M2	P	..–..	...	No	N	G
Alpena, Mich.	6M3	P	..–3	.4	Yes	N	N
Ambridge, Pa.	None				No	CDGSW	...
Ames, Iowa	7M†	N†	0–..†	...	Yes†	GS†	...
Amesbury t, Mass.	6El	..	..–..	.2	No	...	...
Anaheim, Calif.	8C1	C	..–1	2.4	Yes	CDGSW	N
Anderson, S.C.	3C4	P	..–..	0	Yes	...	...
Andover t, Mass.	5El†	..	0–0†	...	No†	DGSW†	...
Annapolis, Md.	None				No	...	W
Ansonia, Conn.	Uno				Yes	GW	G
Arkansas City, Kan.	9M	P	0–..	0	Yes	N	...
Asbury Park, N.J.	4A3	P	..–2	.2	Yes	N	N
Ashland, Wis.	3C4	P	0–0	0	No	CSW	...
Ashtabula, Ohio	3M3	P	..–1	0	Yes	DS	...
Atchison, Kan.	7C	C	0–..	0	...	...	...
Athens, Ga.	10M	P	..–..	...	No	N	N
Athol t, Mass.	..El	..	0–0	.1	No	N	N
Attleboro, Mass.	7M	P	1–..	3.2	Yes	G	G
Auburn, Me.	3C1	C	..–..	0	Yes	DGSW	G
Austin, Minn.	None				No	N	G
Bartlesville, Okla.	Uno				Yes	N	DSW
Batavia, N.Y.	7M	P	..–..	...	Yes	N	N
Beaver Dam, Wis.	3M	P	..–..	0	Yes	N	N
Beckley, W.Va.	7M4	P	1–..	1.4	Yes	N	N
Bedford, Ind.	5M1	P	..–..	.4	Yes	N	N
Bell, Calif.	6M3†	P†	3–..†	...	Yes†	CSW†	...
Bellevue, Pa.	5M	P	0–0	0	Yes	CDGSW	...
Bend, Ore.	..C	C	..–2	...	Yes	N	N
Benton Har., Mich.	6M3	P	0–0	2.6	...	N	N
Bergenfield, N.J.	5M†	M†	0–..†	...	Yes†	CDGSW†	...
Columbus, Ind.	5M	M	0–0	...	No	...	...
Compton, Calif.	5C	A	..–1	.3	Yes	CDGSW	...
Concord, N.C.	..C	M	..–1	...	...	...	...
Connersville, Ind.	4M1†	P†	0–0†	...	No†	N†	...
Coshocton, Ohio	3M2	..	..–..	0	...	...	...
Cranford tp, N.J.	4M3	P	..–1	...	Yes	CDGSW	...
Crawfordsville, Ind.	5M†	P†	..–..	...	Yes†	N†	...
Cudahy, Wis.	5M	P	0–0	0	Yes	CGSW	...
Cuyahoga Falls, O.	3M2	M	2–3	...	Yes	...	...
Danvers t, Mass.	5El	..	..–..	...	Yes	GW	...
Daytona Beach, Fla.	11C5	P	0–0	.2	Yes	G	...
Decatur, Ala.	5M	P	..–..	...	...	...	...
Decatur, Ga.	6C	C	..–..	.6	Yes	DS	N
Dedham t, Mass.	5El†	El†	..–5†	...	Yes†	DSW†	...
Denison, Tex.	12C†	P†	..–..	...	Yes†	N†	...
Denton, Tex.	9M	M	..–..	0	Yes	N	...
Dixon, Ill.	None				Yes	D	J
Donora, Pa.	5C	P	..–..	L	Yes	CGSW	N
Dothan, Ala.	5C	..	0–0	0	Yes	N	N
Dover, N.H.	7C2	C	..–2	1.8	No	...	...
Dyersburg, Tenn.	6M1	..	..–..	...	Yes	DGW[1]	...
E. Hartford t, Conn.	6M	P	0–0	.2	Yes	CGS[2]	...
East Moline, Ill.	5M1	P	..–..	0	Yes	G	G
East Point, Ga.	4C1	P	..–..	...	Yes	GSW[1]	...
Ecorse, Mich.	6M3	N	0–0	1.2	No	...	...
El Centro, Calif.	6M3	P	0–..	1.5	Yes	CDGS	N
El Dorado, Kan.	13C1	..	0–0	0	Yes	CDGSW	...
El Reno, Okla.	5C	Mg	..–..	...	Yes	...	...
Elmhurst, Ill.	20M1†	P†	0–0†	...	Yes†	CDGSW†	...
Emporia, Kan.	11C	P	..–1	0	Yes	DSW	DSW
Endicott, N.Y.	5C	P	0–0	5.0	Yes	...	...
Englewood, N.J.	7M3†	M†	..–..	...	Yes†	CDGSW†	...
Eugene, Ore.	7M2	P	2–3	14.0	Yes	N	N
Eureka, Calif.	6M3	P	0–0	.3	...	CDGSW	...
Fairhaven t, Mass.	None				Yes	D	D
Farrell, Pa.	5C†	P†	0–0†	...	Yes†	...	...
Ferndale, Mich.	6M3	P	0–0	0	Yes	...	J
Fort Collins, Colo.	None				Yes	CDGSW	...
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	10C	P	..–..	...	Yes	CDGS	...
Fort Myers, Fla.	*5	Cl	0–1	...	Yes	GW	J
Fort Thomas, Ky.	6M1[5]	P	0–2	.1	Yes	CDGSW	CDGSW
Framingham t, Mass.	5El	..	0–..	.1	Yes	G[1]	...
Frederick, Md.	5M	P	..–..	.1	Yes	N	N
Fredericksburg, Va.	Uno				Yes	G	...
Freeport, N.Y.	5C	P	..–..	...	Yes	...	...
Fullerton, Calif.	6C3	P	0–..	1.3	Yes	CDGSW	...
Fulton, N.Y.	3M2	P	..–..	...	Yes	...	...
Gainesville, Fla.	5C	A	..–2	.7	Yes	N	N
Gainesville, Ga.	5C	C	..–..	...	No	...	...
Garden City, N.Y.	5C	..	0–0	0	Yes	CGSW	...

Table XII—City Planning Data For Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY						
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director —How Selected	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1947 (in thousands)	Comprehensive Zoning	Improvements Required Inside City (see code)	Improvements Required Outside City (see code)
10,000 to 25,000—Continued							
Gardner, Mass.	M	M	..–4	...	No	G[1]	N
Glen Cove, N.Y.	C	C	0–0	$ .1	No	CDGS	...
Gloucester City, N.J.	None				No	CGS	CGS
Grand Forks, N.D.	5M3	E	..–3	0	Yes	N	...
Granite City, Ill.	5M1	P	..–..	.8	No	...	...
Greenfield t, Mass.	3El	..	..–1	...	No	...	...
Greenville, Miss.	C2	P	..–2	11.0	Yes	DGSW	W
Greenwood, Miss.	None				Yes	DGSW	DGSW
Gretna, La.	None				No	DGS	...
Griffin, Ga.	Uno				Yes	GS[1]	N
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	Uno				Yes	CGSW	...
Guthrie, Okla.	Uno				Yes	GSW	N
Hannibal, Mo.	None				...	CDGS	...
Hanover, Pa.	None				No	DG	...
Harlingen, Tex.	5C1	C	0–..	0	Yes	N	...
Harvey, Ill.	16C	P	0–0	...	Yes	G	G
Hawthorne, N.J.	None				Yes	CDGSW	N
Hempstead, N.Y.	5M	P	0–..	.5	Yes	CDGS	J
Henderson, Ky.	3M2	P	0–..	2.5	Yes	GSW	...
Hibbing, Minn.	7C	P	0–1	.4	No	DG	N
Hickory, N.C.	5C2	P	..–..	.3	Yes	...	N
Highland Park, Ill.	4M3	M	0–0	6.5	...	...	...
Hillside tp, N.J.	None				Yes	CDGSW	...
Hoquiam, Wash.	8M1†	M†	..–1†	...	No†	N†	...
Huntington, Ind.	3M2	P	..–..	...	...	...	...
Huntsville, Ala.	5C4	P	0–0	0	No	N	N
Idaho Falls, Idaho.	10M5	P	0–0	2.6	No	S	J
Iowa City, Iowa.	7M	P	0–0	0	Yes	N	N
Irondequoit t, N.Y.	5C	C	2–..	5.8	No	DGSW	...
Ironwood, Mich.	9M	..	..–..	...	No	...	...
Ithaca, N.Y.	7M2†	C†	..–..	...	Yes	CDGSW	...
Jackson, Tenn.	5M2	P	..–..	.7	Yes	CG[1]	N
Jacksonville, Ill.	None				Yes	DSW	DS
Janesville, Wis.	5M2	E	..–4	3.3	Yes	N	N
Jefferson City, Mo.	M	P	..–..	...	Yes	...	...
Johnson City, N.Y.	5M1	P	..–0	0	Yes	CDGSW	...
Johnston t, R.I.	Uno				Yes	GW	...
Johnstown, N.Y.	3M2	M	..–..	L	Yes	N	N
Jonesboro, Ark.	C	P	..–..	...	...	...	...
Kankakee, Ill.	10M4	M	0–..	15.3	Yes	CDGSW	...

City	PLANNING AGENCY						
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director —How Selected	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1947 (in thousands)	Comprehensive Zoning	Improvements Required Inside City (see code)	Improvements Required Outside City (see code)
10,000 to 25,000—Continued							
Merced, Calif.	5C3	C	0–0	$ .2	Yes	DGSW	N
Methuen t, Mass.	5El	N	0–0	...	Yes	G	G
Middlesborough, Ky.	None				Yes	CD	...
Middletown, N.Y.	None				Yes	CDGSW	...
Midland, Mich.	9C	A	1–..	...	Yes	CDGSW[2]	...
Milford t, Mass.	5El†	N†	..–..	...	Yes†	...	...
Millburn tp, N.J.	6M1[5]	P	0–0	1.0	Yes	CDGSW	...
Millville, N.J.	7M1†	P†	0–0†	...	No†	...	...
Mineola, N.Y.	5C	P	0–0	1.4	Yes	CDGSW	...
Minot, N.D.	5M2	M	0–..	0	Yes	N	N
Modesto, Calif.	C	C	1–1	4.2	Yes	N	CDG[1,3]
Monessen, Pa.	5C	N	0–0	0	Yes	N	N
Monroe, Mich.	7M	P	..–..	.2	...	...	...
Monrovia, Calif.	7C3	P	..–..	.4	Yes	CDGSW	...
Monterey, Calif.	9M3	A	0–1	1.0	Yes	DGSW	N
Morgantown, W.Va.	5A1	P	1–..	2.9	Yes	GS	GS
Moultrie, Ga.	5M	M	0–..	0	No	...	...
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	5M	M	..–..	...	Yes	...	...
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	5C	P	..–..	...	No	DGS	...
Mount Vernon, Ill.	5M2	M	..–..	...	Yes	CDGSW	...
Mount Vernon, Ohio	5M5†	M†	..–0†	...	No†	GW†	...
Muskegon Hgts, Mich.	7M2†	..	0–0†	...	Yes†	CDGSW†	...
Nampa, Idaho	6C3	P	0–..	...	Yes	N	N
Natchez, Miss.	None				No	CG[3]	GW
Natick t, Mass.	5El	P	..–0	.3	Yes	CG	CG
National City, Calif.	7M	P	1–1	9.6	Yes	G[1]	...
Naugatuck, Conn.	Uno				No	CGS	...
Needham t, Mass.	Uno				Yes	GW	...
Neenah, Wis.	8C1	P	0–0	L	Yes	N	...
New Castle, Ind.	6M1[5]	..	0–..	2.0	Yes	N	N
New Iberia, La.	6M1†	P†	..–..	...	Yes†	G†	...
New Kensington, Pa.	None				No	G	...
New Philadelphia, O.	None				No	CGSW	...
Newburyport, Mass.	9M	..	..–..	...	Yes	...	...
Newton, Kan.	7M	P	..–1	L	Yes	N	N
Niles, Mich.	Uno				Yes	CDGSW	...
Niles, Ohio	4M3†	M†	..–..	...	No†	...	...
Norman, Okla.	9M3	P	..–2	4.0	Yes	...	DGSW[1]
North Adams, Mass.	5M1	M	..–..	.1	Yes	DSW	...
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	5El	..	0–0	.1	No	N	N

Keene, N.H.	6M3	P	0–0	.8	Yes	N	...
Kenmore, N.Y.	None				Yes	C[2]	...
Key West, Fla.	5..†	..	..–..	...	...	...	...
Kingsport, Tenn.	5A4	P	..–0	.8	Yes	N	...
Kingston, Pa.	5C†	P†	0–0†	...	Yes†	CGS†	...
Kirkwood, Mo.	5M4	P	..–2	.3	Yes	CDGSW[3]	N
Klamath Falls, Ore.	6M5	N	0–0	.4	Yes	N	N
La Grange, Ill.	..M	..	..–..	...	Yes	...	...
La Porte, Ind.	9M	M	..–..	.2	Yes	N	N
Lafayette, La.	Uno				Yes	G	N
Lakeland, Fla.	4*	..	0–0	0	...	...	...
Lancaster, Ohio	4M3	M	..–..	...	Yes	N	N
Lansdowne, Pa.	None				Yes	CDS	N
Lawrence, Kan.	9M1	M	..–..	L	Yes	N	N
Lawton, Okla.	4M	M	..–3	.5	Yes	D	N
Leominster, Mass.	3M1	N	..–..	L	Yes	G	...
Lewiston, Idaho	6C3†	P†	..–..	...	No†	...	...
Lewistown, Pa.	5C1	P	0–1	.1	No	CDGSW	N
Lexington t, Mass.	5El	..	..–..	...	Yes	CGSW	N
Lexington, N.C.	5M	P	0–0	...	Yes	...	...
Lincoln Park, Mich.	7M1	P	..–..	...	Yes	CDS[2]	...
Little Falls, N.Y.	None				Yes	CDGSW	...
Lockport, N.Y.	7M	M	0–1	1.8	Yes	GSW	...
Lodi, Calif.	8C1	P	..–2	...	Yes	CDG	G
Long Branch, N.J.*							
Longview, Tex.	15C2	P	0–0	0	No	N	N
Longview, Wash.	7M†	P†	..–1†	...	Yes†	DGW†	...
Lynbrook, N.Y.	5C	..	..–..	0	...	CG[1]	...
Lyndhurst tp, N.J.	..M	P	0–..	0	Yes	N	N
Lynwood, Calif.	6M3	M	..–1	1.3	Yes	CDGSW	...
McAlester, Okla.	15M1	P	0–0	...	...	DG	DGW
McAllen, Tex.	5C†	C†	..–..	...	Yes†	G†	...
Manhattan, Kan.	11M6	P	0–..	1.6	Yes	N	N
Manitowoc, Wis.	4M3	P	1–2	6.0	Yes	CDGSW	N
Mankato, Minn.	30M2†	P†	0–0†	...	Yes†	GSW†	...
Maplewood, Mo.	5C2	P	..–..	0	Yes	CDGSW	N
Maplewood tp, N.J.	8C1	P	..–1	0	Yes	CDGSW	...
Marblehead t, Mass.	6El	..	..–..	...	Yes	G	...
Marietta, Ohio	5M	M	..–..	...	Yes	CDGSW	CDGSW
Marinette, Wis.	4M3	P	0–0	...	...	N	N
Marquette, Mich.	7C	A	1–1	...	No	G	N
Marshall, Tex.	19C	C	..–..	...	No	G	...
Martinsville, Va.	5C	C	0–0	0	Yes	DGSW	DW
Massena, N.Y.	5C4	C	..–1	L	Yes	DGSW[1]	N
Mattoon, Ill.	6C1	P	..–..	...	...	CDGSW	CDGSW
Maywood, Calif.	8M	M	..–..	0	No	...	...
Meadville, Pa.	5M†	P†	..–1†	...	No†	...	...
Medford, Ore.	8M3	M	..–..	.1	Yes	N	N
Melrose Park, Ill.	None				...	GSW	...
Menominee, Mich.	Uno				Yes	DG	...
N. Little Rock, Ark.	9C	P	..–..	2.3	No	G	G
Northampton, Mass.	9M	P	..–..	0	No	...	...
Nutley, N.J.	8M1	P	..–..	...	Yes	CDGSW	...
Oil City, Pa.	5C	P	..–0	0	Yes	...	...
Okmulgee, Okla.	6M2	M	..–..	...	No	...	...
Old Forge, Pa.	Uno				No	CGSW	...
Olympia, Wash.	12M3	P	..–1	...	Yes	GSW	...
Oneonta, N.Y.	Uno				Yes	DG	G
Ontario, Calif.	6M3	C	..–..	2.0	Yes	CGSW	...
Oskaloosa, Iowa	9M	P	..–..	1.1	No	DGS	...
Ossining, N.Y.	5M	..	..–..	0	No	GSW	...
Ottawa, Kan.	9C	P	0–1	1.1	Yes	N	N
Owosso, Mich.	6M3	P	0–0	0	Yes	N	N
Painesville, Ohio	3A2	Cl	..–1	0	Yes	CDG	...
Palo Alto, Calif.	6M4	P	..–1	2.9	Yes	CDGSW	CDGSW
Pampa, Tex.	Uno				Yes	DSW	DSW
Paris, Tex.	7C1	P	0–0	0	Yes	CDGSW[3]	N
Park Ridge, Ill.	Uno				Yes	CDGSW	CDGSW
Parsons, Kan.	12C1	C	0–0	0	No	...	...
Peabody, Mass.	..M	..	..–..	...	...	N	N
Peekskill, N.Y.	4M1†	..	0–7†	...	Yes†	...	...
Pekin, Ill.	None				No	G	...
Phoenixville, Pa.	None				Yes	CDGS[1]	J
Pine Bluff, Ark.	Uno				No	CDGSW	...
Piqua, Ohio	3M2	M	1–4	0	Yes	CDGSW	CDGSW
Pittsburg, Kan.	..C†	..	..–..	...	...	DG	...
Plattsburgh, N.Y.	6M	M	0–0	0	No	N	N
Plymouth t, Mass.	5El	P	..–..	0	No	N	N
Pocatello, Idaho	6C	P	..–7	...	...	N	N
Pomona, Calif.	5C1	P	..–1	3.0	No	...	...
Ponca City, Okla.	Uno				...	CDGSW	N
Port Chester, N.Y.	3C2	P	0–0	0	Yes	DGSW	...
Portsmouth, N.H.	6M3†	P†	..–3†	...	Yes†	CDGW†	...
Pottstown, Pa.	5C1	A	0–..	.2	Yes	N	...
Provo, Utah	9..†	P†	..–1†	...	Yes†	G†	...
Red Bank, N.J.	5M2†	P†	0–..†	...	Yes†	CDGSW†	...
Redlands, Calif.	4C4	P	..–..	0	Yes	CDGS	J
Redondo Beach, Cal.	6M3	P	2–..	2.9	Yes	CDGSW	...
Redwood City, Cal.	6C2	C	..–1	1.2	Yes	CDGSW	CDGSW
Reidsville, N.C.	Uno				Yes	DG	DGSW
Reno, Nev.	6M3	P	3–1	7.3	Yes	DGSW	...
Rensselaer, N.Y.	3M2	N	..–3	.2	No	G	...
Richmond, Calif.	4M5	P	4–1	...	...	CGSW	Co
Richmond Hts, Mo.	5C4	P	0–0	.4	Yes	CDGS	...
Ridgewood, N.J.	5..	P	0–0	0	Yes	CDGSW	...
River Rouge, Mich.	6M3	P	..–..	0	No	...	...
Rochester, N.H.	..M	P	..–..	...	Yes	GSW	...
Rock Hill, S.C.	Uno				...	G	G
Rockville Cen., N.Y.	Uno				Yes	CDGSW	...
Roswell, N.M.	5C	C	0–0	5.0	Yes	N	N

TABLE XII—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

	PLANNING AGENCY						
City	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director—How Selected	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1947 (in thousands)	Comprehensive Zoning	Improvements Required Inside City (see code)	Improvements Required Outside City (see code)
10,000 to 25,000—Continued							
Rutherford, N.J. . . .	6M3	P	0–1	$ 2.3	Yes	CDGSW	. . .
Rutland, Vt.	None				No	CG^{1,3}	N
St. Charles, Mo. . . .	None				No	DGSW	GSW
St. Cloud, Minn. . .	Uno				Yes	DSW	N
Salem, Ohio.	3M†	M†	. .–6†	. . .	No†	DGS†	. . .
Salina, Kan.	8M	P	0–0	0	Yes	N	. . .
Salinas, Calif.	. .C	P	. .–1	1.3	Yes	CDGSW	. . .
S.Buenaventura,Cal.	5M1	A	. .–. .	12.0	Yes	CDGSW	CDGSW
San Gabriel, Calif. .	9C	C	0–3	2.1	Yes	CDGSW	. . .
San Leandro, Calif.	6C3	A	. .–4	.2	Yes	CDGSW	. . .
San Mateo, Calif. . .	5C2	A	2–0	7.0	Yes	CDGSW	N
Santa Cruz, Calif. . .	6M2†	E†	. .–8†	. . .	Yes†	CDGSW†	. . .
Santa Fe, N.M	Uno				No	DGSW	. . .
Santa Rosa, Calif. .	7M3	P	1–0	1.9	Yes	CDGSW	. . .
Sarasota, Fla.	3A1	C	. .–. .	.5	Yes	N	N
Saratoga Sprgs.,N.Y.	5M†	. .	. .–. .	. . .	Yes†	N†	. . .
Saugus t, Mass	5El	P	0–1	.5	Yes	CDGW	. . .
S. Ste. Marie, Mich.	None				Yes	G	. . .
Scarsdale, N.Y.	5C1	Mg	0–. .	3.5	Yes	DGSW	. . .
Seminole, Okla	None				Yes	CD	. . .
Shaker Hgts, Ohio .	4M1	M	. .–1	1.8	Yes	CDGSW	N
Shaler tp, Pa.	5C	P	. .–. .	. . .	Yes	CDGSW^4	. . .
Shawnee, Okla.	Uno				No	DGW	N
Sherman, Tex	None				Yes	DGSW	CDGSW^3
S.Charleston t,W.Va.	9M27	P	. .–2	1.0	Yes	N	. . .
South Orange, N.J.	9C	. .	0–0	.4	Yes	CDGSW	. . .
So. Pasadena, Calif.	7C	P	. .–3	.2	Yes	CDGSW	. . .
South Portland, Me.	5A1	P	. .–5	1.7	Yes	G	. . .
South River, N.J. . .	6M	P	. .–0	0	Yes	CDGSW	. . .
Statesville, N.C. . . .	None				Yes	G^1	. . .
Staunton, Va.	3C2	P	. .–1	0	Yes	G	GW
Stillwater, Okla. . . .	. .C	P	0–1	0	Yes	DS	DSW
Stratford t, Conn. .	10C1	P	. .–2	.5	Yes	DG	. . .
Summit, N.J.	. .M	M	. .–. .	. . .	Yes	CDGSW	. . .
Swampscott t, Mass.	5El	P	0–1	.4	Yes	G	N
Sweetwater, Tex. . .	15C	P	0–0	.9	. . .	DGSW	. . .
Temple, Tex	5C1	P	. .–. .	.1	Yes	CDGSW	CDGSW
Texarkana, Tex. . . .	. .C	C	0–0	0	Yes	. . .	. . .
Thomasville, Ga . . .	5C	P	. .–. .	$2.5	. . .	. . .	. . .
Thomasville, N.C. .	Uno				Yes	DG^1	N
Tiffin, Ohio	None				. . .	DGS	. . .
Tonawanda, N.Y. .	6M	M	0–. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Traverse City, Mich.	8C1	P	0–0	0	Yes	GS	. . .
Two Rivers, Wis. . .	5C2	P	. .–0	0	Yes	N	N
Union tp, N.J	Uno				Yes	CDGSW	N
Uniontown, Pa	5C	P	. .–. .	0	No	. . .	. . .
University Pk., Tex.	5C6	C	. .–1	0	Yes	CDGSW	J
Urbana, Ill.	5M3	M	0–. .	0	Yes	N	N
Vallejo, Calif.	7C	P	. .–. .	. . .	Yes	. . .	. . .
Valley Stream, N.Y.	3M2	P	0–. .	0	Yes	G	. . .
Vancouver, Wash . .	11M1	P	. .–. .	.2	. . .	CG	. . .
Vincennes, Ind	9M†	M†	. .–9†	. . .	Yes†	. .	. . .
Walla Walla, Wash.	17M3	P	0–1	2.4	Yes	N	N
Wallingford, Conn. .	None				Yes	DGSW	. . .
Watertown, Wis . . .	. .M	P	0–. .	.1	Yes	N	N
Waterville, Me	5C†	P†	0–0†	. . .	No†	. . .	. . .
Waukesha, Wis. . . .	4M4	P	1–1	5.2	Yes	G	N
Waycross, Ga	6C1†	C†	. .–. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
WebsterGroves,Mo.	5C2	. .	0–0	. . .	Yes	DGSW	. . .
Wellesley t, Mass. .	5El†	P†	1–1†	. . .	Yes†	CG†	. . .
Wenatchee, Wash. .	3M	N	0–0	0	Yes	N	N
W.Springfld.t,Mass.	5El	P	1–. .	.5	Yes	GSW^1	N
WestWarwick t, R.I.	Uno				Yes	CDW	CDW
Westfield, Mass. . . .	3M	P	. .–. .	. . .	Yes	N	N
Westfield, N.J.	8. .†	P†	. .–. .	. . .	Yes†	CDGSW†	. . .
Whittier, Calif.	4M3	P	. .–1	.6	Yes	CDGSW	. . .
Wilmette, Ill.	Uno				Yes	CDGSW	. . .
Winchester t, Mass.	5El	P	0–0	.1	Yes	CGSW^1	. . .
Winchester, Va	None				No	CDGSW^{1,2}	. . .
Winnetka, Ill.	6M3	P	. .–2	.4	Yes	CDGSW	N
Winona, Minn.	Uno				Yes	D	N
Winthrop t, Mass. .	Uno				Yes	CDGSW	. . .
Wis. Rapids, Wis. . .	4M3	M	. .–. .	0	No	N	N
Wooster, Ohio.	4M1	P	. .–. .	.5	. . .	G	. . .
Xenia, Ohio	3A2	P	. .–. .	.2	Yes	CDGSW^1	J
Ypsilanti, Mich. . . .	8C1	P	0–0	0	Yes	. . .	. . .

[1] In these cities the streets need only be graded; surfacing is not a requirement.

[2] In these cities the sidewalks—not the curb and gutter—must be installed.

[3] In these cities the curb and gutter—not the sidewalks—must be installed.

[4] In these cities the gutter—not the sidewalks and curb—must be installed.

[5] For the following cities the appointive members of the planning commission are selected by more than one agency. The table proper gives the total number appointed and the official or agency appointing the majority of the planning commission. The city council appoints the minority of the planning commission in Cleveland, Ohio; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Millburn, N. J.; Newark, N. J.; New Castle, Ind.; Plainfield, N. J.; San Diego, Calif.; and West Allis, Wis.; a county judge in Newport, Ky.; and a county fiscal court in Lexington, Ky.

The following cities have an unofficial planning agency and a zoning ordinance: *100,000 to 250,000*—Trenton, N. J. *50,000 to 100,000*—Oak Park, Ill. *25,000 to 50,000*—Ann Arbor, Mich.; Berwyn, Ill.; Eau Claire, Wis.; Middletown, Conn.; Moline, Ill.; Oshkosh, Wis.; and Sioux Falls, S. D. *10,000 to 25,000*—Ardmore, Okla.; Ashland, Ohio; Fairbault, Minn.; Floral Park, N. Y.; Goldsboro, N. C.; Marshfield, Wis.; Missoula, Mont.; Salisbury, Md.; Shelton, Conn.; Weymouth, Mass.; and Whiting, Ind.

The following cities have an unofficial planning agency and no zoning ordinance: *50,000 to 100,000*—Savannah, Ga. *10,000 to 25,000*—Beaver Falls, Pa.; Easthampton t, Mass.; Fergus Falls, Minn.; Geneva, N. Y.; Harrison tp, Pa.; Independence, Mo.; Keokuk, Ia.; Norfolk, Neb.; Norwood t, Mass.; Sandusky, Ohio; and Trinidad, Colo.

The following cities have an unofficial planning agency but did not report whether they have a zoning ordinance: *25,000 to 50,000*—Galesburg, Ill.; Joplin, Mo.; and Ogden, Utah. *10,000 to 25,000*—Clovis, N. M.; Mitchell, S. D.; and Moundsville, W. Va.

The following cities do not have any planning agency, but do have a zoning ordinance: *50,000 to 100,000*—St. Joseph, Mo. *25,000 to 50,000*—Alexandria, La.; Hackensack, N. J.; Huntington Park, Calif.; Meriden, Conn.; Meridian, Miss.; Petersburg, Va.; and Wilkinsburg, Pa. *10,000 to 25,000*—Beatrice, Neb.; Billings, Mont.; Biloxi, Miss.; Blue Island, Ill.; Boone, Ia.; Brainerd, Minn.; Clarksdale, Miss.; Cliffside Park, N. J.; Dormont, Pa.; Dunkirk, N. Y.; Dunmore, Pa.; Elizabeth City, N. C.; Escanaba, Mich.; Gloversville, N. Y.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Independence, Kan.; Iron Mountain, Mich.; Laramie, Wyo.; North Plainfield, N. J.; Ottawa, Ill.; Parma, Ohio; Rahway, N. J.; Reading, Mass.; Ridgefield Park, N. J.; St. Augustine, Fla.; Sanford, Fla.; Shorewood, Wis.; South Milwaukee, Wis.; Suffolk, Va.; Sumter, S. C.; Swissvale, Pa.; Tallahassee, Fla.; and Westerly, R. I.

The following cities do not have a planning agency and did not report whether they have a zoning ordinance: *100,000 to 250,000*—Peoria, Ill. and Tampa, Fla. *50,000 to 100,000*—Amarillo, Tex.; Augusta, Ga.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Cicero, Ill.; Columbia, S. C.; Manchester, N. H.; and Springfield, Ill. *25,000 to 50,000*—Anniston, Ala.; Beverly, Mass.; Bloomington, Ill.; Butte, Mont.; Elkhart, Ind.; Elyria, Ohio; Haverhill, Mass.; Kearny, N. J.; Kingston, N. Y.; Newark, Ohio; Parkersburg, W. Va.; and Rochester, Minn. *10,000 to 25,000*—Anaconda, Mont.; Bellaire, Ohio; Bogalusa, La.; Boulder, Colo.; Bristol, Pa.; Brownwood, Tex.; Butler, Pa.; Campbell, Ohio; Carnegie, Pa.; Carteret, N. J.; Carthage, Mo.; Chambersburg, Pa.; Champaign, Ill.; Columbia, Tenn.; Corning, N. Y.; Corsicana, Tex.; Dover, N. J.; Ellwood City, Pa.; Euclid, Ohio; Fayetteville, N. C.; Florence, S. C.; Forest Park, Ill.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Fostoria, Ohio; Fremont, Neb.; Fremont, Ohio; Glens Falls, N. Y.; Gloucester, Mass.; Grand Island, Neb.; Greensburg, Pa.; Harrisburg, Ill.; Harrison, N. J.; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Hobbs, N. M.; Holland, Mich.; Hopkinsville, Ky.; Hornell, N. Y.; Huron, S. D.; Ironton, Ohio; Jeannette, Pa.; Kinston, N. C.; Lackawanna, N. Y.; Laurel, Miss.; Lock Haven, Pa.; Logan, Utah; Logansport, Ind.; Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Marlborough, Mass.; Menasha, Wis.; New Bern, N. C.; Newton, Ia.; North Platte, Neb.; Northbridge, Mass.; Norwich, Conn.; Orangeburg, S. C.; Oswego, N. Y.; Palestine, Tex.; Pittston, Pa.; Plymouth, Pa.; Pottsville, Pa.; Rapid City, S. D.; Sapulpa, Okla.; Sedalia, Mo.; Steelton, Pa.; Stevens Point, Wis.; Streator, Ill.; Sunbury, Pa.; Terrell, Tex.; Twin Falls, Idaho; Virginia, Minn.; Watertown, S. D.; Wehawken tp, N. J.; Willimantic, Conn.; and Wilson, N. C.

The following cities have neither a planning agency nor a zoning ordinance: *50,000 to 100,000*—Macon, Ga. *25,000 to 50,000*—Fort Smith, Ark.; Hagerstown, Md. *10,000 to 25,000*—Ada, Okla.; Arnold, Pa.; Astoria, Ore.; Augusta, Me.; Beacon, N. Y.; Berwick, Pa.; Blytheville, Ark.; Canonsburg, Pa.; Chanute, Kan.; Coraopolis, Pa.; Cortland, N. Y.; Del Rio, Tex.; Duquesne, Pa.; Elwood, Ind.; Fairmont, W. Va.; Findlay, Ohio; Fort Scott, Kan.; Gastonia, N. C.; Greenville, Tex.; Greenwood, S. C.; Hanover tp, Pa.; Hastings, Neb.; Homestead, Pa.; Hudson, N. Y.; Indiana, Pa.; Kewanee, Ill.; La Grange, Ill.; Latrobe, Pa.; Lincoln, Ill.; Lincoln, R. I.; Moberly, Mo.; Mount Carmel, Pa.; Muscatine, Ia.; N. Tonawanda, N. Y.; Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Panama City, Fla.; Peru, Ind.; Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Shelbyville, Ind.; Shenandoah, Pa.; Sheridan, Wyo.; South St. Paul, Minn.; Struthers, Ohio; Victoria, Tex.; Watervliet, N. Y.; Waynesboro, Pa.; West Frankfort, Ill.; and Westbrook, Me.

In the following three cities planning boards are organized but not active: Elgin, Ill.; Gadsden, Ala.; and Long Branch, N. J.

Individual City Footnotes

Albert Lea, Minnesota: Advisory planning commission created by ordinance to assist city council in planning matters. No director or secretary provided for.

Cincinnati, Ohio: City also pays $3,000 yearly to regional planning commission.

Fort Meyers, Florida: City council is the official planning board.

Johnson City, Tennessee: State appoints director of planning and pays costs; city donates $1,000.

Johnstown, Pennsylvania: Secretary of department of parks and public property serves as secretary of city planning commission.

Kansas City, Missouri: Improvements are at the expense of the subdivider under arrangements with the department of public works.

Lakeland, Florida: Planning board consists of the three city commissioners and city manager.

Lakewood, Ohio: By ordinance director of finance is secretary of planning.

Lower Merion Township, Pennsylvania: The director or secretary of planning is appointed jointly by the council and manager.

New Orleans, Louisiana: Improvements that real estate developers must install before their plats are approved have not been specified by law. Ordinance requires "proper arrangements for the improvements and maintenance . . . . shall be required by the city engineer."

Newport News, Virginia: The city is a member of the regional planning commission.

Paducah, Kentucky: Planning commission is a city-county agency.

Richmond, Virginia: One-half of the streets must be graded and surfaced; one-half of the curbs and gutters installed and all of the sidewalks constructed.

Rockford, Illinois: Planning commission is a city-county agency with the planning director appointed by the city-county plan commission made up of 15 city members and 15 county members. All information shown is for the joint city-county commission.

Saginaw, Michigan: Not less than 25 per cent of all streets shown on plat and all streets connecting improved streets must be graded and surfaced before the plat is approved.

Spartanburg, South Carolina: City has zoning commission only.

Washington, D. C.: The National Capitol Park and Planning Commission appointed by the President exercises planning functions for the District of Columbia.

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Public Welfare

Developments in 1947

By Howard L. Russell

Director, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago

Welfare problems received more public attention in 1947 than in any year since the end of the depression period. The impact of increasing costs upon local, state, and national appropriating authorities was sharp and, in many quarters, unexpected. Requests for additional funds required to meet basic welfare needs competed with the accumulated needs of other governmental programs postponed during the war. The effect of price inflation on public assistance expenditures was understood and accepted without question. On the other hand, the steadily increasing case loads during a period of business prosperity and high employment have frequently been questioned. The number and variety of contributing causes are so inter-related that simplified explanations are not possible.

Although unemployment relief costs remain low, there is still a tendency on the part of the general public to lump the categorical assistance programs into a single catch-all "relief" concept, and to think chiefly in terms of employment factors. This inaccurate over-simplification disregards the fact that practically the entire public welfare case load now consists of unemployable persons.

For example, it overlooks the fact that needy aged persons are continually increasing—both numerically and in proportion to the total population. This means that there are more and more old people, and fewer children in a position to support them. Another factor generally overlooked is the postwar break-up of war marriages which, aggravated by the housing shortage, has left a trail of dependent mothers and children in need of public care and support. The closing down of war industries greatly reduced the opportunities for part-time work by persons of marginal employability. These and certain long-term trends, such as the steady increase of urban living at the expense of rural farm living, all work in the direction of increasing the number of people who find themselves in need of either short- or long-term public care. For increasing numbers of the population, economic security depends solely upon a weekly paycheck. Unemployability for any cause—old age, a protracted illness, a disabling accident, the need to stay home and care for dependent children—all contribute to the demand for public welfare services and assistance programs.

Nearly all state and local public welfare agencies have experienced difficulties in keeping public aid grants abreast of constantly rising living costs and increased case loads. Handicapped persons who much depend on public aid for the basic necessities of life were particularly hard hit by rising food costs since food represents a higher proportion of the total budget for assistance families than for any other group.

During 1947 public welfare agencies continued to be concerned with such social problems as juvenile delinquency, inadequate housing, care of the chronically ill and aged, and medical care and hospitalization. The need to provide social services in connection with the handling of these problems served to emphasize the continued shortage of trained and qualified social workers in the public welfare field.

Federal Welfare Legislation. The 1947 session of the 80th Congress was almost exclusively absorbed with questions of European recovery and the adjustment of our internal domestic economy. Federal welfare legislation was limited to an extension of the 1946 Social Security Amendments providing additional federal aid in the three assistance categories until June, 1950. As a result of a Senate resolution, its committee on finance has appointed an advisory council to conduct a complete study of the social security program. A preliminary report of this committee is expected early in 1948, and it will treat specifically with the problems of full coverage for workers and increased benefits under the old age and survivors insurance program. During 1947 proposals looking toward a comprehensive public welfare program with federal aid for general assistance and for extending and liberalizing old age and survivors insurance coverage were introduced in both houses of the Congress. The latter proposal has received official support of a wide variety of important interest groups.

State Legislation. Some 44 state legislatures met officially during 1947. Relations between public welfare administrators and legislative bodies were carried on against a backdrop of rising case loads and increasing expenditures. On the basis of objective forecasting, every state welfare department was obliged to present budget requests substantially larger than for the previous fiscal period. At least one-third of the state programs received all the financial support requested in their budget presentations. Among the remaining group, several state administrators were instructed not to lower assistance standards and promised that if deficits occurred they would be made up at subsequent legislative sessions. In every state but two, actual appropriations in dollars were larger for the current fiscal period than for the preceding year. In no state was there a disposition to deny the responsibility of government for handicapped people by wiping out any major assistance program.

The 1946 social security amendments, which provided increased federal financial participation in the three categorical assistance programs, had a decided influence in raising or eliminating the legal or administrative maximum limits upon grants. In September, 1946, just before the effective date of the amendment, 96 of the 148 public assistance programs then in effect had such maximum limits. By the end of 1946, 60 of these 96 maximums had been raised and three eliminated.

State legislatures meeting in 1947 carried this trend still further, although in a few instances new ceilings were established where there had been none before.

Three states in 1947 deleted legislative maximums—Maryland on old age assistance, Iowa on aid to dependent children, and Colorado on aid to the blind. In addition, 10 states, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Minnesota, North Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and Wyoming, raised their maximums on old age assistance. Seven states, California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, and Tennessee, increased the maximums on aid to the blind. Indiana, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Tennessee raised the maximums on aid to dependent children.

In contrast, Delaware and Maine established legislative maximums for aid to dependent children. Utah established legislative maximums on all three types of categorical assistance to replace the previous limits prescribed by administrative action. Legislative changes with respect to residence have had a liberalizing effect. Utah removed residence requirements for public assistance from the law. Minnesota and Wyoming reduced from five years to one year the residence requirements for aid to the blind.

Provisions relating to income and property, including lien provisions, were somewhat relaxed in Idaho, Maryland, North Carolina, and Vermont, but were made more restrictive in a number of other states including Indiana, Kansas, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. In Utah liens are now required under certain circumstances. Indiana and Washington, which previously had no lien provisions, have now adopted them. Three legislatures, Indiana, Maine, and Washington, moved to emphasize the responsibility of relatives to support their needy kin. The citizenship requirement for old age assistance in Vermont was abolished. Maryland repealed its statutory provision for limiting the granting of aid to dependent children to children living in "suitable" homes.

Financial support, important as it is, is not the only measuring stick of the extent of legislative interest. Broad legislative programs are often sponsored by state and local welfare agencies and, in contrast to appropriation measures, require several years of education and debate to make them effective. Wisconsin culminated some years of study by completely rewriting and recodifying all its welfare measures in seven major phases of legislation. The Illinois Public Assistance Laws Commission completed a thorough job in codifying the public aid laws of that state and had its proposed new law unanimously passed by the Senate, although it failed in the house. Utah, in spite of enacting some legislative restrictions, produced an excellent and basic public assistance act. Vermont took a major step in welfare organization by combining its categorical assistance programs under one state agency. Several states with an eye to the eminence of new federal social security legislation passed enabling acts making it possible for them to conform automatically to any new federal requirements.

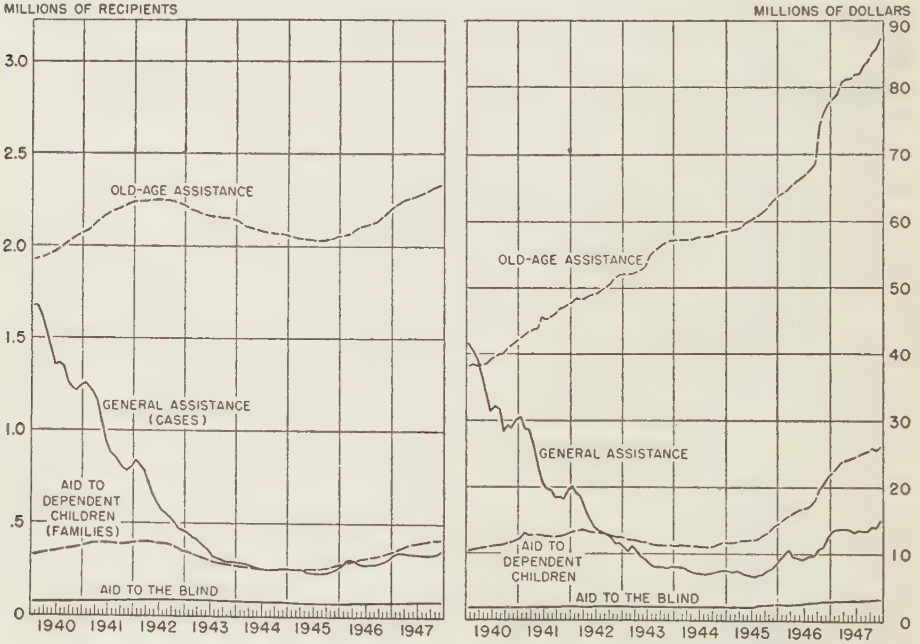
Local Public Welfare. This year saw an increased realization of the value and importance of having all public welfare programs operating in a given locality centralized in one department. Such integration has as its objective the providing of better services to citizens of the community, as well as their more efficient and economical operation.

Enabling acts looking toward program integration at the local level were passed in Wisconsin and New Jersey. Cleveland and Cincinnati were among the larger communities which voted to take advantage of optional laws permitting the establishment of integrated local departments of public welfare. Strong moves looking toward similar legislation failed by narrow margins in Illinois and Pennsylvania, but efforts to secure its passage in future legislative sessions are being continued.

Local governments with their inflexible tax sources and rising welfare costs, generally turned to the state and federal level of government for financial aid. However, this desire for increased financial participation by the units with a broader revenue base was not accompanied by any desire for further centralization of welfare administration at either the federal or state level.

Public Assistance. The upward trend in public assistance case loads which began shortly after the end of the war continued in 1947. The number of persons receiving public aid decreased sharply during the war years, and it was expected that the case loads would show an increase at the conclusion of the war's hostilities. In some communities and states the case loads have apparently returned to their "normal" level and are more or less static. In other states, however, case loads are still on the increase as 1947 draws to a conclusion.

During August, 1947, there were 2,289,000 persons receiving old age assistance This figure represents an all-time high in case loads and expenses for the program, as the peak month for previous years was in June, 1942, when 2,254,000 persons were receiving OAA. The number of recipients of OAA increased 7.6



Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration

RECIPIENTS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1940, TO DECEMBER, 1947

Includes data for programs administered without federal funds in states without plans approved under the Social Security Act.

per cent over the same month in 1946. Expenditures for this type of aid had increased 23.1 per cent over the same month a year ago and now totaled $83,000,000 for the month.

In August, 1947, public aid on behalf of dependent children was given to approximately 404,000 families including 1,028,000 children. This was an increase of nearly 26 per cent over the number of recipients a year previous. Grants for this type of aid totaled $25,221,000 for the month of August, 1947, which is an increase of 46 per cent over the same month last year. The effect of the rapidly rising costs of living is reflected in this expenditure figure.

The nearly 80,000 blind persons receiving public aid in August, 1947, represent an increase of 6.5 per cent over the previous year. Payments to this group totaled $3,000,000 in August, which was an increase of 19 per cent over the expenditures in the same month last year.

In August, 1947, 333,000 families and single persons were being aided through general assistance funds. This is an increase of 19 per cent over the previous year. The grants to these cases in July were approximately $13,400,000, which was 38 per cent above the expenditures for the same time last year. For this type of assistance, expenditures are from state and local funds only as in contrast to assistance to the aged, blind, and dependent children where the federal government shares the cost.

Social Insurance Programs. The operations of the federally administered program of old age and survivors insurance and the state administered programs on unemployment compensation are closely related to public welfare as they gradually assume an increasing share of the cost of meeting economic need.

Monthly benefits under old age and survivors insurance have increased each year since the beginning of the program in 1940. Payments during the year ending August 31, 1947, totaled $423,000,000. During August almost 1,891,000 persons were receiving benefits under this program at a monthly rate of about $38,310,000.

Benefit payments for unemployment insurance on the other hand, rise and dip with every fluctuation in the general economic situation. Payments during the last federal fiscal year under this program were $311,000,000 less than in the previous fiscal year.

The first nationwide sickness and maternity benefit program went into operation in July, 1947, under the provisions of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. Payments in the first month of operation numbered almost 10,000 cases for sickness and 160 for maternity benefits. July also marked the first month in which reconversion unemployment benefits became payable to seamen who had federal maritime service on vessels operated by the War Shipping Administration.

Institutional Care for Aged. During 1947 increasing pressure was felt by public welfare administrators to provide more and better facilities for aged people who cannot care for themselves. Homes for the aged, nursing homes, infirmaries for the chronically ill, convalescent homes and other facilities are generally overcrowded, sub-standard, and in some communities, entirely lacking.

As the percentage of the population in the aged group continued to increase there will be an increasing number of persons in need of custodial, medical, or hospital care. Aged persons in need of such care generally seek such facilities in urban centers. The housing shortage complicates this problem also. Some states are authorizing the use of state and local funds for payment of assistance grants to people in public institutions. This has followed the passing of enabling legislation, which promoted the conversion of suitable poor farm facilities into modern infirmaries. Many states are reviewing their licensing laws as a medium for rising standards in convalescent and nursing homes.

Local governments in most states bear almost the entire cost of public hospital care for the chronically ill, custodial care for the disabled, and handicapped. Local government is least able financially to bear the cost of needed improvements and extension of institutional care. The year 1947 saw a continuation of the efforts to have state and federal governments assume a greater share of the financial cost of providing this type of care.

Conclusion. The number of persons receiving categorical assistance in the last half of 1947 rose above the number of persons receiving such aid before the war. Because of this and a sharp increase in the cost of living, especially in the basic essentials of food, clothing, and fuel, expenditures for categorical assistance were greater in most states than just before the war. Continued inflation particularly in food prices constitutes the greatest threat to public aid programs that must carry out the mandates of federal and state laws to provide help to needy people on a basis of a decent and healthful standard. Increasing attention is being paid to administrative and social work techniques that will insure the maximum values from the use of the public welfare dollar.

Professional Organization. The American Public Welfare Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) is the national association serving public welfare officials through agency and individual memberships. This organization provides consultative services to state and local welfare agencies and maintains a program of regional and national meetings, committee activities, and publications. The organization attempts to keep abreast of developing problems in public welfare administration and to contribute to their solution.

The National Council of Local Public Welfare Administrators organized within the Association has a membership of approximately 850 county and city public welfare directors. The Association maintains a close relationship with 22 state associations of county welfare directors. Field services were provided by the staff of the American Public Welfare Association to practically every state of the union during 1947, and regional meetings were held in Omaha, Nebraska; Seattle, Washington; Lansing, Michigan; Albany, New York; Jacksonville, Florida; and Little Rock, Arkansas.

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Public Health

Developments in 1947

By Ira V. Hiscock

Chairman, Department of Public Health, Yale University School of Medicine

Public health in the United States in 1947 was characterized by generally high birth rates, lower mortality rates, continued progress in control of tuberculosis, increased attention for control and care of cancer and mental disease cases and of occupational hazards, with added stimulus for long needed expansion of full-time health units operated by properly trained and adequately paid professional personnel. The continued threats of diphtheria, heart diseases, influenza, venereal diseases, and whooping cough, and the staggering toll of home accidents, coupled with the inadequacy of joint planning and cooperative action to provide adequately supported health and hospital programs which utilize fully the results of existing scientific knowledge, leave local officials in no condition for complacency or for the exercise of vested interest or "empire building". Expanded horizons, lowered geographical barriers, and intelligent application of available information will be followed by increased efficiency and contentment throughout the world.

Legislation and Organization. Federal legislation included appropriations by Congress for the United States Public Health Service of $17,916,000 (with over one-half million for rapid treatment centers) for venereal disease control; $15,682,000 for grants-in-aid to states of which $3,000,000 were for mental health; $14,500,000 for the National Cancer Institute and nearly $10,000,000 for the National Institute of Health; $8,000,000 for tuberculosis control plus $1,000,000 for research in streptomycin; $4,500,000 for research and training of personnel in mental health and $2,650,000 for the construction of research facilities at the National Institute of Health. Other appropriations authorized were for communicable disease control, for nurses' training under the Bolton Act ($4,500,000), for International Health Relations, and for vital statistics. Of great significance was the Mental Health Appropriation providing for research, for training grants, for grants to states to develop community mental health services.

The United States Children's Bureau received $11,000,000 for grants-in-aid to states for maternal and child health services besides $3,000,000 for continuing the EMIC program temporarily, $7,500,000 for crippled children, and $3,500,000 for child welfare. The school lunch program was continued by an appropriation of $65,000,000; but Congress warned against anticipation of as large continued federal help for this purpose.

Funds were appropriated under the terms of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Bill for the use of states in making hospital surveys, and plans of the following 18 states were approved by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service: Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia.

Local Health Units. Recognizing that over forty million people in the United States lack the benefits of full-time experienced health service, authorities took additional steps for constructive action through stimulation of the passage of supporting legislation in several states, through national and regional conferences of both public and private agency groups, and through surveys and follow-up studies instituted by state health departments. A committee of the American Public Health Association has suggested a plan reported in the 1947 YEAR BOOK, for some 1,200 local health jurisdictions instead of the existing 18,000, and "to prevent a still greater catastrophe of 38,000 such jurisdictions, now actually authorized under existing state laws."[1] The objectives have been approved by national medical and public health associations, details of implementation have been considered at national conferences held, for example, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, by representatives of state and federal departments and universities, and at Princeton, New Jersey, by representatives of voluntary health agencies. The text of a law, suggested as suitable where state statutes do not authorize local health units, received the attention of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Early in 1947 legislation approved in Colorado made it possible for boards of county commissioners to establish county health departments and for two or more adjacent counties to establish a district health department. Las Animas and Huerfano counties were the first to operate under the recently passed legislation. A resolution setting up this two-county health unit was concurred in by the county boards, and a new seven-man board, named from both counties, was designated to have general supervision over the activities of the new unit. Two additional units established include a six-county district in northeastern Colorado and another composed of counties in the San Juan Basin.

In Minnesota the Council on Inter-Governmental Relations, studying problems incident to overlapping governmental jurisdictions in Blue Earth County and Mankato, published a study of public health administration in that county looking toward a county community health organization. The legislature failed to adopt a proposed enabling act for county health units despite a concerted effort for passage by many interested organizations. The function of public health in Minnesota is largely municipal, similar to the city or township programs of Connecticut and Massachusetts, for example. The latter have the necessary legislation, but the extent of full-time units leaves much to be done.

A 1947 measure in Indiana permits the county commissioners and the city councils of the second class cities (Fort Wayne, South Bend, Evansville, etc.) to provide for joint city-county full-time health departments, with expenses prorata on a population basis. Management is vested in a seven-member board, three appointed by the mayor, three by the county commissioners, and one by the county superintendent of schools. Another measure provides for full-time county and multiple county health departments subject to the approval of the state board of health and referendum vote. A 1945 law creating a metropolitan health and hospital district in Indianapolis and Marion County was amended to correct defects and to insure proper authority for bonding and levy of taxes. A new plan for combined operation of the health department of Seattle and of King County, Washington, became effective in September, 1947.

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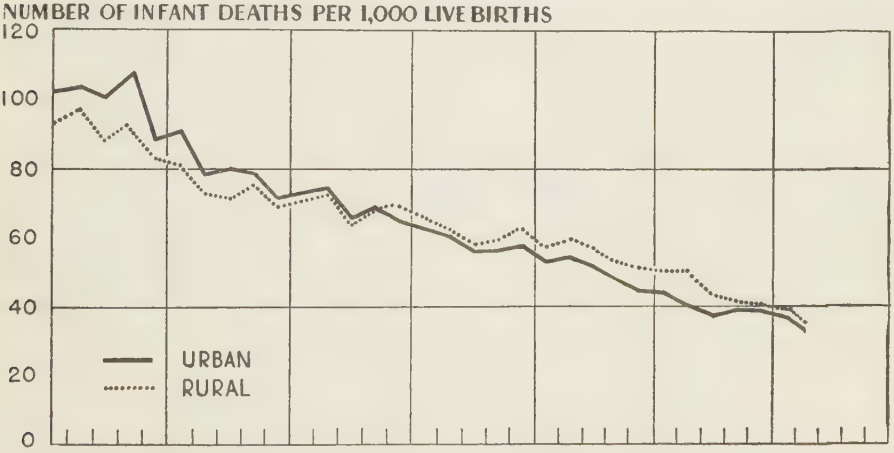
[1] "The Proceedings of the National Conference on Local Health Units." Supplement to *American Journal of Public Health*, January, 1947.

In Michigan the Lansing city health department was discontinued, the county of Ingham assuming responsibility for administration of health functions. The city health employees were taken over by the county, and the city hospital for communicable disease was leased by the county. Inasmuch as the entire hospital is no longer needed for communicable diseases, a portion of the building will be used for social welfare cases.

Food Control. Food ordinances were also strengthened, as illustrated in Michigan, where Eaton Rapids adopted by ordinance the rules and regulations of the state department of agriculture establishing minimum requirements for establishments in which food, beverages, or alcoholic drinks are handled, prepared, served or stored. An ordinance adopted by the city of Escanaba covered restaurants defined to include coffee shops, cafeterias, short order cafes, luncheonettes, taverns, sandwich stands, soda fountains and all other drinking establishments besides kitchens and other places where food or drink is prepared



Source: United States Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency

ANNUAL NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1915 TO 1946

The rates are computed for the entire birth registration area; "urban" includes places of 10,000 or more population and "rural" includes places under 10,000. Prior to 1939 infant mortality data were tabulated by place of occurrence and since 1939 by place of residence. The effect of the shift can be judged by the urban rates for 1939, 1940, and 1941 for both methods: by place of occurrence the rates were 45.3, 43.8, and 41.4, and by place of residence, 44.3, 42.3, and 40.0, respectively. The urban rate for 1946 was 32.8 by place of residence as compared to 36.5 for 1945 and the rural rate for 1946 was 34.7 as compared with 40.0 in 1945.

for sale elsewhere. In New Haven, Connecticut, and in Everett, Washington, among several other local communities, regulations were adopted requiring the pasteurization of all milk to be sold within the municipality. A milk-grading ordinance for Seattle and King County, Washington, delayed in enforcement due to lack of equipment for plants during the war years, became fully operative.

Hospitals. Throughout the country, state hospital survey and construction laws were passed, as in Kansas, in Ohio, in South Dakota (see above federal legislation) and in Pennsylvania, providing for the survey and planning of hospital facilities, including hospitals owned and operated by municipalities. In Kansas, for example, the law authorized the organization of hospital districts composed of cities of the third class and any adjoining township, townships, and parts of townships; it provided for hospital buildings and equipment. All hospitals in the state, whether public or private, are made subject to license, regulation, and inspection by the state board of health beginning July 1, 1948. State aid to local tuberculosis sanitoria or hospitals in Indiana was increased by action of the 1947 legislature from $1 to $1.50 per patient per day.

Professional Organization. The membership of the American Public Health Association, the largest and best known organization of the public health profession, passed the 10,000 mark. It serves as the accrediting agency for schools of public health. The number of institutions accredited to give the master of public health (M.P.H.) degree (Diploma of Public Health, D.P.H., in Canada) is eleven. Of these institutions seven have been accredited for 1947-48 to give the Doctor of Public Health (Dr. P.H.) degree. The seventy-fifth annual meeting was held in Atlantic City in October with a registration of 3,208, thirty-one affiliated organizations holding their meetings jointly or concomitantly with the Association and its 12 sections. Three standing committees on administrative practice, on professional education, and on research and standards are vital centers of productive services. Surveys and appraisals of state and community health work, information regarding administrative practices, detailed studies of state and local health problems, including regular consultation and advisory service, are available. Besides the *American Journal of Public Health,* the official publication of the Association, new editions of the *Health Practice Indices* and of the *Guide for Use of the Evaluation Schedule* were published.

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Housing

Developments in 1947

By Dorothy Gazzolo

Associate Director, National Association of Housing Officials, Chicago

During 1947 the degree of federal governmental participation in housing continued to diminish following the postwar trend that started in 1945—but was still strong and still much greater than that evidenced by state and local governmental bodies. However, the fact that the housing shortage for families of moderate and low income was not relieved to any marked extent during the year resulted in increased pressures on cities and states to assume greater housing responsibilities. As a consequence, some 200 cities and seven states made financial assistance available during 1947 for this purpose.

1947 Housing Production. A total of 854,600 new permanent housing units were put under construction during 1947, surpassing the 1946 record by 27 per cent and marking 1947 as the year of the highest housebuilding volume since 1925. Housing completions also rose during 1947: 835,100 units as against the 1946 total of 437,800. In addition family units provided by conversions and in temporary structures—principally war housing units and army and navy barracks converted for veteran family use—brought the total of units provided during 1947 to roughly 1,000,000.

By far the greatest proportion of the permanent housing construction started in 1947 was for sale. Only 13 per cent of the total was of a multi-family or two-family type. Further, most of the construction was built by conventional methods, with less than 5 per cent produced as factory-built or prefabricated housing.

1947 Housing Costs. Although there are no official figures available on the selling price of the average new house built in 1947, the Lumber Industry Committee of the Department of Commerce has estimated the figure at $9,060, more than double the price of $4,440 in 1939. Veterans purchasing homes in 1947 using government-guaranteed loans under the GI Bill paid an average of $8,200 for newly constructed houses and $6,700 for existing houses.

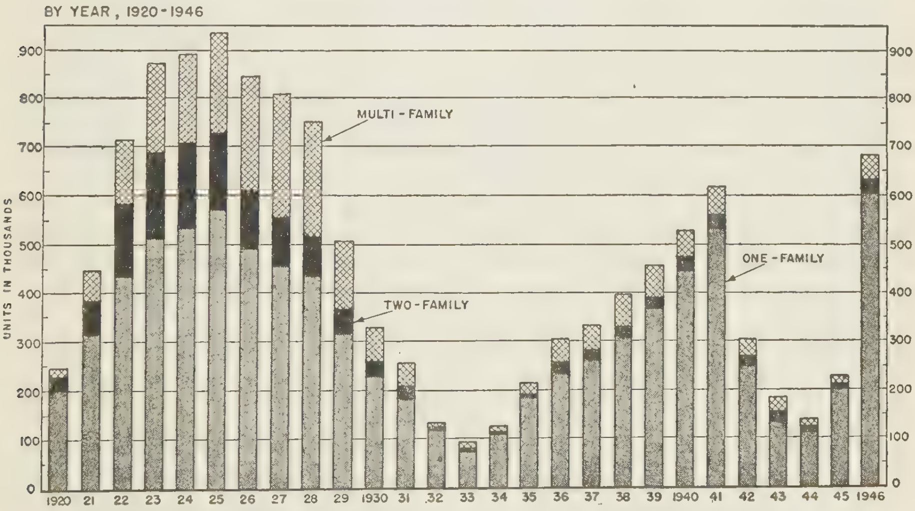
The cost-to-build has been set by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at an average of $6,635 for a one-family house scheduled to start as of October, 1947, exclusive of land and development costs and the builder's profit. BLS compared this figure with the average of $5,630 for October, 1946, reflecting a 38 per cent rise in materials prices and an advance of around 13 per cent in the average hourly earnings of building workers in the twelve month period.

These materials and labor cost increases reflect continuing shortages of both, although 1947 saw a steadily improving supply and labor situation. BLS reports that "the record housebuilding program during the last half of the year caused an addition of almost 300,000 employees on new building and repair of nonfarm housing, between the first and fourth quarters." The average annual residential construction employment figure increased by more than 100,000 in 1947 as over 1946—737,000 for 1947 as against 626,000 for 1946. Not only were there more employees at work in the residential construction field, but the time required to complete a house decreased during the year: from an average of six months at the end of 1946 to four and a half months at the end of 1947.

Building materials wholesale prices generally in November, 1947, stood at a level 87.5 per cent above the 1926 average, much of this rise occurring in 1946 and 1947. The Office of the Housing Expediter reported that: "During the six months from October, 1946, to April, 1947, the building materials price index rose from 134.8 to 178.8, an increase three and one-half times as great as that which had taken place during the entire five-year period of our participation in World War II. By October, 1947, the index had risen to 185.8, a 12-months' increase of more than 50 points on the index."

Federal Financial Aid. To keep housing production going at a steadily increasing rate, the federal government continued to provide financial aid to builders and lending institutions during 1947 along lines comparable to the federal assistance rendered during the war. In addition the federal government still had under direct public ownership at the year's end more than 650,000 units of housing—most of it built during the war.

The financing aid to private enterprise in 1947 for new housing construction added up as follows. Under the National Housing Act (program administered



SOURCES: 1920-1929, National Bureau of Economic Research
1930-1946, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Unadjusted for lag and attrition in building permits

Source: Housing and Home Finance Agency, Housing Statistics Handbook, 1948

PRIVATELY FINANCED NONFARM DWELLING UNITS STARTED, BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE, 1920-46 INCLUSIVE

This chart shows United States totals of the number of units on which construction was started (beginning of active building). "Nonfarm" dwelling units include those in urban places with populations of 2,500 or more and all nonfarm dwelling units in rural areas.

by the Federal Housing Administration): 118,000 new dwelling units made possible under mortgage insurance written during the year. Under the GI Bill (program administered by the Veterans Administration): 160,000 home loans closed with guaranty or insurance (some of these loans were second mortgage loans, with FHA-insured loans covering the first mortgage).

During the year, real estate mortgage financing not only to initiate new construction but also to enable the purchase or repair of existing housing reached a total of $11,400,000,000, involving more than 2,500,000 mortgage transactions (on mortgages of $20,000 or less). Savings and loan associations, chartered either by the Home Loan Bank Board or by the states, financed 31 per cent of these mortgages, with banks and trust companies second in line in volume of financing carried, in the amount of 26 per cent of the total.

The federal agency, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, that in 1933 had undertaken to assist about a million depression-struck families then struggling to pay off mortgages, by the end of 1947 had liquidated by more than 86 per cent the government's three and one-half billion dollar investment in "rescue" loans and stated that it expected to wind up its operations with no loss to the government.

Still another federal agency that provided federal assistance to home financing institutions during the 1930's reported almost complete liquidation of the government's investment by 1947. The Federal Home Loan Bank System records that the government's investment of $273,156,000 in the share capital of savings and loan associations had been paid back by nearly 97 per cent as of the end of August, 1947, the government having earned nearly $55 million in dividends on this investment.

Federal Agencies Administering Housing. The principal federal administrative agencies that rendered housing assistance during 1947, with the exception of the Veterans Administration, continued to operate under a coordinating agency. Until July 27, 1947, the coordinating agency was the National Housing Agency, after which date this temporary war agency was succeeded by the permanent Housing and Home Finance Agency, established by the President's Reorganization Plan No. 3. The three agencies operating under NHA and HHFA were: (1) *Home Loan Bank Board* (known as the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration until the July reorganization)—providing a credit reserve for home financing institutions and coordinating the affairs of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the federal savings and loan associations, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation; (2) *Federal Housing Administration*—insuring mortgages for home purchase, construction, and repair; (3) *Public Housing Administration* (known as the Federal Public Housing Authority until the July reorganization) —administering a program of federal loans and grants to local government agencies for public low-rent housing and managing federally owned war housing.

In the July reorganization of housing agencies, a National Housing Council was also created, made up of all of the above agencies and the Department of Agriculture, the Veterans Administration, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The Council was established to assure that the administration of the several federal housing programs promotes a consistent over-all national housing policy.

Continuing as a temporary agency during 1947 was the Office of the Housing Expediter, established in December, 1945, to administer a veterans emergency housing program. On January 11, 1947, by Executive Order 9820, there was a separation of the functions of the OHE and NHA, the two programs having been administered as a single operation from January, 1946, to the January, 1947, date. Under the separation, OHE was assigned most of the "emergency" functions of the previous combined operation, whereas NHA resumed its former role as the coordinator of the permanent housing agencies.

Federal Housing Controls. Federal aid in developing housing production during 1947 was necessarily accompanied by federal housing controls of various types. There were many fewer controls during the year, however, than during 1946 and during the war—and they were all steadily liberalized as the year progressed. The major "decontrol" measure was the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, which became effective June 30 as Public Law 129. Up to that date, a few building materials were still being allocated and commercial, industrial, and recreational construction was restricted, with housing given the major emphasis. As of June 30 industrial and commercial construction was no longer under control. Thus during the second half of the year federal housing controls were administered principally by the Office of the Housing Expediter and were as follows: (1) assuring that veterans received preference in the sale or rental of new housing; (2) controlling the amount of recreational and amusement construction; (3) administering the federal rent control plan.

Rent control was, of course, the major housing control program administered by the federal government during 1947. At the beginning of the year the program was administered by the Office of Price Administration. On May 4 President Truman transferred the job to the Housing Expediter. When the Housing and Rent Act of 1947 became law on July 1, several of the powers and duties that were previously federally exercised were transferred to the states and cities and there were a number of relaxations in the entire program. Evictions became the responsibility of local courts and recommendations as to whether or not an area should remain under control were made to the Housing Expediter by rent advisory boards, of which there were 669 in 555 controlled areas at the year's end. These boards are made up of local citizens, recommended for the job by the state governor and given final approval by the Expediter. During 1947 a total of 85 areas or portions of areas were decontrolled, 12 being approvals of recommendations by local boards—a substantial increase over the 18 decontrolled in 1946. In addition more than 374,000 landlords' petitions for rent increases were granted, chiefly on the basis of major capital improvements, increased services, "hardship," or "inequity." However, there seemed to be no very general opinion in any area of the country that 1948 would see rent control abolished, although undoubtedly there would be a continued move toward decontrol.

Uncertainties on this score before the 1947 Act was passed in June, however, led to action by nine states to enact precautionary legislation should federal control cease. In addition, a federal law, in effect since 1941, continued rent controls in the District of Columbia. Several cities passed ordinances at that time also—San Francisco, Philadelphia, Chicago, New York, Los Angeles, Buffalo, Baltimore, and Minneapolis. Some of the city ordinances took effect immediately, either establishing eviction restrictions or putting under control some of the types of shelter released from control under the federal law, such as hotel accommodations. At the end of the year the following states had "stand by" rent control laws on the books: Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Housing Need. In April, 1947, the United States Bureau of the Census conducted a survey of population, labor force, and housing in 148 sample areas of the country in 44 states and the District of Columbia, covering about 30,000 households. Although the survey revealed that the *quality* of the country's housing supply had improved in the seven years since the 1940 complete housing census had been taken, *quantitatively* a serious problem existed. In urban areas a vacancy rate of only 1.4 per cent existed, as against the 3 per cent rate regarded as the minimum below which it should not go and the 5 per cent regarded as desirable. Further, the survey showed that 6 per cent—or two and one-half million units—of the housing supply (including farm) was sheltering "doubled up" families. The bulk of this doubling up occurred in urban veteran households, where 14 per cent of the supply was sheltering more than one family.

Congressional Action. Proposed methods of meeting this housing need were incorporated in several housing bills introduced to the 80th Congress. Most of them sought federal housing subsidies—either directly through outright grants or indirectly through tax exemption or lowered interest rates on capital funds. The bill to receive the most attention during the year was the Taft-Ellender-Wagner National Housing Commission Bill (S.866), introduced into the Senate on March 10, making the third time since August, 1945, that comprehensive legislation of this type and with the same bi-partisan sponsorship had been placed before the Congress. The bill was approved with a one-vote majority by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency on April 23 but never got through the companion House committee and never reached the floor of either house. The public housing provisions of the bill for families of low-income were regarded as the principal barrier to action.

This controversy, plus general uncertainty as to what the federal government role should be in increasing housing production and lowering construction costs, led to the creation in July of a Joint Congressional Committee on Housing. This Joint Committee was directed to conduct local housing hearings in all parts of the country and to bring back to the Congress when it reconvened in 1948 a set of recommendations as to a national housing policy. Hearings were subsequently scheduled in over 30 cities, the bulk of them having been held by the end of the year. Another Congressional committee was authorized at about the same time by a House Labor Subcommittee to investigate "monopoly, racketeering, and restrictive practices" in the building industry. A 15-city set of local hearings was scheduled for this latter group.

Low-Rent Housing. The storm center of the opposition to the T-E-W bill—public low-rental housing for low-income families—achieved its tenth anniversary in 1947. Its record was 168,000 families housed in accordance with the provisions of the 1937 United States Housing Act, in 262 cities and towns, in 40 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. Also, under the program, 131,000 slum dwellings had either been destroyed or rehabilitated during that same period.

The federal agency responsible for administering loans and grants to local housing authorities for this program—the Public Housing Administration—was under Congressional attack all during the year, one result of which was legislative action cutting back by more than $3,000,000 the payments in lieu of taxes that local authorities could make to local taxing jurisdictions during the federal fiscal year 1948. Efforts were made to discontinue the agency and transfer its functions to the Federal Works Agency. Although this move was stopped, the PHA budget was drastically reduced, requiring a 50 per cent reduction in personnel and a major reorganization of the agency.

The only advance made in the low-rental program during the year resulted from Congressional approval of raising the cost limitations on the construction of such housing from the $5,000 and $4,000 per unit levels for cities of large and small size respectively—provided state or city funds were used to pay for the additional costs. Federal contracts for some 24,000 units of low-rental housing that had been established before the war in 76 cities and towns and in a number of rural areas in ten states were affected by this legislation. However, in 1947 only three cities appeared to be in a position to take advantage of the law: New York, Milwaukee, and Chicago.

Disposition of War Housing. In addition to administering the low-rental public housing program, PHA is responsible by delegation from the HHFA Administrator for the management and eventual disposition of all public war housing built during the war for war worker occupancy. Of the 853,000 units of such housing started, about 710,000 were started under PHA jurisdiction. Of these, about 401,000 remained on hand at the end of 1947, the remainder having been either disposed of to cities and educational institutions as temporary housing for veterans, sold either to individual purchasers or as large-scale developments, or demolished. About 350,000 units of the original total of this housing were of a temporary character.

The disposition of approximately 160,000 units of permanent war housing constructed under the Lanham and related Acts—still in federal ownership at the end of 1947—provided another point of controversy for Congressional hearings, in which the interests of the localities, veterans groups, private real estate interests, and federal agencies seemed to be in conflict. When Congress adjourned in July, no new legislation had been enacted but a bill passed by the House but not acted on by the Senate gave some guide to Congressional attitudes, which, in part, furnished the basis for HHFA administrative regulations: (1) properties should be sold for cash only; (2) veterans were to receive preference over nonveteran tenants already in residence; (3) fastest possible disposition should be effected in order to get the federal government out of the housing business; (4) the multiple-unit properties—suitable only for some type of large-scale management—were to be considered for low-rental occupancy and for local and public ownership only if a community had applied for such projects prior to July 1, 1947, and they were to be disposed of in this way only if deemed suitable for this purpose by PHA, HHFA, and Congress.

State Legislation. Twenty states during the year enacted legislation that in one way or another brought the states more directly into the housing field. For the most part the legislation continued trends already observed in the past and generally fitted into the following six categories:

1. State Aid for Veterans Housing. Six states—California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, and Wisconsin—made funds available for moderate-rental public housing for veterans, in amounts varying from $6,500,000 in California to $30,000,000 in New York. With the exception of the California and New York programs, which provided for temporary emergency housing, all of these laws aimed at the production of *permanent* housing that would eventually be sold into private hands.

In addition eight other states—Arizona, Colorado, Indiana, Maryland, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Dakota—took some type of action designed to relieve the continuing shortage of housing for veterans. Most of this legislation was permissive, authorizing localities to spend or borrow money to provide veterans housing. Where state appropriations were made, they were on a small scale and limited to a restricted area of operations. One or two states set up new agencies to "expedite" provision of veterans housing.

2. State Aid for Low-Rent Public Housing. Illinois and New Hampshire in 1947 followed the lead of New York in providing funds to local housing authorities for construction of permanent low-rent public housing. The New Hampshire program was similar to New York's in that it set up a system of annual contributions—up to $245,000 per year—to local authorities. In addition it offered to guarantee local authority bond issues up to a total of $7,000,000 for temporary financing of low-rent housing. Illinois' program took the form of state grants—amounting to a total of $3,333,000—to localities that put up equal matching funds, for the purpose of providing housing for families displaced by redevelopment activities. Following passage of the Illinois law, Chicago approved a $30,000,000 housing and redevelopment bond issue, of which $15,000,000 was earmarked for matching these state funds. New York this year expanded its low-rent program, making an additional $135,000,000 available in loan funds and $4,000,000 in annual contributions.

3. Low-rent enabling legislation. Minnesota in 1947 became the 41st state with legislation permitting localities to set up housing authorities for the purpose of building and operating federally aided low-rent housing.

4. Urban redevelopment. Only one new state—New Hampshire—was added to the list of states having urban redevelopment laws, making a total of 24 states in all, plus the District of Columbia. Five additional states—Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Missouri—either amended their previous laws or passed new ones to provide greater encouragement to private enterprise to redevelop blighted areas. Illinois continued to be the only state to provide funds for this purpose, having in 1947 supplemented its 1945 grant by the appropriation of another $16,667,000, of which $10,000,000 was to go to cities that put up equal matching funds. As noted above, Chicago later in the year approved a $30,000,000 bond issue; half of this amount was earmarked to provide the necessary matching funds under this law.

5. Insurance company and savings bank investment. By the end of 1947 there were 30 states with laws designed to encourage direct investment in housing by insurance companies, Maryland, and Rhode Island having adopted such legislation during the year. Four additional states—Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin—which already had such laws on their books, during the year adopted amendments providing greater incentives to insurance companies (and savings banks, in the case of Massachusetts) to participate in housing.

6. Rent control. Nine states (see list under "Rent Control," above) adopted or extended stand-by rent control legislation to take effect upon expiration of federal control.

Municipal Action. Direct municipal government participation in the financing of housing continued during 1947 at the 1946 rate, the year during which more city money went into the provision of housing than during any other year in the history of the country. Most such activity was in the nine states in which housing legislation had been enacted. In New Jersey, for example, 168 cities undertook a share of the cost of producing both temporary and permanent housing for veterans. Other examples of municipal participation in housing include: Minneapolis—issuance of a $2,000,000 bond issue for emergency housing; New York City—authorization of six tax levies to finance some 5,700 units of housing for rental at not more than $12.50 per room per month to supplement the low-rental housing program; Chicago—authorization of $30,000,000 in bond issues for low-rental housing and slum clearance; Yonkers—sale of city-owned land at 20 per cent of value for veterans housing project and issuance of $20,000 budget notes for rehabilitating apartments for families displaced by slum clearance; Milwaukee—provision again of the $250,000 sum for slum rehabilitation that it has budgeted annually since 1945.

The several cities that in 1946 initiated urban redevelopment programs continued their work on the delineation of areas for redevelopment and on land assembly: Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Detroit, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Baltimore, Chicago. In addition, San Francisco, Providence, and Minneapolis initiated redevelopment jobs during the year, the latter two cities setting up redevelopment agencies. In Philadelphia one of the most elaborate exhibits of what a program of redevelopment can do for a city was opened in September. The exhibit cost $300,000 to build, one-third of which amount was contributed by the city.

York's Stuyvesant Town.

Actual occupancy of a redevelopment project began during 1947 in New

The many public pressures for cities to take a more direct responsibility for housing and to contribute more financial aid to housing resulted in 1947 in the creation of a number of new local housing administrative positions and agencies and to some questioning of the local authority formula as the most effective means of operating local housing programs. In Chicago, for example, a housing coordinator was appointed to act for the mayor in bringing together the housing activities of the local authority, the city council, the city plan commission, and any other agencies or officials concerned with the problem. As a result of this move, as well as of 1947 Illinois housing legislation, the local authority was required to submit many of its activities to the city council for approval and, further, the land assembly functions of the authority were transferred to a new land clearance commission. This same separation of construction and land assembly functions occurred also in Washington, D. C. In New York 1947 legislation gave the mayor the authority to appoint a paid chairman of the New York City Authority, thus bringing that agency under more direct control of the city administration. In Toledo a housing board was created to coordinate all building activity in the city. In New Orleans a housing director was appointed for substantially the same purpose. In Denver, also, a housing director's job has been established.

Local government participation in developing methods of local housing market analysis continued during the year. City money in several instances was supplemented by university funds or real estate organization funds to initiate such studies. In Baltimore, Denver, Seattle, Vallejo and Oxnard (California), and Decatur (Illinois) housing studies and surveys were authorized, with financing provided in part or in whole from public agency funds.

The revision of building codes and more stringent enforcement of housing standards went forward aggressively in many parts of the country: Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Pittsburgh, and Norfolk. In addition the American Standards Association, the Building Officials Conference, and the Department of Commerce all concentrated on methods of building code simplification during the year.

Miscellaneous. The efforts of the past four or five years to attract insurance companies into the ownership and operation of housing developments continued, with the result that plans for projects were developed for a number of cities. However, high costs prevented actual construction except in a few eastern seaboard cities.

Similarly, cooperatives made very little headway during the year. In a few instances cooperative organizations assumed ownership of large-scale war housing projects built by the federal government.

There was scattered activity during the year also on the part of some industrialists in the provision of moderate-cost housing for their employees. There was no repetition of the "company housing" pattern in these schemes. Either outright "subsidy" to certain types of building organizations was offered to get such housing under way or there was a guarantee that possible losses would be written off.

The problems of minority groups in securing adequate housing received more recognition during 1947 than in any previous year. A finding of the 47th semi-annual survey of the real estate market by the National Association of Real Estate Boards late in the year, covering 372 cities, established that housing for Negro families was the type of shelter most in need of improvement. An HHFA survey published under the title *Housing of Negro Veterans* stated that habitable vacancies for Negro families in the 32 areas studied ranged from a low of "practically no vacancies" in Washington, D.C., to a high of 0.5 per cent in Fort Worth, Texas. The question of the constitutionality of racial restrictive covenants, frequently cited as a major obstacle to the solution of the Negro housing problem, finally reached the Supreme Court as the year came to a close, with a decision expected early in 1948.

The need for housing research also received genuine recognition during the year and a number of public and private agency studies got under way. Such research had as its prime objective the discovery of ways and means of reducing housing costs. Technological research proceeded at a number of architectural and engineering schools, as well as under the sponsorship of the Department of Commerce and through the trade organizations of several building materials producers. The Rockefeller Foundation also sponsored a three-year housing research program in the spring of the year—directed primarily at mapping out areas of the field that need investigation. Four monographs were undertaken covering variously, standards, housing demand, new housing production, and housing environment. A few studies were also initiated to establish the degree to which community planning and facilities may influence improved standards of family living and civic responsibility.

What may prove to be a developing trend in housebuilding was evidenced during the year in the direction of large-scale operations, well-financed organizations capable of building several hundred (or thousand) units, in neighborhood or full community groupings. Such organizations were able to take advantage of expensive labor saving equipment and to purchase in quantities large enough to yield savings, thus holding promise of lowered housing costs.

Professional Organization. The National Association of Housing Officials completed its 14th year of operations in 1947 with a membership of more than 3,200 individual and agency members, most of them officials and staff members of public agencies engaged in the construction or management of housing. One of the major projects the Association engaged in during the year was the definition of a set of housing principles to guide national housing policy makers during the year ahead. It also cooperated with a number of welfare organizations in publishing a guide to local housing and welfare agencies in methods for providing community services in public housing developments. Also, a study of the size staff required to operate public housing programs of 3,000 units or more was made, with the expectation that it would be published early in 1948. Late in the year, after three years of investigation, an Association committee introduced a plan for providing retirement benefits to local authority employees and by the year's end authorities in almost a dozen cities were ready to adopt it. International housing problems engaged the Association's attention during the year and it gave full support to the efforts of the United Nations Economic and Social Council to develop a housing and city planning research program; also to the efforts in this same direction of UNESCO.

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Public Works

Developments in 1947

By Donald F. Herrick

Executive Director, American Public Works Association, Chicago

In spite of increasing labor, material, and equipment costs, the dollar volume of new construction as estimated by the Federal Works Agency increased from $9,890,000,000 in 1946 to $12,800,000,000 in 1947. This represents an increase of $2,910,000,000 or 29 per cent over the 1946 figure. At the beginning of 1947 the estimated increase in terms of 1946 dollars for the year was calculated at 31 per cent and at the year's end it proved to be approximately correct. However, the anticipated increase in the physical volume in 1947 over 1946 was considerably reduced due to the increase in work stoppages with resulting loss in man hours, shortages in certain critical materials and continually rising costs. Taking into consideration all contributing factors, the physical volume of new construction in 1947 proves to be a modest gain of only about 8 to 10 per cent over the previous year.

Of the foregoing figures, that portion financed by public funds amounted to $2,151,000,000 in 1946 and $3,000,000,000 in 1947. This represents a dollar increase of some $849,000,000, or approximately 40 per cent over 1946. However, when 1947 costs increases are taken into consideration it represents only about a 12 to 14 per cent increase in physical volume. It is interesting to note that the dollar forecast for public construction in 1947 made at the beginning of that year in terms of 1946 dollars was placed at a 36 per cent increase over 1946 and at the year's end the per cent proved to be substantially correct, but due to cost increases the physical volume increase fell short of expectations. Of the $3,000,000,000 spent in 1947, highway construction accounted for $1,200,000,000 or 40 per cent; conservation and development projects $385,000,000, or 13 per cent; and sewer and water to $310,000,000, or 10 per cent.

Outlook for Public Works in 1948. The Federal Works Agency estimates that new public construction in 1948 will amount to about $3,700,000,000, which is approximately 23 per cent more than 1947. Inasmuch as this per cent is based on the 1947 dollar it represents an increase in 1948 of 23 per cent in physical volume over that of 1947.

Again, it is expected that highway construction will lead the way with a predicted expenditure of $1,500,000,000 or about 40 per cent of the total of $3,700,000,000. Conservation and development is expected to swing again into second place with $450,000,000 (12 per cent), and for third place it is predicted that sewer and water projects will again occupy this spot with an estimated expenditure of $400,000,000 (11 per cent).

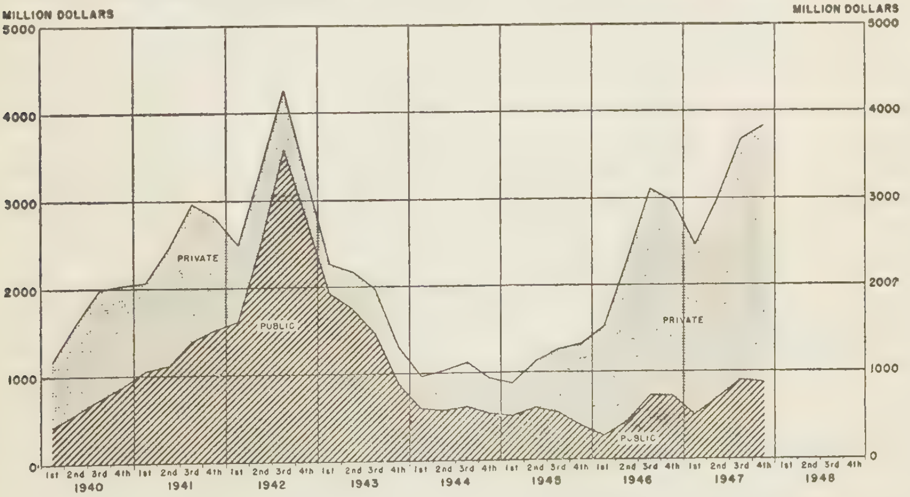
The total of new construction both public and private is forecast on the basis of the 1947 dollar at $13,700,000,000 for 1948 which is some $900,000,000, or 7 per cent more than 1947. Since these estimates are based on the 1947 dollar it then follows that there will be an estimated increase of about 6 to 9 per cent in physical volume in 1948 over that of 1947.

Federal Legislation. The year 1947 is conspicuous mainly by the lack of any important federal legislation relating to public works. Congress failed to take action on the Muhlenberg bill which would have extended the program for public works planning advances. As a consequence the entire program expired on June 30, 1947.

The Cunningham bill for making federal and highway funds available for three instead of two years was approved by the President. By this action the deadline for the expenditures of the first year's federal aid funds under the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1944 was extended to June 30, 1948. In addition three years were given for the expenditure of the other two $500,000,000-a-year program authorizations included in the original act.

The matter of federal aid to state and local governments for planning and building sewage disposal plants, where needed to abate and prevent pollution of lakes and streams, is not yet dead. The Senate approved a bill (S. 418) authorizing planning advances up to $12,000,000 and nominal interest loans up to $100,000,000 for construction. The bill is now in the House Public Works Committee and is scheduled for action sooner or later.

State Legislation. This past year 44 state legislatures met in regular session with the result that throughout the nation considerable state legislation relative to public works was enacted. For the first time in the history of the state, cities in New Jersey will receive state aid for streets and highways. Recent legislation allots a minimum of $5,000,000 annually as state highway aid to construct,



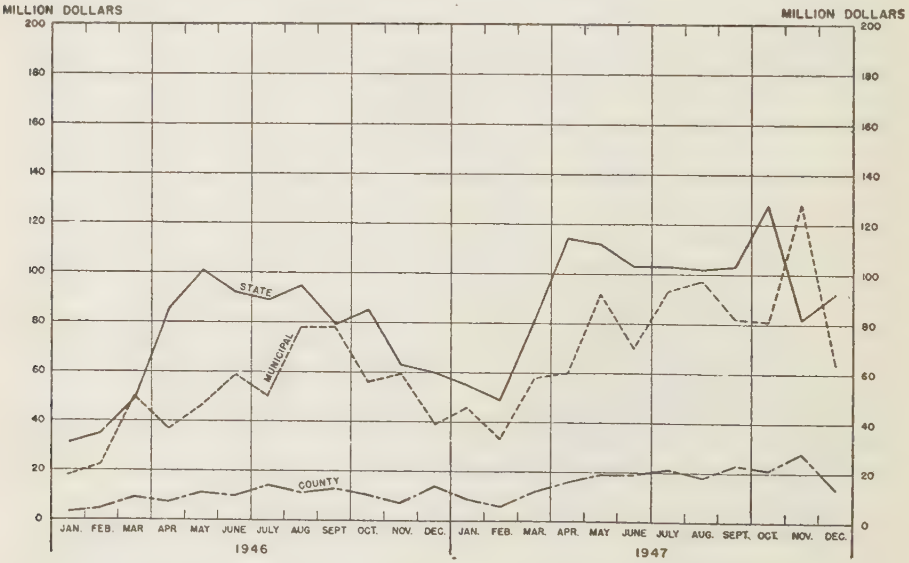
Source: Office of Economic Research, Federal Works Agency

ESTIMATED NEW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES BY QUARTERS. 1940-47 repair, and light municipal highways and permits such municipalities to insert items of anticipated revenue based on these allotments. In Ohio the improvement of state or federal highways within a municipality and in need of improvement may be so improved by the state director of highways even against the consent of the municipalities.

An interim commission to study the street and road system in Minnesota was created by an act of the state legislature in 1947. The study will include also the methods of financing such road system. In Washington the state will be required to maintain the state highways in all towns with a population of 1,500 or less. A number of states enacted legislation requiring that federal-aid airport funds be channeled through the state to the municipalities receiving such aid. In all, some 22 states have enacted legislation concerning the channeling of federal aid funds through state departments, some states making it mandatory and others optional with the municipality involved.

Michigan, Florida, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, and Wisconsin were among those states adopting legislation wherein municipalities are enabled to acquire property for off-street parking facilities.

Extended programs to curb the 5.75 billion gallons of untreated sewage dumped every day into the nation's waterways are being launched on state and local levels. Stream pollution laws were recently strengthened in Mississippi, Massachusetts, and Minnesota while in Texas pollution of public waters has been made a penal offense. New York's public works law provides that municipalities may apply to the state public works superintendent for state aid of one-half the cost of plans of a public sewer system or sewage treatment plant. The



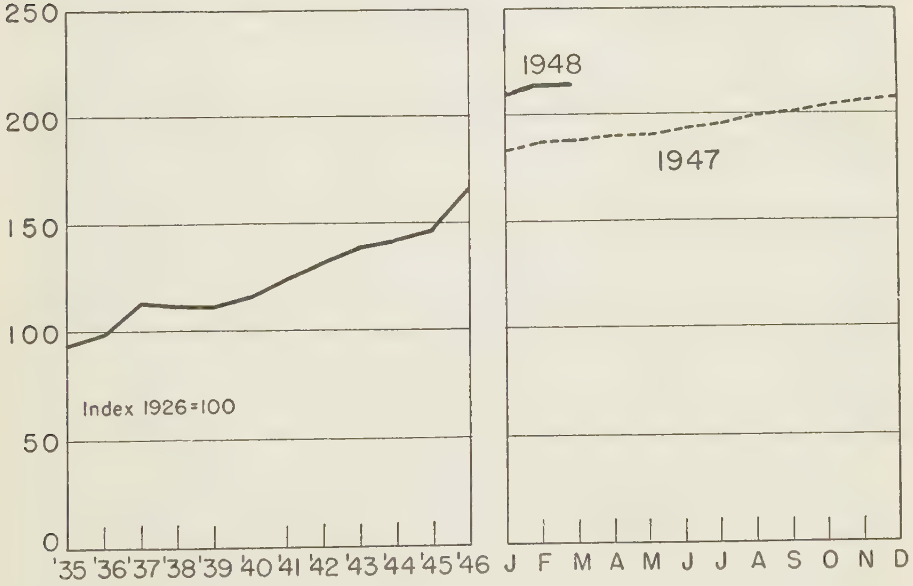
Source: Office of Economic Research Federal Works Agenc

State and Local Public Works Contracts Awarded by Governmental Jurisdiction, Monthly, 1946 and 1947

California law authorizes the state allocation board to make allotments to a city, on a matching basis, for sewage projects.

The matter of refuse collection and disposal was given consideration by a number of states and legislation was enacted dealing with this problem. In Kansas a general act applying to all cities and authorizing optional methods of operation and finance was enacted while Alabama passed laws permitting cities to dispose of garbage other than by burning. In Iowa legislation was passed authorizing cities and towns to establish rules and fees for the storage, collection, and disposal of garbage and rubbish in sanitary districts.

Local Public Works. One of the most trying traffic problems in the cities of today is caused by the lack of adequate off-street parking space. Many cities are taking advantage of the enabling legislation passed in a number of states this past year permitting them to acquire and operate such facilities. Madison, Wisconsin, became the first city in that state to issue and sell revenue bonds for such purposes. The issue of $400,000 will be used to finance the acquisition and development of municipally owned parking lots. Philadelphia has approved the



Source: Engineering News-Record

Trend in Construction Cost Index 1935-46, and by Months for 1947, and January to March, 1948

The *Engineering News-Record* construction cost index for March, 1948, was 210.74, as compared to 188.4 in March, 1947, and 155.7 in March, 1946, based on 1926 = 100. The construction cost index has four component parts—steel, lumber, cement, and common labor—and is designed to measure the movement of construction costs in general. This index does not apply to any specific class of construction or to a particular locality, and it should not be used to measure building cost trends because since 1933 common labor wages have increased more than skilled wages. Moreover, this index does not correct for labor productivity, excessive overtime, or costs during abnormal periods.

issuance of $2,000,000 for the construction of municipally-owned parking garages while in White Plains, New York, a five-man parking authority has been appointed and empowered to borrow up to $1,000,000 for the acquisition and development of parking lots designed to serve the shopping areas. Boston is planning the construction of several steel-framed, open-air multiple-deck parking garages as part of the city's $5,000,000 off-street parking program while Detroit is now preparing plans for a $3,000,000 parking garage.

Continued interest and action aimed toward the improvement of municipal waste disposal is in evidence. The United States Public Health Service estimates that construction amounting to $3,900,000,000 is needed for sewers and sewage plants. Of this, about 40 per cent is in the planning stage and some 9 per cent is ready for construction. For the collection of refuse and garbage and the disposal thereof some 12,000 trucks and 1,090 incinerators are required. Among those cities constructing incinerators for refuse and garbage are Troy, New York; East Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio; Jacksonville, Florida; and Alhambra and Beverly Hills, California. A number of communities are in the planning stage for such facilities. Another new use for sewage plant effluent has been developed by the Bethlehem Steel Company at Baltimore. The effluent is being used in processing and the company is building facilities to increase the consumption of effluent to 65,000,000 gallons per day.

The idea of joint enterprise is rapidly proving to be sound and sensible. Indianapolis has recently created a metropolitan sanitary district covering the city and adjacent urban communities. This authority has complete jurisdiction over all sanitation operations such as refuse and garbage collection services and sewage plants. Marion county and the city of Indianapolis were granted authorization to enter into joint participation for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a joint county-city building. The Port of New York Authority signed agreements with the cities of New York and Newark leasing the three major airports in New York and the Newark airport. The way was paved for Hamilton County and Cincinnati to construct joint sewage disposal facilities when the Ohio legislature passed enabling legislation for the project. Omaha, Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, recently approved a joint organization to coordinate the planning activities of these twin-cities.

Encouraging advances in in-service training for public works people occurred this past year. A two-day training course in refuse collection and disposal was inaugurated by the University of Michigan School of Public Health. The course consisted of some eleven lectures covering all phases of the subject and followed by discussion periods. In Pennsylvania a number of in-service training courses were inaugurated by the Institute of Local and State Government of the University of Pennsylvania, among them being courses in refuse collection and disposal, land subdivision control, and municipal public relations.

Professional Organization. During 1947 the American Public Works Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) continued to serve as a clearing house for the field of public works. The APWA *Standard Specification for Sewers* was completely revised and will be published early in 1948. Other publications included Bulletin No. 49, *Suggested Specifications for Surveying Sites of Construction Projects;* Special Report No. 1, *The Scaling of Concrete Pave-*

ments—Causes and Cures; and the *1947 Public Works Congress Reports* covering such topics as new materials, techniques and equipment in public works, pollution abatement from a state viewpoint, keeping cities clean, financing public works improvements in unserved areas, and in-service training. The monthly *Public Works Engineers' News Letter* continued to bring out current technical, administrative, and legislative developments in the public works field. The *Public Works Engineers' Yearbook* was published which included the reports of the committees on street maintenance, airports, traffic, field engineering, equipment, and street cleaning.

The inquiry service was used by many cities regarding such public works problems as refuse collection and disposal, snow removal, model sewer rental ordinances, etc.

Sewer Service Charges

MORE and more cities are utilizing sewer service charges to finance the disposal of sewage. It is gradually being dropped from the general tax budget in many cities. Sewer service charges are described as periodical charges to the users of a sewer system, whether owners or renters, based upon the extent of their use of the sewer system, or upon the presumptive evidence of the extent of such use. The term is not used to include special assessment for sewer construction, fees charged at the time a sewer connection is made, or special general property taxes levied and earmarked for sewerage purposes.

Number of Cities. Sewer service charges are in effect in 432, or 21 per cent, of the 2,042 cities over 5,000 population as reported by city officials in response to a questionnaire sent by the YEAR BOOK. Of these 432 cities, 199 have populations from 5,000 to 10,000 and the remaining 233 cities more than 10,000, population. This represents an increase of at least 122 cities during the past year, the 1947 MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK reporting 310 cities over 5,000 population as having sewer service charges.

Table 1 shows the distribution of the 233 cities over 10,000 among the city-size groups. The widest use of the sewer service charge is made by the cities between 250,000 and 500,000 for 30.4 per cent of the cities in this group utilize this form of municipal revenue. Two other groups report at least 20 per cent of the cities employing this charge: 28.6 per cent of the cities over 500,000 and 22.6 per cent of the cities from 10,000 to 25,000. In the three remaining city-size groups not quite 20 per cent of the cities have sewer service charges.

Basis of Charge. City officials were asked to report the basis of their residential and commercial sewer service charges. Seventeen different varieties of charges were reported by 184 cities for their residential consumers. Table 1 reports the number of cities using the principal different charges, of which the five most popular are metered water consumption, fixed per cent of the water-bill, uniform rates, number of plumbing fixtures, and number of sewer connections. Twelve municipalities over 10,000 reported using a combination of these methods, the most popular being a uniform charge in combination either with metered water consumption or number of sewer connections.

The cities over 50,000 predominantly use metered water consumption or a fixed percentage of the water bill, 76 per cent of these cities reporting using these two measures. The cities over 50,000 utilize only eight varieties of bases while the cities under 50,000 use as many as 16 different types of measures. Although metered water consumption is also the most popular method among the smaller cities, yet charges based on the number of plumbing fixtures or a uniform flat rate are equally as popular as the fixed per cent of the water bill.

The bases of charges for commercial purposes follow closely the pattern for residential purposes with the emphasis on metered water consumption. Of the 167 cities reporting the bases of their charges, 65 use metered water consumption, 33 a fixed per cent of the water bill, 18 number of plumbing fixtures, 14 a flat rate, 10 have charges based on the type of property, nine on number of sewer connections, with the remaining 18 cities utilizing other bases. Eleven of these 18 cities employ a combination of bases the most popular of which is a combination of the flat charge and the type of property.

Table 1

Summary of Cities Having Sewer Service Charges and Basis of Charge

Population Group	No. Cities in Group	Cities With Sewer Service Charges		Basis of Charge*									
		No.	Per Cent	C	F	G	P	R	S	U	W	Z	Other
Cities over 500,000	14	4	28.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
250,000 to 500,000	23	7	30.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
100,000 to 250,000	55	10	18.2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
50,000 to 100,000	106	21	19.8	6	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	1
25,000 to 50,000	212	41	19.3	7	5	0	1	1	2	4	10	0	1
10,000 to 25,000	662	150	22.6	19	20	2	4	3	12	21	29	0	9
Total	1,072	233	21.7	35	26	3	5	4	14	27	56	2	12

*For explanation of code see beginning of Table XIII.

Sewer Service Rates. The municipalities basing their sewer service charge on metered water consumption or as a fixed per cent of the water bill were asked to report their charges against a single-family dwelling for water consumptions of 1,000, 3,000, and 5,000 cubic feet.

The residential sewer service charges of 54 municipalities over 10,000 population are reported in Table 2. Detroit, Michigan; Cleveland, Ohio; Portland, Oregon; Sioux City, Iowa; and Toledo, Ohio report the lowest sewer service charges on single-family residences. This information on residential sewer service charges should be used with considerable caution, however, because variations in billing procedure, rules governing discounts and penalties, and the like, vary considerably from city to city.

Billing Method. City officials were asked to report their method of billing the sewer service charge. Of the 166 cities reporting, 118 attach or combine the sewer charge with the water bill, 39 mail out a separate bill, eight include it on the tax bill, and one shows the charge as a separate item on the electric bill.

Residential Lawn Allowance. The cities were asked to report whether, in the computation of the individual sewer charge, an allowance is made for water used on lawns. Such an allowance has particular importance where the basis of charge is either metered water consumption or a fixed per cent of the water bill. Of the 142 cities reporting on this question, 33 cities make allowance for water used on lawns and 109 cities do not. Of the 33 cities making an allowance, 18 cities use the winter or normal water consumption as the basis for their charge, two cities offer a flat discount during the summer months, one city places a ceiling of $1.25 per quarter on all residential bills, another city exempts water consumption in excess of the April meter reading, another reduces its rates in the summertime, another makes an adjustment on the bills in October, while the methods of the nine remaining cities were not reported.

Amount of Sewer Revenue. A total of $20,060,500 sewer revenue was collected by 168 cities over 10,000 during 1947, as compared with $13,347,300 for 154 cities in 1944, according to the 1945 YEAR BOOK. The four largest cities reported an average revenue of $2,229,000 which is a substantial increase over the average of $1,607,000 reported by the three largest cities in the 1945 YEAR BOOK. The cities from 250,000 to 500,000 reported an average collection of $348,000 for 1947 as compared with an average of $287,000 in 1945. Municipalities from 100,000 to 250,000 averaged $26,606; cities in the 50,000-to-100,000 population group realized an average of $12,478 each; the 25,000-to-50,000 group averaged $7,005; and the smallest cities averaged $2,812 (see Table XIII).

Cities were asked to report whether revenue bonds have been issued against the sewer service revenues, and only 34 cities stated that such bonds had been issued.

TABLE 2

SEWER SERVICE CHARGES FOR SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCES

City	Amount of Charge		
	1,000 Cu. Ft.	3,000 Cu. Ft.	5,000 Cu. Ft.
Over 1,000,000			
Detroit, Mich.	$0.11	$0.33	$0.55
500,000 to 1,000,000			
Buffalo, N. Y.	.40	1.20	2.00
Cleveland, Ohio	.18	.54	.90
250,000 to 500,000			
Louisville, Ky.	.89	2.39	3.89
Minneapolis, Minn.	.28	.84	1.40
Portland, Ore.	.15	.45	.75
Toledo, Ohio	.15	.35	.55
100,000 to 250,000			
Akron, Ohio	1.00	1.75	3.25
Charlotte, N. C.	.56	1.67	2.72
Duluth, Minn.	.70	2.10	3.50
Fort Worth, Tex.	.45	1.05	1.45
50,000 to 100,000			
Brockton, Mass.	1.50	...	...
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	.44	...	...
Greensboro, N. C.	.65	1.87	3.07
Madison, Wis.	.75	2.25	3.75
Oak Park, Ill.	1.50	2.50	3.00
Pontiac, Mich.	1.50	2.10	2.90
Sioux City, Iowa	.10	.17	.25
Springfield, Ohio	.50	1.44	2.30
Waterloo, Iowa	4.40	5.20	6.90
25,000 to 50,000			
Ann Arbor, Mich.	.85	2.55	4.25
Battle Creek, Mich.	.61	1.27	1.76
Concord, N. H.	.60	1.13	1.78
Hamtramck, Mich.	$ .25	...	...
Jackson, Mich.	1.33	$3.25	$5.05
Kokomo, Ind.	.78	2.08	2.90
Middletown, Conn.	.70	2.10	3.50
Muncie, Ind.	1.75	2.25	2.25
Newark, Ohio	.75	2.25	3.75
Oshkosh, Wis.	1.25	2.95	5.25
Royal Oak, Mich.	.63	1.89	3.15
10,000 to 25,000			
Ames, Iowa	1.00	2.70	3.70
Beckley, W. Va.	1.22	3.17	5.14
Benton Harbor, Mich.	.60	1.80	2.80
Billings, Mont.	1.35	2.75	3.95
Ecorse, Mich.	.38	1.13	1.88
Ferndale, Mich.	.50	1.50	2.50
Findlay, Ohio	.48	1.18	1.73
Forest Park, Ill.	2.00	2.00	2.00
Framingham, Mass.	.70	2.10	3.50
Gastonia, N. C.	.50	1.51	2.45
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	.35	1.05	1.75
Kewanee, Ill.	1.50	2.00	4.65
Martinsville, Va.	1.00	2.00	2.00
Midland, Mich.	.54	1.46	2.20
Monroe, Mich.	1.54	3.84	6.14
Natick, Mass.	2.50	7.50	...
Peabody, Mass.	.50	1.50	2.50
Peru, Ind.	.25	...	...
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	.25	...	...
Reading, Mass.	2.30	6.90	10.90
Stevens Point, Wis.	2.25	5.45	8.25
Thomasville, N. C.	.72	2.00	3.12
Ypsilanti, Mich.	2.25	4.45	5.15

TABLE XIII

SEWER SERVICE CHARGES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1947

This table includes data on sewer service charges for 215 cities over 10,000 population as reported to the YEAR BOOK early in 1948 by city officials. Not included are cities charging sewer service only against property located outside of the corporate city limits. There are 18 other cities that reported sewer service charges for the 1947 YEAR BOOK but did not report this year; these cities are listed at the end of the table. Under **Residential Lawn Allowance, W** indicates that the city makes an allowance in the sewer charge for water used for lawn sprinkling by basing the charge upon the winter water consumption, **Y** that the city makes an allowance but the method is unknown unless reported in a footnote, and **N** that no allowance is made. Under **Revenue 1947** is the total revenue received from sewer charges in 1947 or the last fiscal year ending in 1947; a single dagger (†) after the revenue figure indicates that revenue bonds have been issued against the sewer revenues. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at the end of the table. Leaders (. . .) indicates information was not reported or does not apply. Population figures in italics indicates post-1940 figures are given in Table III.

BASIS OF CHARGE

C—Fixed per cent of water bill
E—Number of employees
F—Number of plumbing fixtures
G—Number of front feet
N—No charge on residences
P—Type or kind of property
R—Number of rooms
S—Number of sewer connections
U—Flat rate or minimum charge
W—Metered water consumption but not fixed per cent of water bill
Z—Size of meter

BILLING METHOD

S—Billed separately
T—Item on tax bill
W—Billed as part of water bill (shown separately or combined)

City	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Basis of Charge		Res. Lawn Allow-ance	Billing Method	Revenue 1947 (in thou-sands)
		Resi-dential	Com-mercial			
Over 1,000,000						
Detroit, Mich.	*1,623*	W	W	N	W	2,061.2†
Philadelphia, Pa.	*1,931*	Z	Z	N	W	3,949.2
500,000 to 1,000,000						
Buffalo, N.Y.	576	CW	W	Y^1	W	1,695.4†
Cleveland, Ohio	878	W	W	..	W	1,212.0^2
250,000 to 500,000						
Louisville, Ky.	319	W	W	N	W	506.8^2
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	W	W	W^1	W	560.9†
Portland, Ore.	*305*	W	W	W^1	W	227.5
Providence, R. I.	254	..*	W	..	W	150.0
St. Paul, Minn.	288	Z	Z	N	W	178.6
Seattle, Wash.	*368*	W	W	N	S	576.0
Toledo, Ohio	282	W	..	N	S	237.2^2

City	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Basis of Charge		Res. Lawn Allow-ance	Billing Method	Revenue 1947 (in thou-sands)
		Resi-dential	Com-mercial			
25,000 to 50,000 continued						
Marion, Ind	27	C	..	Y	W	...
Massillon, Ohio	27	P	P	..	S	69.2
Meriden, Conn.	39	S	S	..	S	2.3^2
Michigan City, Ind.	26	U	..	N	S	120.1†
Middletown, Conn.	26	W	W	N	W	30.8†
Muncie, Ind	50	W	W	W^1	S	119.4†^{2}
Muskegon, Mich	*48*	C	C	W^1	W	135.2†
Muskogee, Okla	32	U	W	N	W	54.6
Newark, Ohio	31	W	W*	N	W	60.3†
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	..*	..*	..	..	...
Oshkosh, Wis	39	W	W	W^1	S	95.6†
Royal Oak, Mich	*25*	C	C	N	W	61.5†
Salem, Ore.*	31	U	W	N	W	...†
Taunton, Mass.	37	S	S	..	..	...
Tyler, Tex.	28	F	F	N	W	83.1

100,000 to 250,000						
Akron, Ohio	245	W	W	Y[1]	W	625.6
Canton, Ohio	108	C	E*	N	W	105.0
Charlotte, N. C	101	C	C	N	W	137.4[2]
Des Moines, Iowa	160	C	W	..	S	92.4†
Duluth, Minn	101	W	W	W[1]	W	193.0†
Fort Wayne, Ind	118	W	W	N	W	535.3†
Fort Worth, Tex	178	W	W	Y[1]	W	267.3
Richmond, Va	*193*	G*	G*	..	T	172.5
Sacramento, Calif	*106*	C	C	..	W	204.8
50,000 to 100,000						
Amarillo, Tex	52	F	C	N	W	144.8†
Brockton, Mass	62	C	..	N	W	....
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	C	C	N	W	75.0†
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	55	W	W	N	W	...
Corpus Christi, Tex	57	W	W	Y[1]	W	186.7†
Durham, N. C	60	C	C	N	W	...
El Paso, Tex	97	U	W	Y[1]	W	87.9
Greensboro, N. C	59	C	C	N	W	145.0
Lancaster, Pa	61	GW	GW	N	S	159.9
Madison, Wis	67	C	C	W[1]	W	376.9
Malden, Mass	58	U	U	N	T	2.9
Oak Park, Ill	66	W	W	W[1]	S	100.0†
Pontiac, Mich	*67*	W	W	N	W	118.6†[2]
Sioux City, Iowa	82	C	C	Y	..	65.0
Springfield, Ohio	71	W	W	N	W	75.4
Waterloo, Iowa	52	W	..	W[1]	S	84.0†
Winston-Salem, N. C	80	C	C	N	W	...
25,000 to 50,000						
Abilene, Tex	27	P	..	..	W	133.5
Alexandria, La	27	C	C	N	W	36.0
Alexandria, Va	*34*	S	S	..	S	48.6
Anderson, Ind	42	U	U	N	W	...
Ann Arbor, Mich	30	W	W	N	W	97.6†
Battle Creek, Mich	43	W	W	W[1]	W	84.9
Bloomington, Ill	33	C	C	N	W	...†
Concord, N. H	27	W	..	Y[1]	W	28.3†
Fargo, N. D	33	W*	W*	N	W	102.4†
Hagerstown, Md	32	F	F	N	S	115.0†
Hamtramck, Mich	*50*	W	W	N	W	67.7
Haverford tp, Pa	28	F	FP	..	S	119.8
High Point, N. C	38	C	C	N	W	42.8[2]
Jackson, Mich	50	W	W	W[1]	W	169.9†
Kokomo, Ind	34	C	C	N	S	71.2
Laredo, Tex	39	FS	FS	N	..	7.9
Lexington, Ky	49	R	..	..	S	8.1
Lower Merion tp, Pa	40	F	FP	N	S	...
Wilkinsburg, Pa	30	U	..	..	..	.4
Wilmington, N. C	*33*	F	F	N	W	58.6
10,000 to 25,000						
Abington tp, Pa	21	F	F	..	..	12.0
Alliance, Ohio	22	U	U	N	W	42.2†
Ames, Iowa	13	W	W	N	W	40.8†
Anaheim, Calif	*11*	F	F	N	*	60.0
Ardmore, Okla	17	S	S	N	W	37.0
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	W	W	Y[1]	W	27.7
Astoria, Ore	10	C	C	N	W	6.8[2]
Athens, Ga	21	F	F	N	T	19.8
Athol, t, Mass	11	S	..	..	T	8.4
Auburn, Me	20	P	P	N	W	...†
Barberton, Ohio	24	W	W	N	W	51.2†
Beckley, W. Va	*13*	W	W	N	S	...
Benton Harbor, Mich	17	W	W	N	W	40.2
Berwick, Pa	13	G	G	..	..	17.0
Big Spring, Tex	13	U	P	..	W	14.6
Billings, Mont	*23*	W	W	W[1]	W	111.9†
Biloxi, Miss	17	F	F	N	S	17.7
Birmingham, Mich	*11*	C	C	W[1]	W	35.5†
Bloomington, Ind	21	C	C	N	W	89.5†
Bluefield, W. Va	21	W	W	N	S	60.0†
Bogalusa, La	15	U	..	N	W	11.4
Borger, Tex	10	U	U	..	W	6.3[2]
Boulder, Colo	13	FR	F	..[1]	W	12.0
Bowling Green, Ky	15	RW	FW	N	W	62.6†
Brainerd, Minn	12	C	C	Y[1]	W	19.8†
Bremerton, Wash	15	U*	U*	..	S	5.1†
Bristol, Pa	12	C	C	N	..	2.4
Brownsville, Tex	22	S	S	..	W	22.9†
Brownwood, Tex	13	F	F	N	W	45.0†
Burlingame, Calif	*16*	W	W	N	..	6.0[2]
Canton, Ill	12	U	U	N	W	20.3
Cheltenham tp, Pa	19	F	F	..	..	64.0
Clearwater, Fla	10	S	C	..	..	29.0†
Clovis, N. M	10	S	S	..	T	...†
Coatesville, Pa	14	C	C	N	W	50.7
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	U	U	..	T	10.0
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	C	C	N	W	49.4†[2]
Danvers, Mass	14	C	..	..	..	...
Del Rio, Tex	13	F	F	..	W	5.7
Denison, Tex	16	S	S	..	W	10.8
Denton, Tex	11	S	S	N	W	49.1†
Dothan, Ala	17	S	S	N	..	3.9
Ecorse, Mich.*	13	W	W	N	W	32.3
El Centro, Calif	10	U	U	N	..	3.0
Elwood, Ind	11	W	..	Y	W	49.1†

Table XIII—Sewer Service Charges in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Basis of Charge		Res. Lawn Allowance	Billing Method	Revenue 1947 (in thousands)
		Residential	Commercial			
10,000 to 25,000 continued						
Englewood, N. J.	19	F	..	N	..	183.3
Eugene, Ore.	21	W	W	N	W	24.7
Fergus Falls, Minn.	11	U	W	..	W	18.8
Ferndale, Mich.	*23*	W	W	N	W	61.3
Findlay, Ohio	20	W	W	N	W	38.1†
Forest Park, Ill.	15	W	W	N	..	25.6†
Fort Collins, Colo.	12	F	F	..	W	17.9†[2]
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	W	W	Y	W	50.0†
Fort Myers, Fla.	11	G	P	N	W	35.0†
Framingham, t, Mass.	23	C	C	N	S	29.6
Fredericksburg, Va.	*10*	U	U	..	W	6.2
Fullerton, Calif.	*10*	U	U	N	W	8.0[2]
Gardner, Mass.	20	S	..	N	..	5.9
Gastonia, N. C.	21	C	C	N	W	21.3†[2]
Gloucester, Mass.	24	U	U	N	S	16.8
Grand Forks, N. D.	20	W	W	W[1]	W	54.9†
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	C	C	N	W	32.6
Greeley, Colo.	16	U	P	..	W	...
Greenville, Tex.	14	S	S	N	W	16.7
Grosse Pte Park, Mich.	13	W	W	N	W	20.8
Guthrie, Okla.*	10	U	U	Y	W	...
Hanover, Pa.	13	F	F	..	S	45.2†
Harlingen, Tex.	13	F	F	..	..	12.2[2]
Harrisburg, Ill.	11	FP	FP	..	W	...†
Henderson, Ky.	13	C	C	N	..	12.0
Hickory, N. C.	13	C	C	N	W	...
Hobbs, N. M.	11	P	P	..	S	19.0
Hopkinsville, Ky.	12	R	..	..	..	56.2†
Huntington, Ind.	14	W	W	N	W	15.0†
Jackson, Tenn.	24	W	W	..	W	...
Jeannette, Pa.	16	W	W	N	S	17.0
Kankakee, Ill.	22	F	..	..	..	52.3†
Kewanee, Ill.	17	W	C*	N	W	20.5†
La Porte, Ind.	16	PW	W	N	W	36.0†
Lakeland, Fla.	22	P	P	..	..	45.4†
Lancaster, Ohio	22	C	C	N	W	...
Lexington, N. C.	11	U	U	N	W	7.7
Lincoln, Ill.	13	FS	W	N	S	20.3
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15	..	..	N	..	20.0
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	U	..	..	..	1.2
Middlesborough, Ky.	12	R	P	N	S	17.4†
Midland, Mich.	10	C	C	Y[1]	W	24.0†
Modesto, Calif.	*16*	N	P	..	S	8.0
Monroe, Mich.	18	W	W	Y[1]	W	77.1
Moultrie, Ga.	10	U	U	N	W	10.0
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	*16*	C	C	W	W	...
Natick, t, Mass.	14	W	W	N	W	34.0
New Castle, Ind.	17	..	..	N	W	18.4
Northampton, Mass.*	25	C	..	N	S	...
N. Attleboro, t, Mass.	10	PW*	PW*	N	S	9.7
Orangeburg, S. C.	11	S	S	..	W	21.4
Palestine, Tex.	12	S	..	N	W	43.3†
Palo Alto, Calif.	*17*	S	SW	N	W	65.4
Pampa, Tex.	13	F	F	..	W	26.5
Panama City, Fla.	12	F	P	..	W	10.9
Paris, Tex.	19	F	C	..	W	30.0
Peabody, Mass.	22	C	W	N	S	36.8
Peru, Ind.	12	PW	PW	Y	W	46.3†
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	P	P	N	..	22.7
Piqua, Ohio	16	W	W	N	W	37.5
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	16	..	..	N	T	24.9†
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	11	W	W	Y	W	...
Reading, t, Mass.	11	W	W	N	S	14.8
Rock Hill, S. C.	15	T	E	N	T	...
Roswell, N. M.	13	U	W	..	W	15.0
Salinas, Calif.	*12*	N	W	N	S	2.5
Santa Fe, N. M.	20	S	S	N	S	10.2†
Saugus, t, Mass.	15	UW	UW	N	S	2.7
Scarsdale, N.Y.	13	..	..	N	T	61.7
Seminole, Okla.	12	P	P	N	W	12.5
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	F	F	..	..	53.3
Sherman, Tex.	17	S	S	N	W	16.3
S. St. Paul, Minn.	12	C	C	W	W	43.4
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	C	C	N	W	...†
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	F	F	N	W	31.0
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	FP	FP	..	W	32.3†
Temple, Tex.	15	S	S	..	W	23.9
Terrell, Tex.	10	F	F	Y	W	25.0
Thomasville, N. C.	11	C	C	N	W	11.2
Traverse City, Mich.	14	U	W	N	W	32.6
University Park, Tex.	14	U	C	N	W	[illegible]

Lodi, Calif.*	11	R	..	..	W	...
Long Branch, N. J.	17	F	P	..	S	11.1[2]
Longview, Tex.	14	U	U	N	W	34.9
Marlborough, Mass.	15	C	C	N	W	16.5
Marshall, Tex.	18	W	W	N	W	24.0†[2]
Martinsville, Va.*	10	W	W	N	W	...
Mattoon, Ill.	16	P	P	N	W	38.5†
Medford, Ore.	11	U	U	N	W	9.7
Victoria, Tex.	12	S	..	N	W	13.4
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	F	E	..	..	15.9†
Wellesley, Mass.	15	C	C	Y	W	64.1
Westerly, t, R. I.	11	..	..	N	T	28.8
Winchester, Va.	12	FU	FU	..	S	26.4
Woburn, Mass.	20	S	W	..	S	34.4
Wooster, Ohio	12	W	W	..	S	30.4
Xenia, Ohio	11	U	W	..	W	17.9†
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12	W	W	W[1]	W	23.6†

Omitted from Table XIII are the following 18 cities which reported sewer service charges for the 1947 Municipal Year Book: *Over 100,000:* Oklahoma City, Okla. *50,000 to 100,000:* Fresno, Calif.; Springfield, Mo.; Stockton, Calif.; and Upper Darby tp, Pa. *25,000 to 50,000:* Clifton, N. J.; Cranston, R. I.; Framingham, Mass.; Lima, Ohio; Sharon, Pa.; and Tuscaloosa, Ala. *10,000 to 25,000:* Bryan, Tex.; Durant, Okla.; Garden City, N. Y.; Highland Park, Tex.; Parsons, Kan.; Phoenixville, Pa.; and San Leandro, Calif.

[1] In the following cities winter water consumption is used as basis for billing summer sewer charge: Buffalo, N. Y.; Duluth, Minn.; Jackson, Mich.; Madison, Wis.; Muncie, Ind.; and Ypsilanti, Mich. In the following cities winter consumption is used as basis for sewer service charge for the entire year: Battle Creek, Mich.; Billings, Mont.; Birmingham, Mich.; Grand Forks, N. D.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Oak Park, Ill.; Oshkosh, Wis.; and Waterloo, Iowa. In Monroe, Michigan, the summer sewer charge is based on normal water consumption. In Muskegon, Michigan, the allowance is based on one-half of water used from November to April. Concord, New Hampshire, makes an adjustment on the October bill. Corpus Christi, Texas, offers a reduced summer rate to one- and two-family residences. Portland, Oregon, uses the average consumption of February, March, April, and May for billings in June, July, August, and September. Brainerd, Minnesota, exempts water consumption in excess of April meter reading. Fort Worth, Texas, makes an allowance from April to October. In Akron, Ohio, sewer bills for July, August, and September are not to exceed those for the previous quarter but in no event are they to drop below the minimum provided in rate schedule. Ashtabula, Ohio, places a ceiling of $1.25 per quarter on all residential bills. El Paso, Texas and Midland, Michigan, offer 20 and 25 per cent discounts respectively during the summer months.

[2] In these cities the revenue reported covers only part of the year: for 11 months in Muncie, Ind.; Pontiac, Mich.; and Cleveland, Cuyahoga Falls and Toledo, Ohio; for 10 months in Charlotte, N. C.; for nine months in Marshall, Tex.; for eight months in Borger, Tex.; for six months in Fort Collins, Colo.; Harlingen, Tex.; Long Branch, N. J.; and Meriden, Conn.; for five months in Astoria, Ore.; Burlingame, Calif.; High Point, N. C.; and Louisville, Ky.; and for four months in Fullerton, Calif. and Gastonia, N. C.

INDIVIDUAL CITY FOOTNOTES

Anaheim, California: Sewer charge placed on the electric bill.

Bremerton, Washington: Sewer service charge levied only on small sewer system purchased from federal government and not on balance of sewer users.

Canton, Ohio: If three meters are required the sewer charge is $1 per employee.

Ecorse, Michigan: Sewer charge pays for sewage disposal at county operated plant. City is collection agency, and is paid 5 per cent of revenue for collection service.

Fargo, North Dakota: Single or multiple residences pay $2.25 per quarter plus nine cents per 1,000 gallons for all water over 150,000 gallons used annually, with the excess to be billed in the last quarter of each year. Commercial users pay 75 cents monthly plus nine cents per 1,000 gallons of water used monthly in excess of 8,300 gallons.

Guthrie, Oklahoma: Sewer service charges started in December, 1947.

Kewanee, Illinois: Commercial users of sewers that do not use city water pay at the rate of 25 cents per employee per quarter.

Lodi, California: Charge for sewer service started January 1, 1948.

Martinsville, Virginia: Charge for sewer service started July 1, 1947.

Newark, Ohio: Sewer charge based on water consumption, but different rate applies to each of the six classes set up in ordinance.

New Brunswick, New Jersey: Adopted sewer charge in 1947, based on water consumption.

North Attleborough, Massachusetts: Sewer charge based on type of property until water consumption exceeds 40,000 gallons yearly when an additional charge based on water consumption becomes effective.

Northampton, Massachusetts: Charge for sewer services to start in 1948.

Providence, Rhode Island: No sewer charge is made for dwellings of less than five families.

Richmond, Virginia: Sewer service charge is ten cents per front foot of improved property.

Salem, Oregon: Charge for sewer service began on December 1, 1947.

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See also Utilities section.

Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1947

By John Bauer

Director, American Public Utilities Bureau, New York

This survey of municipal utility developments in 1947 is based chiefly on replies to requests for information to the principal federal agencies and the mayors of cities of 100,000 population and over. Unfortunately, for lack of space not all the important and interesting data could be used; but the cooperation of public officials is greatly appreciated. The materials will be presented first for the accomplishments of the federal agencies and then for the city developments arranged alphabetically by states. Rate increases in the cities have been common to offset advances in wages and other operating costs.

FEDERAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Tennessee Valley Authority. The TVA itself produces power and delivers wholesale to municipalities and cooperatives. Its total generation for the year ending June 30, 1947, was close to 15 billion kilowatt hours (kwh), nearly 10 times the amount generated in the same area in 1933. Its net income before interest was $21,839,000, a return of 5.5 per cent on its average net power investment of $400,000,000. Second, the 139 municipal and cooperative systems served 743,000 customers. They spent $23,000,000 on new plant, of which $10,500,000 came out of earnings. Residential use of electricity averaged 2,197 kwh per customer, 60 per cent higher than the national average, and cost 1.66 cents per kwh compared with the national average of 3.14 cents.

Bonneville Power Administration. In the Pacific Northwest, BPA power sales in 1946 dropped substantially from the peak war year of 1945, but 1947 retrieved most of the lost ground, and realized a net surplus of $6,600,000 after operating expenses, depreciation, and interest. In addition to the BPA, the Department of the Interior has the responsibility of marketing the power from all hydro-electric projects within the Reclamation Service. During the fiscal year the total department sales amounted to 15.6 billion kwh, with revenues of $37,000,000.

Federal Power Commission. This body has regulatory power over interstate aspects of electric power and natural gas. During 1947 its prime concern was the rapidly rising demands for natural gas. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947, it issued 132 certificates for new pipe line facilities amounting to $271,500,000, and on October 1, 1947, had pending applications totaling $650,000,000. It issued a certificate to Texas Eastern Transmission Company for operation of the noted Big Inch and Little Big Inch lines, which temporarily were required to apply most of their capacity to the Middle West and Appalachian areas, but are expected ultimately to supply natural gas to the New York and Philadelphia metropolitan regions. The Commission also reports rapid increase in national electric demands, which in September, 1947, reached 43,772,000 kilowatts, about 15 per cent above December, 1946 (the high up to that time), and equals practically the total generating capacity; there is a developing power shortage in some sections of the country.

Securities and Exchange Commission. This agency has continued with its major functions of reorganization and integration as required under Section 11 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. By December 30, 1947, its divestment orders had included 201 electric companies, 115 gas companies, and 128 non-utility companies, totaling 444 companies, with assets aggregating $7.8 billion. Of total divestments, 378 companies with assets of $6.2 billion will be returned exclusively to state jurisdictions in regard to rates and service.

CITY DEVELOPMENTS

California. Pasadena's municipal light plant had total energy sales for the fiscal year 1947 amounting to 136 billion kwh, an increase of 13.3 per cent over 1946. Its plant additions were $453,336, much less than the authorized program, due to delays in delivery of materials and equipment. The 1948 revised schedule calls for $2,200,000 as part of a $6,000,000 expansion program authorized over five-to-six years.

San Diego joined the Metropolitan Water System during the year. Designed to carry 50 million gallons a day but actually delivering 60 million, its connecting aqueduct was completed at a cost of $15,000,000 to be repaid to the government at the rate of $500,000 a year. No change in electric and gas rates; plans call for capital expansions of $9,325,000 in 1948 and $7,500,000 in 1949. Interim increase in telephone rates and transportation fares were granted by the California Public Utilities Commission, pending final decision. Four street car lines were replaced by buses, and only three street car lines are left. The city acquired an additional airport reserved for private flying; it also entered into an agreement for joint use of the Navy's Miramar Field, which is proposed to be developed as a future cargo center.

Connecticut. Waterbury reports no revision of rates since 1942 in its municipally owned water system.

Delaware. Wilmington raised its water rates by 16.67 per cent; it is replacing steam boilers at a cost of $300,000; has finished a relief sewer to control flood conditions; and modernized traffic control so as to speed up the movement of mass transportation vehicles.

Florida. Miami, no rate changes for electricity, gas, or water; for telephones, a 28 per cent increase for business phones and 9 per cent for residential; bus fares were changed from five tokens for 35 cents to three tokens for 25 cents, and the company has filed a formal request for a straight 10-cent cash fare. The city spent over $2,000,000 for water works improvements, and a three-year program calls for an additional $10,000,000; sewer improvements will come to about $17,000,000. Special efforts are being made to coordinate bus operations with other vehicular traffic by conferences held from time to time between the city and the transit company representatives.

Tampa increased water rates 30 per cent and is issuing $3,000,000 revenue bonds for expansion of water works facilities. This city also is planning a $15,000,000 master sewer system for the city and suburban area.

GEORGIA. Savannah raised its water rates approximately 20 per cent and is planning a five-million dollar water-supply project to furnish 35 million gallons per day.

KANSAS. Kansas City owns both water works and the local electric system. Local gas rates were simplified and revised downward. Transportation fares had been 10 cents cash, and four tokens for 35 cents; the token rate has been discontinued. Some street car lines have been replaced with bus operation.

Wichita reports a reduction of about 9 per cent in residential electric rates and nearly 30 per cent in gas rates. The city owns the water-supply system, but distribution is privately owned. Rates were raised 15 to 25 per cent within the city, and 30 to 50 per cent outside. The city is increasing the water production facilities by 50 per cent, and has voted $1,248,800 in bonds to finance the improvements. The city and transportation company officials have cooperated to promote safety and to expedite operation. The company has an interesting fare schedule: two rides for 15 cents if tokens are purchased on the buses, but 15 rides for $1 if tokens are purchased at the main office or a downtown booth. This dual arrangement largely relieves bus operators from change-making and speeds up operation.

ILLINOIS. Chicago has been active with two important utility projects. The first was the establishment of the Chicago Transit Authority, which in September took over the operation of the elevated lines and street railways. The authority was created in 1945 by the Illinois legislature to provide for public ownership and operation of transportation in the metropolitan area of Chicago and Cook County; it was subsequently established by city ordinance, approved by the electorate, and granted an exclusive franchise for 50 years. Its 1948 budget provides $30,000,000 to be spent for 1,000 modern buses, trolley coaches, and street cars, and for track rehabilitation. Chicago's second project is the negotiation of a new electric franchise with the Commonwealth Edison Company. The old franchise expired in September, 1947, and a temporary extension was granted. Attention has been given to municipalization as against a franchise which would place definite and systematic regulation within the city council.

Peoria obtained electric and gas rate reductions which resulted in savings of $260,000 to consumers. Telephone rates were increased roughly 17 per cent for business phones and 22 per cent for residential. Transportation was converted to an all-bus system. The water system is owned by a private company whose franchise expires in 1949; municipal acquisition is under consideration.

LOUISIANA. Shreveport voted a $9,500,000 bond issue of which $1,250,000 will be for water-system improvements, $1,000,000 for sewers, and $2,400,000 will be ear-marked for a new airport. Telephone rates were increased by $2.50 per month for main business stations, and 50 cents for residences. The transportation company in 1939 completed the conversion of the street railways to trolley-bus operation; this type of service is deemed to be popular and will be continued; substantial plant improvements and additions have been made; studies are in progress for improved coordination between mass transportation and general traffic.

Maryland. Baltimore had a reduction of $3,666,000 in electric rates, but gas rates were increased $2,500,000; telephone rates were increased. Street railway transportation, supplied by a private company, is being replaced approximately 55 per cent by bus operation.

Michigan. Detroit owns the water supply and sewerage systems, has made no rate changes, and has started an improvement program of $4,000,000 in the water department and $1,000,000 for sewerage. The city owns also the electric system that supplies the city's own uses including transportation; street lighting costs were substantially reduced in 1947, but other service costs were advanced somewhat; the department is planning an addition of a 40,000 kw turbo-generator operating under 1,650 pounds pressure. A telephone rate increase is under inquiry before the Michigan Public Service Commission.

Flint's water treatment plant will be increased to more than double its present capacity; construction will be completed by early summer 1948. Effective October 1, 1947, the city granted a new franchise to the Flint Trolley Coach, Inc.; the initial fares are fixed at 10 cents cash, and six tokens for 50 cents; the city reserved the right to purchase or lease at any time during the franchise period the entire transportation system at a price equal practically to the cost of the properties less depreciation.

Grand Rapids owns the water and sewerage systems and the other utilities are private; no change in rates. The transportation company spent around $1,000,000 for new buses.

Minnesota. Duluth owns the water, sewerage, and gas utilities; no rate changes. The city added 2.6 miles of new water mains and 4.3 miles of gas mains, and has a $2,000,000 construction program. Telephone rates will be increased for 1948. War-halted transportation improvements were advanced, and 15 new buses were placed in service.

Minneapolis owns its water system and is extending the storage and distribution plant to meet requirements of new housing areas. Telephone rates were increased as of January 1, 1948. Transportation token fares were increased from six for 45 cents to five for 45 cents; the company added new PPC cars and new buses which in part will replace trolley service.

St. Paul increased its water rates about 10 per cent; telephone rates go up in 1948, and transportation rates were advanced to the same price as in Minneapolis. Two street car routes are to be replaced with buses.

Missouri. St. Louis has been making an original-cost study of its water-system plant accounts for the purpose of establishing adequate control of service and rates. Gas rates were reduced somewhat; consolidation of city and county gas companies was affected. Telephone rate increases are under inquiry before the state commission. Transportation fares were increased by advancing the weekly-pass rate from $1.25 to $1.50; consideration is given to substituting buses for street railways on all St. Louis County lines (outside St. Louis), and on one of the main lines in St. Louis.

Nebraska. Omaha telephone rates were increased. No rate reductions were made, and no other specific developments were reported.

New York. Albany has installed a new modern street lighting system in the main business section. In transportation, unification into a single operating company is in progress, and exclusive bus operation has been established. For the "Capital District", 104 modern buses have been installed since September, 1946.

Rochester has made no rate changes, but petitions for telephone and transportation increases are pending. The city's water-supply system is being enlarged to provide an additional 13 million gallons a day. A new electric generating plant is under construction—four 40,000 kw turbine units, a total cost of $25,000,000. Telephones are being converted to all-dial operation. The municipal airport has been transferred to Monroe County. Plans for enlargement will provide at least four runways of over 5,000 feet and a modern administration building.

Syracuse reports a 50 per cent increase in water rates.

Oregon. Portland has made no rate changes but has effected substantial improvements and additions to its water system; it has plans for a $12,000,000 sewage-treatment plant and an intercepting sewer system. The city under home-rule powers allowed the transportation company to increase its weekly-pass rate from $1.25 to $1.40, and to replace the token or ticket rate of three for 25 cents with 11 for $1; these increases, however, are subject to the company's adopting an additional bus modernization program of $1,500,000 by July 1, 1948, with the objective of replacing street railway operation entirely by the end of 1948 or as soon as possible thereafter. The city has also under way a comprehensive traffic study for the purpose of facilitating general traffic flow and of coordinating passenger mass transportation with vehicular movements.

Ohio. Cleveland reports 1948 improvements and additions in city-owned utilities: electricity $3,259,000; water $9,409,000; sewerage $1,365,000; transit $4,700,000, and airports $1,810,000; the over-all program for 1948-53 comes to $112,000,000. Electric rates were reduced $1,700,000. The private utility companies have large construction programs under way.

Pennsylvania. Philadelphia mass-transportation riders are paying an increase in fares fixed by the state commission.

Tennessee. Knoxville owns the local electric, gas, and water utilities; it reports no rate changes. Additions and improvements in 1947 were: electric $1,550,000; water $250,000; gas $90,000. It also owns the sewerage system and airport, and has under way plans for substantial additions and improvements.

Memphis owns its electric, gas, and water systems, and operates them under a single management. The transportation company has replaced all street railways with gas and electric buses, repaved the city streets and maintained prewar fares. Telephone rates are under inquiry by the state commission.

Texas. El Paso owns its water and sewerage system, and has plans for enlargements and improvements. Water rates were changed by eliminating the two lowest rate brackets for large industrial users of more than 150,000 cubic feet per month. Substantial electric and gas improvements are underway by private companies. About 13 miles of street railway lines were replaced with buses. Telephone rates were increased by 50 cents to $1.50 for business and by 25 to 75 cents for residences.

Fort Worth has awarded major contracts for two 10-million gallon pumps and motors, and for one one-million gallon and one two-million gallon elevated storage tanks; it has also made extensive improvements in its sewerage system. The transit company put in service 99 new buses; construction of the first unit of north and south expressway was 50 per cent completed, and bids for the first unit of east and west expressway will be received early in 1948.

Houston's water system reached an all-time high demand; it is planning a dam across the San Jacinto River for a dependable source of supply for industrial requirements. The city's sewerage plant is being overtaxed, and a $14,000,000 program for enlargement and improvement is under way. Following its designation as a port of entry for air travel, the city added to its airport facilities and is considering construction of an entirely new airport to augment present facilities, at an estimated cost of $16,000,000. Transportation token-fares were increased from seven cents to eight and one-third cents and weekly ticket from 25 to 40 cents; the company operates buses exclusively, and added 182 new buses for service improvements and extensions.

San Antonio reports that 50 air-conditioned buses (built to company specifications) were put in service; the company expects to air-condition its entire fleet. A safety council has been organized, on which the transit company has representation; the company has a safety committee which maintains contact with the safety council and the police department in the work of promoting safety.

VIRGINIA. Norfolk's city-owned water system is facing a demand nearing its maximum supply-capacity; studies are in progress for future additions to furnish an adequate safety factor. The city's sewerage system was substantially improved and extended; a treatment plant was completed, and another plant is scheduled for completion in 1948, to serve the entire city and some adjacent areas. The transit company acquired 125 new buses and will replace all street railway operation as soon as possible; a new franchise has been under consideration, with special features to provide for effective city control of fares and service, and for revocation at an agreed-upon basis of determining compensation to the company. Residential electric rates were reduced in September; substantial electric plant construction is under way by the company.

WASHINGTON. Seattle's city light department is completing Ross Dam (part of the Skagit Development) which will have storage for 1.4 million acre-feet of water and will firm up the present installed capacity of 192,000 kva; plans are in preparation for an additional 420,000 kva on the Skagit. Negotiations are under way for city purchase of the Puget Sound Power & Light Company's property within the Seattle competitive area. The city has water system improvements under construction which will total an expenditure of $2,600,000.

Tacoma completed installation of a 25,000 kw generator at its Alder hydro plant, and is investigating possible development of two dam sites. The city water system made improvements, extensions, and additions aggregating about $1,700,000, and has work under way for 1948 of about $1,200,000.

WISCONSIN. Milwaukee telephone rates were increased roughly 20 per cent. Gas rates also were increased. Substantial plant additions and improvements are under way for furnishing gas, electric, and telephone service. The transportation company has been gradually substituting rubber-tired service for street railways. It has in operation 340 street cars, 279 trolley buses, and 359 motor buses. It expects to convert more street railway lines to trolley bus operation during 1948.

Municipal Airports

Table XIV presents for 237 municipal airports in 223 cities information on who appoints the airport manager, number of full-time and part-time employees, operating revenues and expenditures, revenue from terminal services and the sale of aircraft fuel and oils, the number of airlines regularly serving the field, the number of hangars, and the class of the airport. To obtain this information the Year Book sent questionnaires to the officials of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 population. Of the 878 cities replying, 223 own and operate one or more airports; 139 own airports and lease them to private operators; four lease them to the federal government; 20 cities reported airports either under construction or just starting operation; 492 cities reported not owning an airport. The information on the number of hangars and class of airport was obtained from the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and is as of January 1, 1948.

At least 18 airports are leased from municipalities by authorities. Table XIV cites 12 port and airport authorities: the New York Port Authority, Hillsborough County Aviation Authority, Port of Astoria, Port of Oakland, Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission, the Dade County Port Authority, Lehigh Airport Authority, Raleigh-Durham Airport Authority, Tri-City Airport Commission, and three authorities managing the airports in Brunswick, Georgia; Sarasota, Florida; and Springfield, Illinois.

Airport Manager. The public official who appoints the manager of the airport is shown in Table XIV for 206 airports. The city manager appoints the managers of 52 of these 206 airports, the city council makes the appointment in 44 instances, an airport board or commission in 41, the mayor in 26, the commissioner of public works, utilities, parks, or service in 17, the chief executive or director of airports of an airport or port authority in 13, the finance director in two, and various other officials in the case of the 11 remaining airports. In cities over 500,000 the mayor and the public works commissioner usually make the appointments; in cities from 10,000 to 25,000 city councils and city managers; and in the other city-size groups the appointing power is evenly divided among the different officials, although in the 25,000 to 50,000 and 50,000 to 100,000 population groups the city manager, airport board, and city council rank slightly ahead of the others.

Airport Employees. In 1947 a total of 2,695 full-time employees and 220 part-time employees comprised the working force at 207 airports reporting to the 1948 Year Book. Nearly 70 per cent of the full-time employees were employed at the 58 airports in cities over 100,000. Only three airports—La Guardia Field, Miami International, and Los Angeles Municipal—have more than 100 full-time employees, six have from 50 to 100 employees, 65 from 10 to 50 employees, and 129 have less than 10 employees, with data for four airports not reported. Table XIV reports the number of full-time and part-time employees at each airport.

Airport Revenues and Expenditures. A total of 173 airports reported 1947 operating revenues of $8,921,900 and operating expenditures of $8,194,700, to yield a surplus of $727,200. Table XIV reports the 1947 revenues (excluding general property taxes) and the operation and maintenance costs for 187 airports, of which 173 reported both revenues and expenditure. Despite a total surplus of $727,200, operating costs exceeded revenues at 88, or 51 per cent, of these 173 airports, revenues topped expenditures at 84 airports, and were equal at one airport. Most of these airports, however, are small businesses in terms of the size of their earnings, although a few, such as La Guardia Field, Miami International, Newark Airport, Oakland Municipal, Love Field, Detroit Municipal, and Logan International, report substantial revenues. Of the 181 airports in Table XIV reporting individual earnings, 26 received more than $100,000, 22 from $50,000 to $100,000, 92 from $10,000 to $50,000, 23 from $5,000 to $10,000, and 18 less than $5,000.

Airport Terminal Revenues and Services. A total of $1,136,500 in revenues from terminal services or non-aviation sources was earned in 1947 by 83 airports as reported in Table XIV. Eleven airports serving cities over 500,000 population accounted for $577,100 of the total, seven airports in cities from 250,000 to 500,000 for $265,700, 19 airports in cities from 100,000 to 250,000 for $217,200, with the 46 airports in cities from 10,000 to 100,000 reporting $76,500. At 20 of these airports the revenues from terminal services provide at least 10 per cent of the total airport operating revenues. Twelve of these 20 airports had operating surpluses in 1947 and four of the 12 would not have shown a profit if the terminal service revenue were deducted.

Of the 20 airports with 10 per cent or more of the operating revenues coming from the sale of terminal services, two airports—La Guardia Field and Brainerd Airport at Hartford—show terminal revenues amounting to 50 per cent or more of operating revenues; three airports—Lambert-St. Louis, Downtown Airport in Kansas City, Missouri, and Oakland Municipal—show terminal revenues from 25 to 50 per cent of operating revenues; nine airports with terminal revenues from 15 to 25 per cent of total revenues; and six airports from 10 to 15 per cent.

The terminal services most commonly provided are restaurants, telephones, and telegraph facilities. The facilities at some of the airports for raising non-aviation revenues are quite extensive but perhaps none more extensive than those at La Guardia Field which include a restaurant, barber shop, drug store, telephones and telegraph, rest rooms, newsstands, clothing store, cocktail lounge, beauty shop, jewelry shop, shoeshine stand, observation platforms, lunch counter, photography shop, banking service, post office, taxi and bus service, and automobile parking facilities. Airports in other cities have some of the facilities provided at La Guardia, and a few different services as well. For example, the Logan International Airport at Boston, and the Lambert-St. Louis Field, have automobile rental facilities; at the Wichita Municipal Airport airline executive offices, private engineering offices, and offices for the sale of aircraft equipment; at Corpus Christi a hotel, theater, and other recreation facilities; and Hatbox Field in Muskogee has a hotel.

Revenues From Aircraft Fuel. Table XIV reports for individual airports the method used to obtain revenue from the sale of aircraft fuel and lubricating oil whether by a flat fee per gallon, a percentage of sales, or some other device.

Thirty-nine of the 208 airports do not receive any revenue from the sale of aircraft fuel while the remaining 169 airports do receive some revenues from this source. Of these 169 airports, 86 levy a flat charge per gallon, 46 buy fuel wholesale to retail it at higher prices, eight airports receive a percentage of sales income, and 29 did not specify their method of obtaining this revenue. The 86 airports levying flat charges per gallon on all fuel sold at the field report 14 varieties of fees ranging from one to 10 cents per gallon, with 2 cents levied by 42 per cent of the 74 airports indicating their charges, 1 cent by 22 per cent, 3 cents by 9 per cent, 4 cents by 4 per cent, and with each of the 10 other gallonage rates used by no more than two airports. Three of the eight airports receiving a percentage of the sales are paid 2 per cent, with one airport each receiving 1, 1½, 3, 7, and 10 per cent.

Sixty-four airports reported that revenues also are earned from the sale of lubricating oil. Thirty-three of these 64 cities purchase the oil wholesale and sell it at retail prices. The 31 other airports receive either flat amounts per gallon or a percentage on all sales of lubricating fuel at the field as shown in Table XIV.

Exceptions to the general pattern of charges on aircraft fuels and oils are described in a footnote at the end of Table XIV. At least nine airports indicated that the sale of aircraft fuel and oils to airlines was exempt from any special charges or fees. At a few other fields the airlines are charged lower rates than other fuel purchasers. Aircraft landing fees are sometimes levied in lieu of charges or fees upon fuels and oils.

Number of Airlines Serving Airports. The number of scheduled air carriers serving 221 airports was reported by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and is shown in Table XIV. Of these 221 cities, 68 are not served by any airlines, 52 by only one company, 46 by two airlines, 32 by three airlines, eight by four airlines, seven by five airlines, five by six airlines, and one airport each by seven, nine, and 11 airlines. As a rule, the number of airlines stopping at an airport depends on the size of the city served by the airport. Accordingly, the three airports served by seven, nine, and 11 airlines respectively are all owned by or serve cities over 500,000 population. At most, six airlines serve an airport owned by a city from 250,000 to 500,000 with five companies the most frequent number for this city-size group. In the 100,000 to 250,000 group, the maximum is four airlines serving only four airports, with 11 airports served by three airlines in this group. In the three lowest population groups, no airport receives more than three airlines, with one airline the usual number for cities from 10,000 to 25,000. Forty-seven of the 68 airports that are not served by any scheduled airline are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group.

Class of Airport. Class of airport indicated by the longest length of landing area corrected for elevation above sea level was supplied by the Civil Aeronautics Administration and is shown for 232 airports in Table XIV. Of these 232 airports, only one airport, Lindbergh Field in San Diego, is in class eight, denoting a corrected runway length of over 8,500 feet. Of the remaining airports, 81 are in class four, 57 in class three, 31 in class five, 24 in class two, 20 in class one, 16 in class six, and two in class seven. Fifty-nine per cent of the 232 airports are in classes three and four. All but five of the 19 airports in classes six, seven, and eight are owned and operated by cities over 50,000 population.

Table XIV

AIRPORTS OWNED AND OPERATED BY CITIES OVER 10,000: 1948

This table includes 237 airports in 223 cities over 10,000 population. Of the 849 remaining cities over 10,000, 139 own airports and lease them to private operators; four lease them to the federal government; 20 cities reported airports either under construction or just starting operation; 492 cities reported not owning an airport; and 194 cities did not report. The 20 cities with airports under construction are listed at the end of the table. Of the 194 cities not reporting, 34 cities reported airports in the 1947 Year Book; these 34 cities are listed at the end of the table. All these data were supplied to the Year Book by municipal officials early in 1948 except the data showing the number of commercial hangars and class of airport which was supplied by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. After **Airport Name, Co** indicates airport is owned and operated jointly by a city and county; S by special airport or port authority; G by the state; and R that it is owned and operated solely by a county; X airport is not in operation; a double dagger (‡) airport was under construction late in 1947 or just starting operation; a paragraph mark (¶) that the airport has recently been turned over to the city by the federal government. Under **Who Appoints Manager** is shown the official or agency appointing the manager of the airport (see code). Under **Expenditures, 1947** is shown the total cost of operation and maintenance in 1947 or the last fiscal year. **Revenues 1947** are the total airport revenues from all sources other than general property taxes for 1947. **Revenues From Terminal Services** reports the revenue received by the airport from the operation or leasing of space and facilities for such commercial services as restaurants, wire services, rest rooms, vending machines, etc., and is included in the total revenue figure defined above. **Revenues From Sale of Gas, Oils** reports the method used by the city to obtain revenue from the sale of aircraft fuel and oil on the field, with the figure preceding the letter G indicating the amount per gallon and that preceding the letter S the per cent of the sale revenue received by the airport. **Number of Airlines Operating From Airport** indicates the number of scheduled air carriers regularly serving the airport. Under **Number of Commercial Hangars** are shown the number of conventional hangars unless a single dagger (†) is shown when the figure includes T-hangar units. **Class of Airport** (see code below) is based on the longest length of landing area corrected for elevation above sea level. An asterisk (*) indicates individual city footnotes at the end of the table. A section mark (§) indicates data covers more than one airport in the same city. Leaders (. . .) indicate data unknown or not reported.

Appointment of Airport Manager: **A** city manager; **B** special airport board; **C** city council, or county commissioners, or jointly when airport jointly owned and operated; **D** airport or port authority; **E** civil service examination; **F** finance commissioner or director; **M** mayor; **P** commissioners of public works, utilities, parks, or service.

Gasoline and Oil Revenues: **G** per gallon, **N** city does not receive fuel revenues, **Q** per quart, **R** city buys wholesale and sells at retail, **S** per cent of sales, **Y** city receives revenue, method not reported.

Class of Airport: Figure in column indicates class **1**, length of landing area 1,800 feet to 2,500 feet; **2**, 2,500 to 3,500; **3**, 3,500 to 4,500; **4**, 4,500 to 5,500; **5**, 5,500 to 6,500; **6**, 6,500 to 7,500; **7**, 7,500 to 8,500; **8**, over 8,500 feet.

City	Airport Name	Who Appoints Manager (see code)	Number of Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1947 (in thousands)	Revenues 1947 (in thousands)	Revenues From Terminal Services (in thousands)	Revenues From Sale of (see code)		No. Airlines Operating From Airport	No. Commercial Hangars	Class of Airport
							Gas	Oils			
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.*	Orchard	M	11–..	...	...	...	N	..	0	2	5
	Municipal	M	72–..	...	...	...	2G	5G	11	7	5
Detroit, Mich.*	City	E	28–..	$189.8	$238.6	$ 9.6	Y[1]	..	1	2	4
Los Angeles, Calif.	Municipal	B	120–..	203.0	224.1	31.3	1G	5G	6	6	4
New York, N.Y.*	Newark	..	75–..	300.0	500.0	10.0	1G[1]	..	6	7	7
	LaGuardia	..	178–13	832.0*	636.4*	433.4*	3G[1]	10G	9	7	5
Philadelphia, Pa.	No. Philadelphia	M	28–..	98.3	13.9	.2*	2G[1]	..	0	..	4
	International	M	50–..	196.6	147.7	14.1*	2G[1]	..	5	2	4

TABLE XIV—AIRPORTS OWNED AND OPERATED BY CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Airport Name	Who Appoints Manager (see code)	Number of Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1947 (in thousands)	Revenues 1947 (in thousands)	Revenues From Terminal Services (in thousands)	Revenues From Sale of		No. Airlines Operating From Airport	No. Commercial Hangars
							Gas (see code)	Oils		
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md.	Municipal	B	46–..	$242.0	$174.9	$ 8.9	R	..	6	6
Boston, Mass.	Logan G	P	95–14	325.0	225.0	...	N	..	7	6
Buffalo, N.Y.	Municipal	P	39–11	130.9	101.4	10.2	N	..	4	6
Cleveland, Ohio	Municipal	M	30–..	110.0	180.0	5.0	N	..	6	7
Milwaukee, Wis.*	Gen. Mitchell R	P	54–1	150.0	85.0	..	R^{1}	R^{1}	5	11†
St. Louis, Mo.	Lambert-St. Louis	P	23–..	69.2	148.6	47.3	N	..	5	6
250,000 to 500,000										
Birmingham, Ala.	Municipal	C	6– 0	35.7	35.9	...	2S	..	3	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	Lunken Field	E	10– 0	36.0	33.9	6.4	2G	..	3	7
Dallas, Tex.	Love Field	A	50– 0	132.1	266.2	47.2	3G^{1}	..	5	7
Denver, Colo.	Stapleton	P	..–..	482.3	492.3	...	4½G	..	6	6
Indianapolis, Ind.	Weir Cook	B	21– 0	63.4	113.2	9.3	10S^{1}	10S	4	6
Kansas City, Mo.	Downtown		35–..	146.1	216.0	75.0	2G^{1}	..	4	6
	Grandview	..	..–..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
Louisville, Ky.	Standiford Co.	B	15–..	...	...	...	..	..	4	..
	Bowman Field Co.	B	5– 2	80.2	65.1	10.4	1G^{1}	..^{1}	0	5
Memphis, Tenn.	Municipal	F	16– 1	81.6	92.3	9.0	3½G	..	5	9
Minneapolis, Minn*	Wold-Chamberlain S	D	29–..	437.1	430.0	296	2G	..	5	6
New Orleans, La.	Callender	M	56–..§	167.6§	192.6§	...	N§	..	6§	3
	International	M	56–..§	167.6§	192.6§	...	N§	..	6§	2
Oakland, Calif.*	Municipal S	D	34–..	300.4	325.1	108.4	1G^{1}	..	5	9
St. Paul, Minn*	Holman S	D	17–..	101.4	50.4	...	N	..	0	10†
Toledo, Ohio	Municipal	A	8–..	43.9	58.7	...	Y	..	5	3
100,000 to 250,000										
Akron, Ohio	Municipal	P	19–..	90.2	62.2	...	2¼G	10G	4	2
Albany, N. Y.	Municipal	P	16– 0	46.7	18.1	.4	N	..	3	3
Bridgeport, Conn.	Municipal	B	7–..	13.9	12.6	0	..G	..	1	6
Charlotte, N. C.	Douglas	A	12–..	78.4	92.3	...	2G	10G	2	6
Des Moines, Iowa	Municipal	P	12– 1	...	37.3	...	..	..	..	3
Duluth, Minn.	Williamson-Johnson	E	7–..	...	11.7	...	1G	1G	1	4†
Flint, Mich.	Bishop	A	11– 0	38.4	32.8	1.4	7G^{1}	..	1	12†
Fort Worth, Tex*	Meacham	A	31–..	197.2	260.7	...	R	..	5	7
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Kent County R	C	5–..	26.3	34.2	1.3	2G	..	1	8
Hartford, Conn.	Brainard Field	B	11–..	...	22.5	12.0	N	..	3	4
Jacksonville, Fla.	Municipal No. 1	C	32–..	101.4§	76.3	12.8	2G	10G	4	4
Kansas City, Kan.*	Fairfax	P	7– 1	123.8	102.5	1.5	Y^{1}	..	0	..
Knoxville, Tenn.	Municipal	M	21–..	56.2	139.7	2.4	..G^{1}	..	3	2
Long Beach, Calif.	Municipal	A	27–..	110.9	114.4	3.4	8G^{1}	5G^{1}	2	..
Miami, Fla.*	Homestead S	D	9–22	36.0	8.0	0	N	..	0	..
	International S	D	230–..	384.0	764.0	81.0	Y^{1}	..	3	7
	Tamiami S	D	6– 7	35.0	24.0	0	3G	..	0	..
	Locka S	D	25–..	23.0	11.0	0	3G	..	0	..
Nashville, Tenn.	Berry Field	E	31–14	143.8	180.1	...	3½G	..	2	6
	Cumberland Field	E	..–..	...	...	...	..	..	0	..
New Bedford, Mass.	Municipal	B	18– 6	61.2	15.1	...	..G	..	2	1
Norfolk, Va.	Municipal	A	11–..	78.1	103.1	21.2	R^{1}	R	3	1
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Will Rogers	A	37–..	101.6	106.9	9.5	R^{1}	R^{1}	3	6
Reading, Pa.	Municipal	F	33– 1	115.0	101.0	6.9	Y	..	2	6
Sacramento, Calif.	Municipal	A	10– 0	50.0	48.0	...	..G	..	2	7
Salt Lake City, Utah	Municipal No. 1	C	20–..§	74.8§	140.8§	3.2§	1G	..	4	8
	Municipal No. 2	C	20–..§	74.8§	140.8§	3.2§	1G	..	..	1
San Diego, Calif.	Lindbergh Field*	D	2–..	13.7	78.7	...	1G	5G	3	4
Scranton, Pa.	Municipal	B	11– 3	3.9	4.1	...	Y	Y	1	2
Spokane, Wash.	Felts Field	P	5–..	24.3	30.8	...	1G^{1}	10G	3	7
	Geiger Field¶	..	9–..	10.5	...	...	2½G^{1}	10G	3	..
Syracuse, N. Y.*	Municipal	P	14– 0	...	...	7.0	R	R	2	5
Tampa, Fla.*	Peter O. Knight S	D	7–..	24.1	38.8	4.9	R	..	0	2
	International S	D	21–..	74.4	58.9	5.8	R	..	2	2

TABLE XIV—AIRPORTS OWNED AND OPERATED BY CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Airport Name	Who Appoints Manager (see code)	Number of Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1947 (in thousands)	Revenues 1947 (in thousands)	Revenues From Terminal Services (in thousands)	Revenues From Sale of (see code)		No. Airlines Operating From Airport	No. Commercial Hangars	Class of Airport
							Gas	Oils			
100,000 to 250,000—Continued											
Tulsa, Okla.	Municipal	P*	30–..	$ 93.1	$192.8	$10.4	R	R	4	8	7
Wichita, Kan.	Municipal	B	35– 5	151.1	180.4	32.2	R	R	3	4	6
Youngstown, Ohio	Municipal	M	11–..	53.2	54.6	1.4	4½G	..	3	1	3
50,000 to 100,000											
Allentown, Pa.	Allentown-Bethlehem S	D	5– 3	27.1	27.1	...	7S	7S	2	7	3
Amarillo, Tex.	English Field	A	19– 0	60.3	89.2	7.3	R[1]	R	3	4†	3
Asheville, N. C.	Ash.-Hendersonville	..	3–..	12.0	14.4	.6	2G	..	2	1	2
Atlantic City, N. J.	Municipal	M	8–..	19.7	18.5	...	R	..	0	2†	2
Augusta, Ga.	Daniel Field	B	5–..	18.5	14.9	1.2	2G	..	2	2	3
Austin, Tex.	Robert Mueller	P	10–..	20.8	56.7	4.7	R	R	3	2	3
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Municipal	B	8–..	24.0	20.0	...	R	..	1	2	4
Charleston, S. C.	Municipal	B	4–..	27.3	8.2	...	Y	..	3	6	6
Columbia, S. C.	Capital City	..	11–..	40.3	27.5	0	N	..	2	2	5
Corpus Christi, Tex.*	Cliff Maus Field	A	11–..	56.4	54.3	4.6	Y	..	3	7†	3
Decatur, Ill.	Municipal	P	3– 3	50.0	23.0	.7	Y	..	0	3	4
Durham, N. C.	Raleigh-Durham S	..	10– 0	39.5	146.0	4.0	..G	..	2	1	3
El Paso, Tex.	Ed Anderson Airport	B	36–..	108.7	149.6	3.5	R	R	2	14†	5
Fresno, Calif.	Chandler Field	E	12–..§	23.6	27.5§	...	2G	..	2	4	3
	Fresno Air Terminal	E	12–..§	10.5	27.5§	...	6½G	R	2	2	6
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Municipal	A	1– 1	10.8	12.3	0	4G	..	0	2	3
Lansing, Mich.*	Capital City G	..	10– 1	...	...	...	R	..	1	6†	3
Lawrence, Mass.	Municipal	B	2–..	8.0	6.9	.5	Y[1]	..	1	6†	3
Lincoln, Neb.	Municipal	C	18–..	81.1	57.4	2.5	Y	..	1	5	6
Little Rock, Ark.	Adams Field	E	24– 0	111.4	136.7	...	R	..	3	9†	4
Madison, Wis.	Municipal	A	8–..	52.0	38.0	...	R	R	2	2	5
Mobile, Ala.	Bates Field	E	8– 1	32.5	15.6	0	1G	..	2	3	4
Montgomery, Ala.	Dannelly Field	..	3– 0	7.6	10.7	1.1	2G	5G	2	..	3
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Municipal	A	6–..	...	...	...	...	..	2	1	4
Phoenix, Ariz.	Sky Harbor	A	18– 1	79.7	138.0	9.2	R	R	3	2	5
Pontiac, Mich.	Municipal	A	10–..	47.0	44.6	...	R	R	0	6	1
Portland, Me.	Municipal	P	1–..	14.3	18.9	.4	1G[1]	..	1	3	3
Pueblo, Colo.	Municipal	P	8– 1	29.9	50.7	3.7	2G	R	3	1	3
Roanoke, Va.	Woodrum Field	A	11– 4	...	45.6	...	Y	6G	2	6	3
Saginaw, Mich.	Tri-City S	D	2– 2	10.9	8.8	.3	R	R	2	..	4
St. Joseph, Mo.	Rosecrans Field	B	15–..	73.9	23.0	.9	Y	..	..	4	5
St. Petersburg, Fla.	Albert-Whitted	A	1–..	13.9	30.9	0	5G	5G	0	3	2
Santa Monica, Calif.	Municipal	A	9–..	50.0	48.3	...	R	R	0	..	4
Savannah, Ga.	Hunter Field	C	12–..	80.0	44.8	...	2G	10G	3	3	4
Shreveport, La.	Municipal	P	16–..	61.3	72.0	...	9G	..	3	5	3
Sioux City, Iowa	Municipal	M	15–10	53.9	30.7	3.0	3G	..	1*	5	6
Springfield, Ill.	Capital S	D	6–..	...	...	...	1½G	..	1	..	4
Springfield, Mo.	Municipal	B	15– 0	59.0	66.0	2.5	R	R	2	2	4
Stockton, Calif.	Stockton Field Co.	A	9–..	42.0	39.0	1.2	R	R	1	2	3
Terre Haute, Ind.	Hulman Field	M	6–..	54.0	25.5	...	Y	..	2	3	4
Topeka, Kan.	Philip Billard	M	17–..	78.7	74.8	...	R	R	3	6	3
Waco, Tex.	Blackland Mun.	C	8–..	52.3	53.0	...	Y	..	2	3	5
Waterloo, Iowa	Municipal	B	4– 1	20.6	18.0	0	2G	10G	0*	..	4
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Wyoming Valley Co.	C	..–..	...	...	...	...	..	0	2	2
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex.	Municipal	A	9–..	31.5	32.4	.5	N	..	2	2	2
Alexandria, La.	Municipal	C	3–..	3.9	4.5	...	2G*	..	1	2	6
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Municipal	P	2– 2	26.8	30.1	...	...	..	0	7	2
Battle Creek, Mich.	W. K. Kellogg	B	11–..	48.5	39.2	2.5	R	..	1	6	4
Bay City, Mich.	James Clements	C	1–..	6.2	5.8	0	R[1]	R[1]	0	1	2
	Tri-City (see Saginaw, Mich.)										
Bellingham, Wash.	Municipal	B	3– 5	33.4	18.6	.3	2G	4G	2	10†	4
Boise City, Idaho	Air Terminal	M	4–..	46.0	10.5	0	1G	5G	2	6	6

Table XIV—Airports Owned and Operated by Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Airport Name	Who Appoints Manager (see code)	Number of Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1947 (in thousands)	Revenues 1947 (in thousands)	Revenues From Terminal Services (in thousands)	Revenues From Sale of		No. Airlines Operating From Airport	No. Commercial Hangars	Clas of Air por
							Gas (see code)	Oils			
25,000 to 50,000—Continued											
Burlington, Iowa	Municipal	C	11–..	$39.5	$26.4	...	R	..	1	4	4
Burlington, Vt.	Municipal	B	2– 3	22.5	18.6	$ .4	2½G	5G	2	2	3
Dubuque, Iowa	New Municipal X	A	1– 2	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
Fargo, N. D.	Hector	A	21– 1	55.6	24.1	...	..G[1]	G	1	4	4
Fort Smith, Ark.	Municipal	C	5– 0	...	...	...	R	R	2	2	2
Great Falls, Mont.	Municipal	C	6–..	39.8	20.8	0	Y	..	2	5	5
Greenville, S. C.	Municipal Co.	B	2–..	21.8	22.0	4.3	N	..	2	3	3
Hutchinson, Kan.	Municipal	A	7– 1	...	...	...	...	..	..	5	6
Jackson, Mich.	Reynolds	E	3–..	14.5	13.6	.2	..G	..G	0	7	3
Joplin, Mo.	Municipal	B	6– 1	21.5	12.4	...	Y	..	2	1	3
Kokomo, Ind.	Municipal‡	B	..–..	...	...	...	Y	..	0	6	3
La Crosse, Wis.	Municipal	B	7–..	21.3	10.2	...	2G	..	1	3	4
Laredo, Tex.	Municipal	..	12–..	35.4	17.1	...	2S	..	2	3	5
Lewiston, Me.	Lewiston-Auburn	..	5–..	23.9	64.4	...	Y	..	3	2	3
Lexington, Ky.	Bluegrass Co.	B	13– 0	40.0	18.5	.8	N	..	2	1	3
Lubbock, Tex.	Municipal	A	0– 1	2.5*	11.1	0	2G[1]	..	3	..	5
Mason City, Iowa	Municipal	..	4–..	14.0	6.4	.6	1G	4G	1	5	4
Muskogee, Okla.	Davis Field	A	2– 4	7.2	6.6	...	Y	..	2	1	5
	Hatbox Field	A	..– 3	5.8	6.0	...	Y	..	0	4	3
Ogden, Utah	Municipal	C	6–..	24.2	15.3	...	2G	5G	2	6	3
Parkersburg, W. Va.	P'k'sburg-Wood Co. Co	C*	3–..	20.0	25.1	1.2	N	..	1	1	3
Pensacola, Fla.	Municipal	C	3–..	24.4	3.2	...	G	..	1	1	4
Salem, Ore.	McNary Field	A	2–..	11.1	14.2	...	2G	5G	1	5	4
San Angelo, Tex.	Mathis Field	A	3– 2	37.5	39.5	0	R	R	3	3	4
Santa Barbara, Calif.	Municipal	C	3– 3	21.3	28.3	...	Y	..	3	6	4
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Army Air Field	M	5–..	62.1	29.0	1.5	1G	..	2	3	4
Spartanburg, S. C.	Memorial	C	3–..	10.2	11.2	...	N	..	2	2	3
Superior, Wis.	Richard I. Bong	A	1–..	.9	1.2	0	N	..	0	1	2
Tucson, Ariz.	Municipal¶	A	1–..	7.2	13.8	0	1G[1]	..	..	4	5
Tyler, Tex.	Pounds Field	A	7–..	31.8	43.5	.4	R	R	2	1	4
Wausau, Wis.	Alexander Mun.	B	1–..	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	1
Yakima, Wash.	Municipal*	C	2–..	11.9	14.8	...	...	..	..	6	4
10,000 to 25,000											
Aberdeen, S. D.	Municipal	A	2–..	...	5.0	...	2G	10G	2	3	4
Adrian, Mich.	Municipal	..	..–..	...	...	...	...	..	..	12†	1
Albany, Ga.	Municipal Co.	C	..– 1	2.1	5.1	0	3S	..	1	3	4
Ames, Iowa	Municipal	A	0– 0	.9	10.3	...	N	..	0	5	1
Arkansas City, Kan.	Joint Municipal	A*	6–..	32.2	23.8	0	2G	..	0	2	5
Astoria, Ore.*	Clatsop S.	D	2– 1	14.8	16.5	0	2G	..	1	2	5
Benton Harbor, Mich.	Ross Field*	B	3–..	19.7	15.8	...	R	R	0	6	3
Big Spring, Tex.	Municipal	A	7– 0	63.9	72.6	0	R	R	3	3	5
Billings, Mont.	Municipal	B	3–..	23.3	23.1	2.6	1G[1]	..	3	7†	4
Bismarck, N. D.	Municipal	C	7– 0	19.6	21.8	.5	R	R	2	6	4
Bloomington, Ind.	Kister Field	B	..–..	...	...	...	...	..	0	1	3
Blytheville, Ark.	Municipal	C	..– 2	...	...	...	N	..	0	5	4
Brawley, Calif.	Municipal	C	1– 0	...	...	0	8G	..	0	3†	2
Brownsville, Tex.	Rio Grande	A	27– 0	...	...	...	Y	..	3	5	5
Brownwood, Tex.	Municipal	C	3– 1	...	...	...	Y	..	1	..	4
Brunswick, Ga.	Brunswick Airpark S.	D	..–..	...	...	...	...	..	0	2	1
Bryan, Tex.	Coulter Air Field	A	..–..	...	...	...	...	..	0	2	1
Columbia, Mo.	Municipal	M	5– 3	32.2	10.7	.3	3G	..	0	3	2
Corsicana, Tex.	Municipal	C	2–..	12.0	14.6	...	...	..	0	..	..
Crawfordsville, Ind.	Municipal	M	1– 1	2.1	6.1	...	..G	..	0	3	2
Decatur, Ala.	Pryor Field Co.	..	..–..	...	...	...	...	..	0	..	..
Dixon, Ill.	Municipal	M	..–..	...	...	...	...	..	0	2	2
Dothan, Ala.	Municipal	C	0– 3	1.0	1.7	...	N	..	1	1	3
Dyersburg, Tenn.	Municipal	..	..–..	.2	2.2	0	2G	..	0	..	3
El Dorado, Kan.	Municipal	A	4– 2	13.0	11.6	...	R	R	0	2	1

TABLE XIV—AIRPORTS OWNED AND OPERATED BY CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Airport Name	Who Appoints Manager (see code)	Number of Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1947 (in thousands)	Revenues 1947 (in thousands)	Revenues From Terminal Services (in thousands)	Revenues From Sale of (see code)		No. Airlines Operating From Airport	No. Commercial Hangars	Class of Airport
							Gas	Oils			
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
Elizabeth City, N. C.	Municipal Co	..	0–..	...	...	...	...	..	0	..	..
Emporia, Kan.	Municipal	A	4–..	$18.4	...	$ .1	9G	..	0	1	1
Endicott, N. Y.	Tri-Cities*	B	11–..	...	...	.3	10G	..*	1	1	2
Eugene, Ore.	Mahlon Sweet	A	1– 2	5.7	$ 7.3	.5	N	..	2	..	4
	Airpark	A	1– 2	14.4	8.0	.3	1½G	..	0	9†	2
Florence, S. C.	Municipal	..	..–..	...	...	...	...	..	0	2	5
Freeport, Ill.	Albertus	C	..–..	...	...	...	...	..	0	2	2
Gainesville, Ga.	Municipal	A	2– 1	...	...	...	R	..	0	6†	3
Grand Forks, N. D.	Municipal	E	5–..	37.3	40.6	1.2	..G	..	1	3	4
Grand Junction, Colo.	Municipal	A	..– 2	14.6	8.8	...	Y	..	2	3	3
Greenville, Tex.	Majors Field	C	3–..	6.6	14.0	0	2G	..	0	4	4
Greenwood, Miss.	Municipal	C	3– 2	9.6	11.4	...	10G	..	1	1	3
Greenwood, S. C.	Municipal Co	..	..– 1	...	...	...	N	..	0	1	1
Gulfport, Miss.	Municipal	M	3–..	10.0	4.0	.6	2G	..	1	1	1
Hibbing, Minn.	Municipal	C	1– 1	4.8	1.8	0	2G	..	0	3	3
Huron, S. D.	W. W. Howes	C	2–..	13.1	15.2	.4	N	..	2	2	3
Ithaca, N. Y.	Municipal	P	..– 2	1.2	4.3	0	N	..	0	8†	1
Keokuk, Iowa	Municipal	B	..–..	...	...	...	N	..	0	2	2
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Municipal	C	6– 1	23.9	22.5	...	4G	5G	1	3	5
La Porte, Ind.	Municipal	M	1–..	1.8	1.2	0	Y	..	0	2	2
Lafayette, La.	....	B	..–..	...	3.0	...	N	..	..	3	4
Lewiston, Idaho	Municipal Co	..	10–..	6.2	5.0	...	2G	..	1	1	3
Marshfield, Wis.	Municipal	C	..–..	.7	.4	...	N	..	0	4†	1
Medford, Ore.	Municipal	..	1– 1	9.2	11.4	1.6	2G[1]	5G[1]	3	1	4
Menominee, Mich.	County	B	9–..	1.6	...	...	N	..	1	1	1
Merced, Calif.	Municipal	C	21– 2	9.7	19.0	0	R	R	1	7	3
Midland, Mich.	Jack Barstow	A	2– 0	17.0	14.0	0	R	..	0	6†	1
	Tri-City (see Saginaw, Mich.)										
Millville, N. J.	Municipal	C	4–..	27.5*	33.0*	...	R	..	0	2	4
Minot, N. D.	Port O'Minot	A	4–..	...	...	...	1½S[1]	..	1	6	4
Modesto, Calif.	Municipal	..	2–..	7.1	9.4	..	N	..	1	2	3
Morgantown, W. Va.	Municipal	A	3– 3	37.5	29.0	...	R	R	0	2	2
Natchez, Miss.	Municipal Co	..	3– 4	4.9	0	...	N	..	0	..	4
New Bern, N. C.	Simmons-Knott Co	C*	..–..	...	...	...	N	..	0	..	3
New Castle, Ind.	Municipal	B	3– 1	16.0	13.0	...	..G	..	0	..	..
Newton, Kan.	Wirt Field¶	A	2– 1	8.3	4.9	...	R	..	0	1	6
Norfolk, Neb.	Municipal	M	..–..	2.1	2.0	2.0	N	..	0	4	4
North Platte, Neb.	Lee Bird	C	..–..	...	...	...	...	..	..	3	4
Olympia, Wash.	Municipal	C	2– 1	...	...	...	N	..	1	1	5
Ontario, Calif.	International	C	9– 2	51.4	33.7	0	7G[1]	..	0	4	5
Owosso, Mich.	Municipal‡	B	1– 0	...	...	...	R	R	0	7†	1
Palestine, Tex.	Municipal	M	2– 0	4.3	5.5	0	R	..	1	2	3
Pittsburg, Kan.	Municipal Atkinson	..	1– 3	13.1	13.2	...	Y	..	0	4†	3
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	Municipal	M	2– 2	15.9	8.9	...	4½G[1]	..	1	2	4
Roswell, N. M.	Municipal	M	2– 1	10.0	11.7	0	R	..	1	6	4
St. Augustine, Fla.	Municipal	A	2– 1	...	...	...	Y	..	1	4†	3
Salinas, Calif.	Municipal¶	M	2– 2	13.8	4.0*	...	..G	..	1	1	4
Sanford, Fla.	Municipal	C	5– 1	21.6	7.9	...	N	..	1	1	5
Sarasota, Fla.	Sarasota-Bradenton S.	D	11–..	24.8	27.8	.5	N	..	1	2	4
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	Municipal	A	2– 0	21.5	15.6	0	R	R	0	2	2
Scottsbluff, Neb.	Municipal	M	5– 0	18.7	16.1	.3	2G	..	1	1	6
Shawnee, Okla.	Municipal	A	3– 1	27.9	33.0	0	R	R	0	1	3
S. St. Paul, Minn.	Flemming Field	..	6–..	66.4	69.9	.1	R	..	0	6	..
Sweetwater, Tex.	Avenger	A	5– 1	32.9	36.3	...	2S	..	1	5	5
Tallahassee, Fla.	Dale Maby Field	A	6– 3	25.6	21.3	...	3G	..	3	2	4
Temple, Tex.	Miller-Draughan‡	C	7– 0	...	...	...	4G	..	1	4	4
Thomasville, Ga.	Municipal	..	1– 0	.5	...	...	...	..	0	1	4
Traverse City, Mich.	Municipal	A	2– 0	3.6	1.6	...	R	R	1	2	4

Table XIV—Airports Owned and Operated by Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Airport Name	Who Appoints Manager (see code)	Number of Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1947 (in thousands)	Revenues 1947 (in thousands)	Revenues from Terminal Services (in thousands)	Revenues From Sale of Gas (see code)	Revenues From Sale of Oils (see code)	No. Airlines Operating From Airport	No. Commercial Hangars
10,000 to 25,000—Continued										
Trinidad, Colo.	Municipal Co.	C	$3–..	...	0	...	N	..	0	2
Twin Falls, Idaho	Municipal	B	1–..	$ 5.1	$ 9.0	0	1G	5G	0	9†
Vancouver, Wash.	Pearson Air Park	B	2–..	8.1	9.6	.6	1G	..	0	6†
Virginia, Minn.	Municipal	C	2– 3	...	...	0	N	..	1	5
Watertown, S. D.	Municipal	C	3–..	10.1	7.1	0	Y	..	1	2
Wenatchee, Wash.	Pangborn Field	B	1–..	7.0	6.9	0	N	..	1	..
Westfield, Mass.	Barnes Municipal	..	..–..	25.1	10.0	...	N	..	2	2
Winona, Minn.	Municipal‡	C	..–..	2.5	0	0	...	..	0	8†

[1] Amarillo, Texas, receives 14 cents handling fee for sales up to 1,000 gallons; 5 cents from 1,000 to 5,000 gallons; 4½ cents on 5,000 to 10,000; 4 cents on 10,000 to 15,000; and 3 cents on 15,000 to 25,000. Bay City, Michigan, receives approximately 6 cents per gallon on both gasoline and oil. Billings, Montana, receives one cent a gallon on gas sold to persons other than scheduled airlines. Dallas, Texas, receives 3 cents a gallon on gasoline sold to non-commercial operators. Detroit, Michigan, receives 15 per cent on contract sales and 20 per cent on retail sales. Fargo, North Dakota, receives 6 cents a gallon on 100 octane gasoline, 8.6 cents on 80 and 91 octane fuel. Flint, Michigan, receives from 7 to 9 cents per gallon. Indianapolis, Indiana, receives 10 per cent of the sale of the first 10,000 gallons; 12 per cent on the next 10,000 gallons; 19 per cent on all over 20,000 gallons per year. Kansas City, Missouri, receives 2 cents per gallon on the sale of aircraft fuel to other than airlines which pay landing fees instead. Knoxville, Tennessee, receives a service charge per gallon for service to the airlines, to all others the difference between the wholesale and retail price of aircraft fuel. Lawrence, Massachusetts, receives 3 per cent on the first $10,000 gross receipts of fixed base operators and 5 per cent on any excess. Long Beach, California, receives one cent field tax on all gasoline sold; 2 to 8 cents commission on gasoline delivered; 5 cents field tax on oil; and a commission on oil sold. Louisville, Kentucky, receives 2 to 6 per cent of the gross business from permanent lessees which takes in gas, oil, etc. Lubbock, Texas, receives 2 cents per gallon on gasoline sales except sales to commercial airlines. Medford, Oregon, receives 2 cents a gallon on gas and 5 cents a gallon on oil except on sales to the airlines. Miami, Florida, Port Authority receives 5 per cent of gross sales excluding sales to five sustaining lessees at the Miami International Airport. Milwaukee Wisconsin: at General Mitchell Field (Milwaukee) county receives approximately 5 cents per gallon. Minot, North Dakota, receives one-sixth of one per cent to 1½ per cent per gallon. New York, New York: at La Guardia airlines pay $3,000 for storage facilities while Port Authority receives from 3 to 7 cents per gallon on sale to others. At the Newark Airport, when operated by the city of Newark, that city received 1 to 4 cents per gallon. Norfolk, Virginia, receives approximately 6 cents per gallon. Oakland, California: Port of Oakland charges from one-eighth to 1 cent per gallon plus into-plane service charge of 2 to 6 cents per gallon. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, sells gasoline and oil but fixed-base operators who also sell pay the city 3 cents per gallon on gasoline and 10 cents per gallon on oil. Ontario, California, receives an average of 7 cents per gallon for sales under 15,000 gallons and slightly less than one cent per gallon over 15,000 gallons. The North Philadelphia Airport, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, earns 2 cents per gallon on sales to contract purchasers. Plattsburgh, New Yo
earns 4½ cents per gallon on gasoline sold to transients an
cents a gallon on sales to airlines. Portland, Maine,
ceives $25 a month plus an allowance by which $25 a mon
is less than one cent per gallon delivered each mon
Spokane, Washington: At Geiger Field oil companies selli
gasoline pay $120 plus 2½ cents per gallon on all gasoli
sold and 10 cents per gallon on all oil sold; at Felts Fie
the companies selling gasoline must pay $120 a year p
1½ cents per gallon on all gasoline and 1 cent per gallon
all oil. Dealers in lubricating oil only, pay $60 a year p
one cent per gallon on oil. Tucson, Arizona, receives o
cent per gallon from fixed-base operators only. Fairf
Airport in Kansas City, Kansas, receives 50 per cent of t
gross margin of fuel and oil sales.

These cities had their airports under construction or w
starting operation late in 1947: *50,000 to 100,000:* Richmon
Va. *25,000 to 50,000:* Enid, Okla.; Gadsden, Ala.; Hazlet
Pa.; Newport News, Va.; Ottumwa, Ia.; Petersburg, Va.; a
Quincy, Ill. *10,000 to 25,000:* Ada, Okla.; Boone, I
Brainerd, Minn.; Carthage, Mo.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Frederi
Md.; Greenville, Miss.; Guthrie, Okla.; Indiana, P
Jefferson City, Mo.; Stevens Point, Wis.; and Suffolk, V

These cities did not report to the Year Book but are
ported in the 1947 Year Book as owning airports:

250,000 to 500,000: Atlanta, Ga.; Columbus, Ohio; Houst
Tex.; and San Antonio, Tex.

100,000 to 250,000: Chattanooga, Tenn.; Dayton, Oh
Fort Wayne, Ind.; New Haven, Conn.; Omaha, Neb.;
oria, Ill.; and Utica, N. Y.

50,000 to 100,000: Davenport, Iowa; Evansville, In
Galveston, Tex.; and Jackson, Miss.

25,000 to 50,000: High Point, N. C.; Mansfield, Oh
Wichita Falls, Tex.; and Williamsport, Pa.

10,000 to 25,000: Barre, Vt.; Bristol, Tenn.; Chickas
Okla.; Durant, Okla.; Fairmont, W. Va.; Greeley, Col
Helena, Mont.; Hot Springs, Ark.; McAllen, Tex.; Mou
Vernon, Ill.; New Kensington, Pa.; Selma, Ala.; Texarka
Ark.; Waterville, Me.; and Waycross, Ga.

Cities where the municipally owned airport is still und
lease to an agency of the federal government: Dallas, Te
(Hensley); Colorado Springs, Colo. (Municipal); Bowli
Green, Ky. (Warren County); Laramie, Wyo. (Bree
Reidsville, N. C. (Municipal).

In the following cities the municipally owned airport
leased to a private operator who manages the field un
a lease arrangement:

Cities over 500,000: Milwaukee, Wis. (Maitland) St. Lou
Mo. (Ross).

100,000 to 250,000: Jacksonville, Fla. (Municipal No. 2 a
No. 3); Oklahoma City, Okla. (Tulakes); San Diego, Cal
(Montgomery).

50,000 to 100,000: Columbia, S. C.; Columbus, Ga.; ohnstown, Pa.; Lancaster, Pa.; Macon, Ga.; Saginaw, Michigan (Municipal); San Jose, Calif.; Springfield, Ohio; Terre Haute, Ind. (Paul Cox); Troy, N. Y.

25,000 to 50,000: Anniston, Ala.; Bangor, Me.; Beverly, Mass.; Bloomington, Ill.; Butte, Mont.; Clinton, Ia.; Concord, N. H.; Council Bluffs, Ia.; Cumberland, Md.; Danville, Va.; Dubuque, Ia. (Old Municipal); Eau Claire, Wis.; Fitchburg, Mass.; Galesburg, Ill.; Hagerstown, Md.; amestown, N. Y.; Meriden, Conn.; Middletown, Ohio; Moline, Ill.; Newark, Ohio; Newcastle, Pa.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Rochester, Minn.; Rocky Mount, N. C.; Rome, Ga.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Watertown, N. Y.; Wichita Falls, Tex. Fulcher Armstrong).

10,000 to 25,000: Albert Lea, Minn.; Ardmore, Okla. (Springer and American Airlines); Ashland, Wis.; Auburn, Me.; Austin, Minn.; Bartlesville, Okla.; Beatrice, Neb.; Bedford, Ind.; Bend, Ore.; Bogalusa, La.; Boulder, Colo.; Bradford, Pa.; Burlington, N. C. (Municipal and Fairchild); Clarksdale, Miss.; Clearwater, Fla.; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Coffeyville, Kan. (Municipal No. 1 and No. 2); Columbus, Ind.; Cortland, N. Y.; Daytona Beach, Fla.; Del Rio, Tex. (Southwest Texas and International Flying Club); Denton, Tex. Dunkirk, N. Y.; El Reno, Okla.; Escanaba, Mich.; Eureka, Calif.; Faribault, Minn.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Fergus Falls, Minn.; Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; Fort Scott, Kan.; Fremont, Neb.; Fullerton, Calif.; Fulton, N. Y.; Gainesville, Fla.; Gardner, Mass.; Glens Falls, N. Y.; Goldsboro, N. C. (Municipal and Seymour Johnson); Griffin, Ga.; Harlingen, Tex.; Hastings, Neb.; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Hickory, N. C. Hornell, N. Y.; Huntington, Ind.; Huntsville, Ala.; Idaho Falls, Idaho; Iowa City, Ia.; Jackson, Tenn.; Jonesboro, Ark.; Keene, N. H.; Kewanee, Ill.; La Grange, Ga.; Lakeland, Fla. (Drane Field and Municipal); Lawrence, Kan.; Lodi, Calif.; Logan, Utah; McAlester, Okla.; Manhattan, Kan.; Manitowoc, Wis.; Martinsburg, W. Va.; Martinsville, Va.; Mitchell, S. D.; Moberly, Mo.; Moultrie, Ga.; Mount Vernon, Ill.; Muscatine, Ia.; Nampa, Idaho; New Philadelphia, Ohio; Niles, Mich.; Norwood †, Mass.; Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Oil City, Pa.; Okmulgee, Okla.; Orangeburg, S. C.; Ottawa, Kan.; Palo Alto, Calif.; Pampa, Tex.; Paris, Tex.; Parsons, Kan.; Pine Bluff, Ark.; Plymouth †, Mass.; Pocatello, Idaho; Ponca City, Okla.; Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Rutland, Vt.; St. Cloud, Minn.; Salina, Kan.; Salisbury, Md.; Santa Fe, N. M.; Sedalia, Mo.; Seminole, Okla.; Sherman, Tex.; Statesville, N. C.; Staunton, Va.; Stillwater, Okla.; Sumter, S. C.; Terrell, Tex.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Wallingford, Conn.; Warren, Pa.; Watertown, Wis.; Wilson, N. C.; Winchester, Va.

INDIVIDUAL CITY FOOTNOTES

ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS: Manager of the joint municipal airport is appointed by the city managers of Winfield and Arkansas City.

ASTORIA, OREGON: Port of Astoria operates Clatsop Airport.

BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN: Airport jointly owned and operated by the cities of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Michigan.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: Also owns Northerly Airport not yet in operation.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS: City also owns and operates Cuddihy Field.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN: City also served by Willow Run Air Terminal owned by University of Michigan and operated by Airlines National Terminal Service Company, and by the Detroit-Wayne Major Airport owned and operated by Wayne County.

ENDICOTT, NEW YORK: Tri-Cities Airport managed by the Tri-Cities Airport committee.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS: Meacham Field not included in total of airports in table headnote nor included in summary article preceding table because of late return.

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS: Airport owned and operated by the board of public utilities, an agency independent of the city.

LANSING, MICHIGAN: Capital City Airport is owned and operated by the state of Michigan.

LUBBOCK, TEXAS: Expenditures are understated since airport was leased to the Army most of the year.

MIAMI, FLORIDA: Dade County Port Authority owns and operates all public airports serving Miami.

MILLVILLE, NEW JERSEY: Revenues and expenditures are estimates for 1948.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: County owns and operates major field in area; operating General Mitchell Field; leasing recently acquired Curtiss Wright Field, while city of Milwaukee leases Maitland Field to private operator.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: Wold-Chamberlain Field not included in total of airports in table headnote nor included in summary article table because of late return.

NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA: Airport manager appointed by city council and county commissioners.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: La Guardia Airport operated by the Port of New York Authority under a lease agreement with the city of New York. New York International Airport at Idlewild also leased by Port from New York City with operations to begin July 1, 1948. Port also completed lease for Newark Airport from city of Newark, to become effective early 1948. Data shown for this field is as of 1947 when under control of city of Newark. Revenues and expenditures for La Guardia Airport are for the six months ending November 30, 1947.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA: Port of Oakland operates airport.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA: Airport manager is appointed by the county court of Wood County.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA: Revenue from terminal services covers only six months' operation at the International Airport and only three months at the North Philadelphia Airport.

ST. PAUL, MINN.: Holman Field not included in total of airports in table headnote nor included in summary article preceding table because of late return.

SALINAS, CALIFORNIA: Expenditures are from July 1 to December 31, 1947, and revenues are for July 1 to November 30, 1947.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA: Lindbergh Field under jurisdiction of city harbor commission. In 1947 city leased the recently purchased Montgomery Field to a private operator, and also jointly used Miramar Airport under agreement with Navy.

TAMPA, FLORIDA: Airports operated by Hillsborough County Aviation Authority, with third airport, Henderson Field, to be activated soon, and a fourth field, Plant City Airport, to be built on land leased from Plant City.

TULSA, OKLAHOMA: Airport manager is appointed by the board of park commissioners.

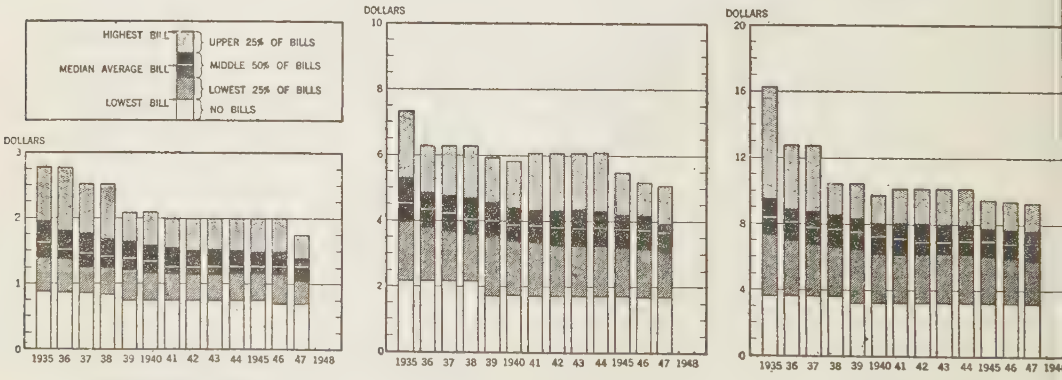
YAKIMA, WASHINGTON: Airport owned by county of Yakima, but operated by the city under a lease agreement.

Typical Bills for Electric Service

The rates charged on January 1, 1947, for residential electric service in all the 412 urban places of more than 25,000 population are shown in Table XV. The typical bill charged for 25, 100, and 250 kilowatt-hours is compiled from data reported by the utilities to the Federal Power Commission.

For most types of typical bills the lowest rates are on the Pacific coast and the highest in the northeastern cities. In general, the larger the city the lower the rate. For cities of over 1,000,000 the lowest average rate for 250 kwh is found in Los Angeles ($4.90) and the highest in New York City ($8.33). For cities between 500,000 and 1,000,000 the lowest rate for 250 kwh is found in Washington, D. C. ($4.87), the highest rate in Boston ($9.30). Among cities of 250,000 to 500,000, Cincinnati has the lowest rate for 250 kwh ($4.75) and Providence, Rhode Island, the highest ($8.85); for the group between 100,000 and 250,000, Tacoma, Washington, has the lowest rate ($3.20) and Somerville, Massachusetts, the highest ($9.30); of the cities between 50,000 and 100,000, Lincoln, Nebraska, shows the lowest rate ($4.40) and Newton, Massachusetts, the highest ($9.30); for the cities from 25,000 to 50,000, Salem, Oregon reports the lowest rate ($4.20) and Haverhill, Massachusetts, the highest rate ($9.83).

Increases or decreases in one or more of the typical bills between January 1, 1946, and January 1, 1947, are also shown in Table XV. During the year reductions were made in 94 cities of more than 50,000 and in 110 of the cities from 25,000 to 50,000; one city, New York City, had lower rates for 25 and 110 kwh but higher for 250 kwh; ten California cities had higher rates for 25 kwh but lower for 100 and 250 kwh—Alhambra, Beverly Hills, Huntington Park, Ingle-



25 KILOWATT-HOURS

100 KILOWATT-HOURS

250 KILOWATT-HOURS

Source: Federal Power Commiss

Distribution of Residential Electric Bills
for Cities with Populations Over 50,000, 1935-47

wood, Long Beach, San Bernardino, Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, Santa Monica, and South Gate. Wausau, Wisconsin, had lower rates for 25 and 250 kwh but a higher rate for 100 kwh; and Lynn, Massachusetts, increased rates for 100 and 250 kwh, with 25 kwh remaining unchanged. In Rochester, Minnesota, rates in all three classes were raised, and there was no change in the bills of the other 194 communities over 25,000 population. During the year January 1, 1945, to January 1, 1946, reductions were made in only 43 cities of more than 50,000 and in 48 cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population. Three cities reported increases in rates for all three classes, one city decreases for 25 and 110 kwh but an increase for 250 kwh, and 317 communities reported no change.

Of the 412 urban places in the United States over 25,000 population, 36 are served exclusively by a publicly owned utility, 17 are served by both a public and a privately owned utility, and 359 are served only by a private utility.

Electric rate data has been gathered annually by the Federal Power Commission since 1924 for cities of more than 50,000 population and the steady decrease which has taken place in rates during that period is illustrated in the accompanying chart. In the cities over 50,000 the average monthly bill for 25 kwh has been reduced from $1.92 in 1924 to $1.23 on January 1, 1947; for 100 kwh from $6.18 to $3.64; and for 250 kwh from $13.36 to $6.77. The index of the average bill (January 1, 1935 = 100) for 25 kwh has been reduced from 122.3 in 1924 to 76.9 in 1947; for 100 kwh from 138.9 to 81.4 and for 250 kwh from 149.1 to 76.1.

TABLE XV

NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE: 1947

This table shows, as of January 1, 1947, typical net monthly bills for residential electric service in all of the 412 urban places over 25,000, as reported by the Federal Power Commission. The charge for 25 kilowatt-hours represents the price of energy used principally for lighting; for 100 kilowatt-hours, the price of energy used principally for lighting and refrigeration; and for 250 kilowatt-hours, the price of energy used principally for lighting, refrigeration, and cooking. Special rates applicable to the appliances named were considered in computing the bills for the specified blocks of residential service in which the appliances are included. Where such rates are applicable, the charges shown will apply only when the customer uses the appliances named. A publicly owned utility is indicated *P*, other rates being for privately owned utilities. Where two or more utility companies serve a community, their rates are shown separately, with the company serving a majority of customers listed first. A bill which is lower than the same bill as of January 1, 1946, is indicated by a dagger (†), and bills that are higher by a double dagger (‡).

City	Lighting, and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh	City	Lighting, and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
Over 1,000,000							
Chicago, Ill.	$1.21†	$3.35†	$6.35†	New York, N. Y.*	$1.45†	$4.78†	$8.33‡
Detroit, Mich.	1.17	3.19	6.57	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.37	3.37	5.85
Los Angeles, Calif. P	1.00†	2.77†	4.90†				

Table XV—Net Monthly Bills for Residential Electric Service—Continued

City	Lighting, and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh	City	Lighting, and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lightin etc., Refriger tion an Cookin 250 kw
			500,000 to 1,000,000				
Baltimore, Md.	$1.06	$3.78	$7.68	Pittsburgh, Pa.	$1.25	$3.80	$6.35
Boston, Mass.	1.45†	4.80†	9.30†	St. Louis, Mo.	1.04†	3.04†	6.13
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.03	2.78	5.03		1.07	2.85	5.70
Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73	San Francisco, Calif.	1.13†	2.82†	5.02
P	.80	2.65	5.40	Washington, D. C.	.98	2.51	4.87
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.29†	3.10†	5.85†				
			250,000 to 500,000				
Atlanta, Ga.	.94	3.10	5.60	Minneapolis, Minn.	1.00†	3.33†	6.41
Birmingham, Ala.	.81	2.75	6.13	Newark, N. J.	1.52†	3.83†	7.88
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.00	2.50	4.75	New Orleans, La.	1.43†	3.68†	6.83
P	.98	3.40	6.25	Oakland, Calif.	1.13†	2.82†	5.02
Columbus, Ohio	1.13	4.20	7.50	Portland, Ore.	.85†	2.85†	5.12
Dallas, Tex.	.96	3.26	6.19	Providence, R. I.	1.45†	4.60†	8.85
Denver, Colo.	1.25	3.80	6.80	Rochester, N.Y.	1.34	4.11	6.86
Houston, Tex.	.88	2.84	5.60	St. Paul, Minn.	1.00†	3.50†	6.75
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.13†	3 55†	6.65†	San Antonio, Tex. P	1.25	3.64	6.26
Jersey City, N. J.	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†	Seattle, Wash. P	.80	2.72	5.10
Kansas City, Mo.	1.25	3.25†	7.00†		.80	2.72	5.10
Louisville, Ky.	.88	2.75†	5.75†	Toledo, Ohio	1.15	3.50	6.50
Memphis, Tenn. P	.75	2.50	5.00				
			100,000 to 250,000				
Akron, Ohio	1.18	3.05	5.68	New Bedford, Mass.	1.25†	3.60†	6.88†
Albany, N.Y.	1.15	3.55	6.80	New Haven, Conn.	1.25†	3.60†	6.88
Bridgeport, Conn.	1.25†	3.60†	6.88	Norfolk, Va.	1.25	3.95†	7.30†
Cambridge, Mass.	1.15	3.15	6.15	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.25†	3.57†	6.97†
Camden, N. J.	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†	Omaha, Neb.	1.02	3.64	7.42
Canton, Ohio	1.25	3.82†	7.15†	Paterson, N. J.	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
Charlotte, N. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20	Peoria, Ill.	1.25	3.13	5.75
Chattanooga, Tenn. P	.75	2.50	5.00	Reading, Pa.	1.43†	3.90†	6.90†
Dayton, Ohio	1.13†	3.69†	7.19†	Richmond, Va.	1.25	3.95†	7.30†
Des Moines, Iowa	1.00	3.37†	6.39†	Sacramento, Calif. P	1.23†	2.98†	5.28†
Duluth, Minn.	1.25	3.70	6.70	Salt Lake City, Utah	.88	3.10	6.35
Elizabeth, N. J.	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†	San Diego, Calif.	1.29	3.04	5.69
Erie, Pa.	1.45	4.15	7.65	Scranton, Pa.	1.25	3.85	7.10
Fall River, Mass.	1.35†	4.70†	8.85†	Somerville, Mass.	1.45†	4.80†	9.30†
Flint, Mich.	1.15	3.10†	5.95	South Bend, Ind.	1.25	3.82†	7.15†
Fort Wayne, Ind. P	.81†	2.75†	5.40†	Spokane, Wash.	.89	2.76	4.38
	.81†	2.75†	5.40†	Springfield, Mass.	1.12†	3.59†	7.34†
Fort Worth, Tex.	1.03†	3.66†	7.07†	Syracuse, N.Y.	1.15	3.55	6.80
Gary, Ind.	1.25	3.95†	7.45†	Tacoma, Wash. P	.95	1.70	3.20
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.15	3.10†	5.95	Tampa, Fla.	1.13	3.75	6.75
Hartford, Conn.	1.75	3.62	6.95	Trenton, N. J.	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
Jacksonville, Fla. P	1.50	4.60	7.60	Tulsa, Okla.	1.32†	3.69†	7.69†
Kansas City, Kan. P	1.30	2.80	4.95	Utica, N. Y.	1.15	3.55	6.80
Knoxville, Tenn. P	.75	2.50	5.00	Wichita, Kan.	1.39	3.84	7.72
Long Beach, Calif.	1.24‡	3.11†	5.76†	Wilmington, Del.	1.50	4.50	8.00
Lowell, Mass.	1.66†	4.66†	9.16†	Worcester, Mass.	1.20	3.82	7.57
Miami, Fla.	1.50†	3.88†	6.94†	Yonkers, N.Y.	1.60†	5.10†	8.60†
Nashville, Tenn. P	.75	2.50	5.00	Youngstown, Ohio	1.18	3.05	5.68
			50,000 to 100,000				
Allentown, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24	Atlantic City, N. J.	1.60†	4.63†	8.38†
Altoona, Pa.	1.60†	4.15†	7.65†	Augusta, Ga.	.94	3.10	5.60
Amarillo, Tex.	1.13	3.85	6.48	Austin, Tex. P	1.25	3.30	6.30
Asheville, N. C.	1.00	3.40	6.75	Bayonne, N. J.	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†

TABLE XV—NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE—Continued

City	Lighting, and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
50,000 to 100,000—Continued			
Beaumont, Tex.	$1.13	$4.05	$7.05
Berkeley, Calif.	1.13†	2.82†	5.02†
Bethlehem, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
Binghamton, N.Y.	1.31	3.86	6.86
Brockton, Mass.	1.68	4.31	8.51
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1.25	3.75	7.50
Charleston, S. C.	1.25	3.92	6.67
Charleston, W. Va.	1.25	3.82†	7.15†
Chester, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
Cicero, Ill	1.34†	3.85†	6.85†
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73
Columbia, S. C.	1.20	3.48	6.48
Columbus, Ga.	.94	3.10	5.60
Corpus Christi, Tex	1.34†	3.96†	7.46†
Covington, Ky.	1.00	2.50	4.75
Davenport, Iowa	1.25	3.00	5.75
Dearborn, Mich.	1.17	3.19	6.57
Decatur, Ill.	1.09†	3.54†	7.02
Durham, N. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20
East Chicago, Ind.	1.25	3.95†	7.45†
East Orange, N. J.	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
East St. Louis, Ill.	1.04†	3.04†	6.13†
El Paso, Tex.	1.13	3.75	6.75
Evanston, Ill.	1.34†	3.85†	6.85†
Evansville, Ind.	1.25	3.58†	6.58†
Fresno, Calif.	1.23†	2.98†	5.28†
Galveston, Tex.	.88	2.84	5.60
Glendale, Calif. P	1.00	2.50	4.50
Greensboro, N. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20
Hamilton, Ohio P	.75	2.62	5.25
	1.00	3.12	6.12
Hammond, Ind.	1.25	3.95†	7.45†
Harrisburg, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
Highland Park, Mich.	1.17	3.19	6.57
Hoboken, N. J.	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
Holyoke, Mass. P	1.00	3.75	6.75
Huntington, W. Va.	1.25	3.82†	7.15†
Irvington, N. J.	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
Jackson, Miss.	1.28	3.95	7.56
Johnstown, Pa.	1.60	4.15	7.65
Kalamazoo, Mich. P	1.00	3.00	5.75
	1.15	3.10†	5.95
Lakewood, Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73
Lancaster, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
Lansing, Mich. P	.70	2.40	4.90
Lawrence, Mass.	1.48†	4.73†	9.23†
Lincoln, Neb. P	.99	2.45	4.40
Little Rock, Ark.	1.38	3.75	7.38
Lynn, Mass.	1.53	4.34‡	8.77‡
McKeesport, Pa.	1.25	3.80	6.35
Macon, Ga.	.94	3.10	5.60
Madison, Wis.	$1.05†	$2.40†	$4.65†
Malden, Mass.	1.30†	4.22†	8.72†
Manchester, N. H.	1.65†	4.54†	7.54†
Medford, Mass.	1.30†	4.22†	8.72†
Mobile, Ala.	.94	3.10	5.60
Montgomery, Ala.	.94	3.10	5.60
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	1.60†	5.10†	8.60†
New Britain, Conn.	1.55†	3.98†	7.25
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1.60†	5.10†	8.60†
Newton, Mass.	1.45†	4.80†	9.30†
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1.03	2.78	5.03
Oak Park, Ill.	1.34†	3.85†	6.85†
Pasadena, Calif. P	1.13	3.00	5.25
Passaic, N. J.	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
Pawtucket, R. I.	1.67	4.82	8.77
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.17†	3.13†	6.52†
Pontiac, Mich.	1.17†	3.20†	6.57†
Portland, Me.	1.55†	4.25†	7.25†
Portsmouth, Va.	1.25	3.95†	7.30†
Pueblo, Colo.	1.45	4.07	8.07
Quincy, Mass.	1.20	3.60	7.60
Racine, Wis.	1.41†	3.48†	6.23†
Roanoke, Va.	1.25	3.82†	7.15†
Rockford, Ill.	1.27†	3.33†	6.21†
Saginaw, Mich.	1.15	3.10†	5.95
St. Joseph, Mo.	1.25	3.25†	6.65†
St. Petersburg, Fla.	1.55	4.30	8.05
San Jose, Calif.	1.23†	2.98†	5.28†
Santa Monica, Calif.	1.25‡	3.20†	5.85†
Savannah, Ga.	1.18†	3.88†	6.63†
Schenectady, N.Y.	1.15	3.55	6.80
Shreveport, La.	1.32†	3.72†	7.22†
Sioux City, Iowa	1.13	3.87	7.67
Springfield, Ill. P	1.25	3.02	4.80
	1.25	3.02	5.22
Springfield, Mo. P	.75	3.00	6.00
Springfield, Ohio	1.20	3.70	6.70
Stockton, Calif.	1.23†	2.98†	5.28†
Terre Haute, Ind.	1.25†	3.90†	7.40†
Topeka, Kan.	1.13†	3.25†	4.63†
Troy, N.Y.	1.15	3.55	6.80
Union City, N. J.	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
Waco, Tex.	1.28	4.01†	7.23†
Waterbury, Conn.	1.55†	3.98†	7.25
Waterloo, Iowa	1.20	3.90	7.70
Wheeling, W. Va.	1.25	3.82†	7.15†
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
Winston-Salem, N. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20
York, Pa.	1.06	2.96	5.21
25,000 to 50,000			
Abilene, Tex.	1.50†	4.30†	8.05†
Alameda, Calif. P	1.13†	2.82†	5.00†
Albuquerque, N. M.	1.07†	3.56†	6.41†
Alexandria, La. P	2.00	4.25	8.75
Alexandria, Va.	1.00	3.40	7.25
Alhambra, Calif.	1.27‡	3.39†	6.04†
Aliquippa, Pa.	1.25	3.80	6.35
Alton, Ill.	1.04†	3.04†	6.13†

Table XV—Net Monthly Bills for Residential Electric Service—Continued

25,000 to 50,000—Continued

City	Lighting, and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
Amsterdam, N. Y	$1.18	$3.69	$6.94
Anderson, Ind P	1.25	4.25	7.05
Ann Arbor, Mich	1.17	3.19	6.57
Anniston, Ala	.94	3.10	5.60
Appleton, Wis	1.41†	3.60†	6.48†
Arlington t, Mass	1.45†	4.80†	9.30†
Ashland, Ky	1.25	3.82†	7.15†
Auburn, N.Y	1.38	4.01	7.01
Aurora, Ill	1.34†	3.85†	6.85†
Bakersfield, Calif	1.23†	2.98†	5.28†
Bangor, Me	1.65†	4.20†	7.20†
Baton Rouge, La	1.13	4.05	7.05
Battle Creek, Mich	1.15	3.10†	5.95
Bay City, Mich P	1.12	3.37	6.75
	1.12	3.37	6.75
Belleville, Ill	1.09†	3.54†	7.02
Belleville, N. J	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
Bellingham, Wash	1.00	2.72	5.72
Belmont t, Mass P	1.00	3.38	6.88
Beloit, Wis	1.48†	4.10	7.10†
Berwyn, Ill	1.34†	3.85†	6.85†
Beverly, Mass	1.55†	4.60†	9.10†
Beverly Hills, Calif	1.25‡	3.20†	5.85†
Bloomfield, N. J	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
Bloomington, Ill	1.20	3.70	7.02
P	1.20	3.70	6.70
Boise City, Idaho	.87†	3.25†	6.00†
Bristol, Conn	1.55†	3.98†	7.25
Brookline t, Mass	1.45†	4.80†	9.30†
Burbank, Calif P	1.04	2.87	5.00
	1.48†	3.53†	6.03†
Burlington, Iowa	1.25†	4.38†	6.63†
Burlington, Vt P	1.66	4.07	8.10
	1.66	4.07	8.10
Butte, Mont	1.21	3.83	7.08
Central Falls, R. I	1.67	4.82	8.77
Chelsea, Mass	1.45†	4.80†	9.30†
Chicopee, Mass P	1.30	3.18	6.18
Clarksburg, W. Va	1.30	4.06	7.31
Clifton, N. J	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
Clinton, Iowa	1.25	3.83	7.33
Colorado Springs, Colo P	1.13†	3.35†	6.21
Concord, N. H	1.78	3.93†	6.93†
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1.02	3.64	7.42
Cranston, R. I	1.45†	4.60†	8.85†
Cumberland, Md	1.13†	4.00†	7.65†
Danville, Ill	1.09†	3.54†	7.02
Danville, Va P	1.25	4.00	8.50
Dubuque, Iowa	1.25	3.75	7.25
East Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73
P	.80	2.65	5.40
Easton, Pa	1.43†	3.90†	6.90†
E. Providence t, R. I	1.45†	4.60†	8.85†
Eau Claire, Wis	1.48†	3.85†	7.10†
Elgin, Ill	1.34†	3.85†	6.85†
Elkhart, Ind	1.25	3.82†	7.15†
Elmira, N. Y	$1.31	$3.86	$6.86
Elyria, Ohio	1.20†	3.80†	7.40†
Enid, Okla	1.36†	3.76†	7.16†
Everett, Mass	1.30†	4.22†	8.72†
Everett, Wash	1.00	2.72	5.72
Fargo, N. D	1.25	3.75	7.00
Fitchburg, Mass	1.90†	4.75†	9.25†
Fond du Lac, Wis	1.48†	4.10	7.10†
Fort Smith, Ark	1.33†	3.69†	7.09†
Gadsden, Ala	.94	3.10	5.60
Galesburg, Ill	1.09†	3.54†	7.02
Garfield, N. J	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
Great Falls, Mont	1.21	3.83	7.08
Green Bay, Wis	1.47†	4.10	7.10†
Greenville, S. C	1.33	3.20	6.20
Hackensack, N. J	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
Hagerstown, Md P	1.18	3.45	7.70
	1.18	3.45	7.70
Hamtramck, Mich	1.17	3.19	6.57
Haverford tp, Pa	1.47	3.94	6.79
Haverhill, Mass	1.94	5.33	9.83
Hazleton, Pa	1.65	4.74	8.24
High Point, N. C P	1.60	4.00	7.50
Huntington Pk., Calif	1.27‡	3.39†	6.04†
Hutchinson, Kan	1.19†	3.70†	7.33†
Inglewood, Calif	1.27‡	3.39†	6.04†
Jackson, Mich	1.15	3.10†	5.95
Jamestown, N. Y P	.80	2.55	4.80
Johnson City, Tenn P	.75	2.50	5.00
Joliet, Ill	1.34†	3.85†	6.85†
Joplin, Mo	1.45	3.70	7.20
Kearny, N. J	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
Kenosha, Wis	1.41†	3.60†	6.48†
Kingston, N. Y	1.50	4.65	7.65
Kokomo, Ind	1.25†	3.90†	7.40†
La Crosse, Wis	1.48†	3.85†	7.10†
Lafayette, Ind	1.25†	3.90†	7.40†
Laredo, Tex	1.61†	4.48†	7.98†
Lebanon, Pa	1.43†	3.90†	6.90†
Lewiston, Me	1.55†	4.25†	7.25†
Lexington, Ky	1.28	3.78	7.28
Lima, Ohio	1.25	3.82†	7.15†
Lorain, Ohio	1.20	3.80	7.40
Lower Merion tp, Pa	1.47	3.94	6.79
Lubbock, Tex P	1.35	3.60	7.20
	1.35	3.60	7.20
Lynchburg, Va	1.25	3.82†	7.15†
Mansfield, Ohio	1.20†	3.80†	7.40†
Marion, Ind	1.25	3.82†	7.15†
Marion, Ohio	1.13	3.90	7.15
Mason City, Iowa	1.25†	4.00†	8.25†
Massillon, Ohio	1.85†	4.10†	8.10†
Maywood, Ill	1.34†	3.85†	6.85†
Melrose, Mass	1.30†	4.22†	8.72†
Meriden, Conn	1.55†	3.98†	7.25
Meridian, Miss	1.50	4.20	7.20

Table XV—Net Monthly Bills for Residential Electric Service—Continued

City	Lighting, and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc. Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
25,000 to 50,000—Continued			
Miami Beach, Fla	$1.50†	$3.88†	$6.94†
Michigan City, Ind	1.25	3.95	7.45
Middletown, Conn	1.75	4.00	7.85
Middletown, Ohio	1.13	3.90	7.50
Mishawaka, Ind......P	1.35	4.05†	6.52†
	1.25	3.82†	7.15†
Moline, Ill	1.25	3.25	6.00
Monroe, La..........P	1.50	5.25	9.75
Montclair, N. J	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
Muncie, Ind	1.25	3.82†	7.15†
Muskegon, Mich	1.15	3.10†	5.95
Muskogee, Okla	1.33†	3.69†	7.09†
Nashua, N. H	1.65†	4.54†	7.54†
New Albany, Ind	1.25†	3.90†	7.40†
Newark, Ohio	1.25	3.82†	7.15†
New Brunswick, N. J	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
Newburgh, N. Y	1.50	4.65	7.65
New Castle, Pa	1.20	3.83	6.45
New London, Conn	1.75	4.00	7.85
Newport, Ky	1.00	2.50	4.75
Newport, R. I	1.58	4.58	8.38
Newport News, Va	1.25	3.95†	7.30†
Norristown, Pa	1.47	3.94	6.79
North Bergen tp, N. J	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
Norwalk, Conn	1.55†	3.98†	7.50
P	1.25	3.50	7.50
P	1.12	3.28†	6.21†
Norwood, Ohio	1.00	2.50	4.75
Ogden, Utah	.88	3.10	6.35
Orange, N. J	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
Orlando, Fla.........P	2.03	5.49	8.19
Oshkosh, Wis	1.47†	4.10	7.10†
Ottumwa, Iowa	1.25†	4.40†	6.80†
Owensboro, Ky......P	1.20	3.80	6.80
Paducah, Ky	1.28	3.78	7.28
Parkersburg, W. Va	1.30	4.06	7.31
Pensacola, Fla	1.50	4.50	7.13
Perth Amboy, N. J	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
Petersburg, Va	1.25	3.95†	7.30†
Pittsfield, Mass	1.50	4.37	8.12
Plainfield, N. J	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
Port Arthur, Tex	1.13	4.05	7.05
Port Huron, Mich	1.17	3.19	6.57
Portsmouth, Ohio	1.25	3.82†	7.15†
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	1.50	4.65	7.65
Quincy, Ill	1.25†	3.90†	7.40†
Raleigh, N. C	1.00	3.40	6.75
Revere, Mass	1.50†	4.55†	9.05†
Richmond, Ind......P	1.25	3.25	6.25
Riverside, Calif......P	1.13	3.26	5.89
Rochester, Minn.....P	1.17‡	2.30‡	4.32‡
Rock Island, Ill	1.25	3.25	6.00
Rocky Mount, N. C...P	$1.00	$3.40	$6.75
Rome, Ga	.94	3.10	5.60
Rome, N. Y	1.18	3.69	6.94
Royal Oak, Mich	1.17	3.19	6.57
Salem, Mass	1.40	3.95	8.45
Salem, Ore	.85	2.62	4.20
San Angelo, Tex	1.50†	4.30†	8.05†
San Bernardino, Calif	1.34‡	3.54†	6.19†
Santa Ana, Calif	1.34‡	3.54†	6.19†
Santa Barbara, Calif	1.34‡	3.54†	6.19†
Sharon, Pa	1.20	3.83	6.45
Sheboygan, Wis	1.48†	4.10	7.10†
Sioux Falls, S. D	1.00†	3.50†	6.75†
P	1.24	3.60	6.75
South Gate, Calif	1.27‡	3.39†	6.04†
Spartanburg, S. C	1.33	3.20	6.20
Stamford, Conn	1.75	4.00	7.85
Steubenville, Ohio	1.25	3.82†	7.15†
Superior, Wis	1.50	3.90	7.40
Taunton, Mass......P	1.25	3.88	6.88
Teaneck tp, N. J	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
Torrington, Conn	1.86	4.18	7.93
Tucson, Ariz	1.04†	3.00†	6.19†
Tuscaloosa, Ala	.94	3.10	5.60
Tyler, Tex	1.54†	4.29†	7.44†
University City, Mo	1.04†	3.04†	6.13†
Waltham, Mass	1.45†	4.80†	9.30†
Warren, Ohio	1.20†	3.80†	7.40†
Warwick, R. I	1.45†	4.60†	8.85†
Washington, Pa	1.25	3.70	6.70
Watertown t, Mass	1.45†	4.80†	9.30†
Watertown, N. Y	1.18	3.69	6.94
Waukegan, Ill	1.34†	3.85†	6.85†
Wausau, Wis	1.47†	4.10‡	7.10†
Wauwatosa, Wis	1.29†	3.10†	5.85†
West Allis, Wis	1.29†	3.10†	5.85†
West Hartford t, Conn	1.75	3.62	6.95
West Haven t, Conn	1.25†	3.60†	6.88
West New York, N. J	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
West Orange, N. J	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
West Palm Beach, Fla	1.75†	4.53†	7.79†
White Plains, N. Y	1.60†	5.10†	8.60†
Wichita Falls, Tex	1.35†	4.36†	7.78†
Wilkinsburg, Pa	1.25	3.80	6.35
Williamsport, Pa	1.65	4.74	8.24
Wilmington, N. C	1.23†	4.00†	7.50†
Woodbridge tp, N. J	1.52†	3.83†	7.88†
Woonsocket, R. I	1.67	4.82	8.77
Wyandotte, Mich....P	1.18	2.96	5.96
Yakima, Wash	1.04	3.08	5.53
Zanesville, Ohio	1.25	3.82†	7.15†

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*The typical bill for New York City is that for a majority of consumers in four of the boroughs: Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens. In the borough of Richmond the typical bills are: $1.39‡ ,$3.82‡, and $6.91‡ for 25, 100, and 250 kwh. respectively.

Municipal Cemeteries

One-third of the cities with populations over 5,000 own and operate one or more cemeteries (366 cities, or 34 per cent, of those over 10,000, and 322, or 33 per cent, of the cities of 5,000 to 10,000) according to the 1940 Municipal Year Book. A special inquiry sent to the officials of 200 of the cities over 10,000 in November, 1947, brought replies from 184 cities and the data are presented in Table XVI.

Size and Location. Eighty-five of the 184 cities have more than one cemetery. The cemeteries range in size from less than 10 acres in eight cities to more than 500 acres in one city. The cemeteries in approximately three-fourths of the cities are located inside the city limits. Among the cities which have cemeteries both inside and outside the city limits are El Dorado, Kansas; Greensboro, North Carolina; Jackson, Saginaw, and St. Joseph, Michigan; and Tampa, Florida.

Management. City cemeteries in 80, or 43 per cent, of the 184 cities are administered by a sexton or superintendent appointed by the chief administrator. In 51 other cities the superintendent is appointed by a department head; in 41 cities by a separate administrative board; in 10 cities by the city council; and two cities did not reply.

In the 39 cities where cemeteries are managed by a separate administrative board the board is appointed by the mayor in 28 cities, by the city council in seven, by the city manager in three, and is elected by the people in one (Brookline, Massachusetts). A few cities that do not have administrative boards have advisory citizen boards with no administrative duties, including such cities as Bay City, Flint, and Muskegon, Michigan; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; San Diego, California; South Bend, Indiana; and Winfield, Kansas. These advisory committees usually are appointed by the council.

In 134 cities the cemeteries are administered separately from other municipal activities, and in 50 other cities are part of another department. Twenty-six are in the park department, 17 in the public works department, four in the public utility department, two in the welfare department, and one in the health department.

Cemeteries are administered by the park department in the following cities: Flint, Grand Rapids, and Lansing, Michigan; Fort Lauderdale, Miami, Sarasota, and Tampa, Florida; Atlanta, Georgia; Cedar Rapids and Des Moines, Iowa; Lincoln, Nebraska; Mobile, Alabama; Portland, Maine; La Crosse and Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Lynchburg, Virginia; San Angelo and Tyler, Texas; Aberdeen, South Dakota; Long Beach, San Diego, and Ventura, California; Rochester and Syracuse, New York; and Fall River, Massachusetts.

The 17 cities where the cemeteries are in the public works department are: Saginaw, Michigan; Danville and Richmond, Virginia; Greensboro, High Point, and Raleigh, North Carolina; Ithaca and Troy, New York; West Palm

Beach, Florida; Fort Collins, Colorado; Tulsa, Oklahoma; North Adams, Massachusetts; Austin and Sweetwater, Texas; Wenatchee, Washington; Columbus, Georgia; and Santa Monica, California. The four cities where the cemeteries are in the public utilities department are: Shreveport, Louisiana; Joplin and Springfield, Missouri; and Elgin, Illinois. In Sacramento both the park and health departments operate the cemeteries. In Watertown, Massachusetts, it is the health department, and in Louisville and Norfolk the welfare department.

Perpetual Care. In 64 of the 184 cities all cemetery lots are under a perpetual care plan. Such care is provided in 46 other cities for only part of the cemetery or for one or more of the newer cemeteries; in 10 cities perpetual care is available on an optional basis; and 64 cities do not have any perpetual care plan. A number of cities in recent years have adopted the policy of requiring all lot purchasers to pay for perpetual care. Usually a portion of the sale price of graves and lots is set aside in perpetual trust, and the return from the investments is used for the upkeep of such lots.

Charges. Eighty of the 184 cities in Table XVI have increased their charges for lots, interments, and perpetual care since January 1, 1945. The percentage increase for 67 cities as shown in Table XVI ranges from 3 to 100 per cent. Fifteen cities merely reported that charges had been increased but did not give the amount of the increase. In 96 cities the charges for lots and the normal services have not been increased during the past three years. Six cities did not report.

The price charged for a single grave space ranges from $10 or less in 20 cities up to $75 to $100 in 11 other cities. The higher prices generally include perpetual care as shown in Table XVI. Approximately one city in every six puts a higher price on the more desirable locations in their cemeteries. For example, in Kalamazoo, Michigan, the price of single grave spaces ranges from $8 to $100, depending upon the location of the lot.

Lots are sold with and without perpetual care on a square foot basis or at a flat price, and the individual city figures show a wide variation. Burial charges for opening and closing a grave vary from $10 to $30 or more. The city usually supplies the materials and labor for foundations for monumental and stone work. Charges reported by 20 cities are:

ASTORIA, OREGON: Typical charge for single burial is $50 for space, $30 for opening grave and box, and $2 for marker, making total of $82.

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN: Single grave space $15, opening of adult grave $18, annual charge for individual perpetual care $2 for four-grave lot up to $6 for 12-grave lot.

BEND, OREGON: $50 per grave plus $30 for each additional space bought at the same time; price includes perpetual care. Charge for perpetual care for lots sold prior to adoption of perpetual care policy, $40 and $20 respectively. Charge for opening grave $10, up to $20 if rock work is involved.

BROOKFIELD, MISSOURI: Single space $25 and grave opening $12.50 on week days and $17.50 on Sunday. Maintenance of lot $1 a year.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS: Single graves $40, two-grave lots $75; larger lots $1 per square foot.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA: Lots in sections restricted against monuments and 400 or more square feet in size are $1 per square foot; in other sections lots of 400 or more square feet are 85 cents and those under 400 square feet are 65 cents per square foot. Twenty-five per cent of the proceeds of lot sales are put into a perpetual care fund. Opening adult grave for wood box $25, steel vault $35, and concrete vault $42.50.

Colorado Springs, Colorado: Single grave spaces from $5 to $10; perpetual care $30 for single grave space; opening grave $8.

Decatur, Georgia: Lots up to four grave spaces $40 per space with lower prices for larger lots, 10-grave lots selling for $250; all prices double for non-residents. Opening and closing grave $30. Foundations 75 cents per cubic foot.

Grand Rapids, Michigan: Price of lots $1.25 per square foot includes perpetual care; opening and closing grave $25; installing foundations 75 cents per cubic foot.

Greensboro, North Carolina: Lots with from one to eight spaces are from $25 to $50 per grave depending upon location and price includes perpetual care.

Jackson, Michigan: Lots or graves 60 cents per square foot; opening and closing $50 per grave; perpetual care 80 cents per square foot; foundations for monuments 90 cents per cubic foot.

Long Beach, California: Lots $50 per grave including perpetual care. Opening and closing grave $30.

Madison, Wisconsin: Two-grave lots $45 plus $30 perpetual care; six-grave lots $140 plus $60 perpetual care. Opening and closing grave $25 to $32.

Muskegon, Michigan: Single grave space $50 including $30 for perpetual care; opening and closing $35 per grave.

Norfolk, Virginia: Lots $1.20 per square foot; opening and closing adult grave $17; perpetual care $75 for areas up to 60 square feet and up to $450 if area exceeds 700 square feet.

Port Huron, Michigan: Lots of 13½ x 22 feet $75; double for non-residents, including perpetual care; opening and closing $12 to $15.

Rochester, New York: Single graves $50 including perpetual care, and opening and closing $17.

Saginaw, Michigan: Single burial plots 65 cents to $1.25 per square foot, the latter rate including perpetual care; opening and closing $20; individual annual care $3 and individual perpetual care $150 per single grave.

Tulsa, Oklahoma: No lots are sold. The only revenue is from charges for opening and closing graves—$10 for adult box grave and $15 for adult vault grave.

Worcester, Massachusetts: Single grave plots $40 to $60 including perpetual care, with various prices for lots running up to $4,000 for 10-grave lots in certain sections. Opening and closing $25.

Finances. Operating expenditures in 1946 exceeded total revenues from the sale of lots, special charges, and perpetual care in all except 38 of the 184 cities. Most cities apparently have adopted the policy of making low charges for lots and services and finance a portion of cemetery operating costs from the general fund. In 14 cities all lots have been sold and the cemeteries completely filled with the exception of vacant spaces in old family plots. This is true of the city-owned cemeteries in Atlanta, Louisville, Montgomery, Nashville, Sacramento, South Bend, and Tulsa among the larger cities, and also in Lynchburg and Roanoke, Virginia; Troy, New York; Euclid, Ohio; Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Burlington, North Carolina; and Sarasota, Florida.

Most cities have no sources of cemetery revenue other than from the sale of lots and charges for normal cemetery services. Several cities, however, make charges for concrete foundations, markers, and monuments with rates ranging from 70 to 90 cents per cubic foot. Return on the invested perpetual care funds also provides a source of revenue in cities which have made provision for this method of financing upkeep.

Source of Information. Detailed information with specific suggestions regarding organization, location, design, method of financing, administration of perpetual care, and records systems for cemeteries are contained in a special information report issued by the International City Managers' Association in October, 1947, entitled *Management of City-Owned Cemeteries* and distributed to the officials of cities that subscribe to the Association's Management Information Service.

TABLE XVI

MUNICIPALLY OWNED CEMETERIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1948

This table shows data on city-owned and operated cemeteries in 184 cities supplied by unicipal officials late in 1947. This represents approximately one-half of the 366 cities which ad city-owned cemeteries in 1940 (MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1940, p. 27). Under **Who Appoints uperintendent,** A indicates he is appointed by the chief administrator (city manager in counl-manager cities and mayor in other cities), B by a cemetery board, C by the city council, and by a department head. After **Salary of Superintendent** a single dagger (†) indicates that the ty provides living quarters in addition to salary. **Total Acres** gives number of acres for all emeteries. Under **Perpetual Care, Y** indicates that entire cemetery is covered by a perpetual are plan, except when followed by a single dagger (†) which indicates that perpetual care provided in only part of cemetery, and N that none of the cemetery is under perpetual care xcept when followed by a double dagger (‡) which indicates that perpetual care covers ndividual lots only. Under **Per Cent Increase,** etc., the figure is approximate percentage inrease in charges for lots, interments, and perpetual care since January 1, 1945, **Y** that charges ave been increased but amount was not reported, and **N** no increase. Under **Sale Price Single rave Space** a single dagger (†) indicates that the price includes perpetual care and a double agger (‡) that the price varies and the figure given is the highest price charged. **Expenditures** how the total cost of operating and maintaining city-owned cemeteries in 1946 not including ebt service charges. **Revenues** show income from sale of lots, perpetual care, and special harges. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at the end of the table. Leaders (...) indicate data ere not reported.

City	Pop. (000 omitted)	Who Appoints Supt.	Salary of Supt.	No. of Cemeteries	Total Acres	No. of Interments Per Year	Perpetual care	Number of Full- and Part-time Employees	% Increase in Charges Since Jan. 1945	Sale Price Single Grave Space	FINANCES 1946 (in thousands)	
											Expenditures	Revenues
250,000 to 500,000												
tlanta, Ga.	302	D	$2,772	1	88	...	N‡	10–..	Y	..	$19.0	$5.2
ouisville, Ky.	319	D	1,830	1	8	59	Y	4–..	50	$25†	4.6	1.0
ochester, N.Y.	325	D	3,600	2	373	1,950	Y	54–58	Y	..	164.0	201.8
oledo, Ohio	282	A	2,700†	1	147	700	N‡	13–16	N	..	38.4	43.2
100,000 to 250,000												
ambridge, Mass.	111	A	3,800†	1	90	850	Y	28–25	N†	40	66.6	39.6
amden, N. J.	118	D	...	2	33	280	Y	12–..	N	15	...	...
harlotte, N. C.	101	A	3,600†	6	282	...	Y†	19– 0	40	26†	33.8	20.7
es Moines, Iowa	160	B	2,344*	5	299	1,210	Y	25–30	33	25†	80.4	60.4
all River, Mass.	115	A	4,000	2	100	450	Y†	17–28	Y	70†	59.7	44.8
lint, Mich.	152	D	...	1	70	40	N	..– 1	N	..	1.5	.3
rand Rapids, Mich.	164	D	3,033	4	508	1,170	Y	35–40	25	25	101.0	98.9
ong Beach, Calif.	164	D	...	1	6	12	Y	2–..	50	..	4.7	.4
owell, Mass.	101	B	3,000	5	100	420	Y†	10–15	25	35†	43.2	29.9
iami, Fla.	172	D	2,574	1	5	103	N	3– 2	N	..	8.2	1.4
ashville, Tenn.	167	A	3,230	1	28	14	Y	3–..	N	..	4.8	...

TABLE XVI—MUNICIPALLY OWNED CEMETERIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000—continued

City	Pop. (000 omitted)	Who Appoints Supt.	Salary of Supt.	No. of Cemeteries	Total Acres	No. of Interments Per Year	Perpetual care	Number of Full- and Part-time Employees	% Increase in Charges Since Jan. 1945	Sale Price Single Grave Space	FINANCES 1946 (in thousands)	
											Expenditures	Re nu
100,000 to 250,000—Continued												
New Bedford, Mass..	110	B	$2,900	4	235	429	Y†	40–20	Y	$ 50†	$83.8	$ 4
Norfolk, Va.........	144	D	3,276	6	362	1,600	N‡	30– 9	N	20	74.0	8
Richmond, Va......	193	D	2,530†	6	377	1,167	Y†	43–..	Y	..	88.8	13
Sacramento, Calif....	106	D	4,276	1	47	140	N	7–..	N	..	18.5	
Salt Lake City, Utah.	150	D	3,930	1	383	900	Y†	24–60	60	25	93.8	5
San Diego, Calif.....	203	D	3,468	1	183	958	Y	23–..	25	..	67.7	5
South Bend, Ind....	101	A	2,360	1	40	...	N‡	2–10	N	..	16.3	
Syracuse, N.Y.......	206	D	...	4	18	...	N	..–..	..	..	...	.
Tampa, Fla.........	108	A	4,200	3	75	...	N	5– 5	N	..	10.0	
Tulsa, Okla.........	142	D	2,200	2	20	50	N	6–..	N	..	9.1	
Worcester, Mass.....	194	B	5,200†	1	...	...	Y	26–13	10	..	86.3	7
50,000 to 100,000												
Austin, Texas.......	88	D	2,292	2	260	778	N	29– 0	N	..	47.1	5
Charleston, W. Va...	68	A	2,520	1	100	...	N	9– 0	N	..	16.8	1
Columbus, Ga.......	53	D	...	3	130	275	Y†	13–..	Y	..	27.7	1
Durham, N. C.......	60	A	3,575	3	140	435	Y†	17– 7	10	25†‡	39.7	3
Greensboro, N. C....	59	D	2,520†	3	377	600	Y†	15– 5	50	..	24.1	1
Jackson, Miss.......	62	A	1,680†	4	80	300	N	18–10	..	25‡	21.9	
Kalamazoo, Mich....	54	A	...†	2	220	700	Y†	...	10	100‡	48.3	4
Lansing, Mich.......	79	B	4,060	2	180	450	Y†	6–14	Y	†	44.3	4
Lawrence, Mass.....	84	B	3,304	1	97	340	Y†	9– 9	N	35†	38.2	2
Lincoln, Neb.*......	82	D	800	1	15	33	N	..– 2	40	10	1.0	
Lynn, Mass..	98	A	4,040	4	261	700	Y†	30–35	25	70†‡	114.3	8
Macon, Ga.........	58	A	2,738	3	66	175	N	7– 2	N	25‡	12.3	
Madison, Wis.......	67	B	3,135	1	140	375	Y†	7– 8	25	..	24.8	2
Manchester, N. H...	78	B	4,050	9	300	400	Y†	17–17	33	50†	56.3	4
Medford, Mass......	63	B	3,443	3	150	800	Y	22–..	N	60†	55.0	7
Mobile, Ala.........	79	C	3,500	1	155	...	N	11– 0	N	..	25.6	7
Montgomery, Ala....	78	D	2,040	1	125	250	N	9– 0	N	..	10.0	
Pawtucket, R. I.....	76	C	3,000	2	43	125	Y†	14– 0	N	50†	18.2	7
Pontiac, Mich.......	67	B	3,330†	2	135	271	Y	11– 3	25	25†‡	31.4	13
Portland, Me........	74	B†	3,395	10*	442	550	N‡	21–37	N	65†‡	79.5	5
Portsmouth, Va.....	51	A	2,100	3	100	...	Y†	..–28	N	25†	36.6	1
Pueblo, Colo........	52	..	3,380	1	..	300	Y	4– 3	N	30†	13.2	13
Racine, Wis.........	67	B	4,104	2	204	550	Y	14–16	25	50†	65.3	6
Roanoke, Va........	69	D	1,521	1	6	6	N	..– 1	N	..	1.5	
Saginaw, Mich......	83	D	2,970†	3	284	707	Y	9–17	16	..	58.0	5
St. Joseph, Mo......	76	A	1,920	1	27	50	N	1– 1	N	..	...	.
Santa Monica, Calif..	54	D	3,792	1	22	517	Y	15–..	N	..	39.5	5
Shreveport, La......	98	D	2,050	2	50	200	N	5– 0	N	15	9.5	
Springfield, Ill.......	76	B	4,200	1	180	550	Y†	22–25	10	75†	73.2	81
Springfield, Mo......	61	D	2,400	1	45	...	Y†	3– 2	N	12†	10.8	8
Troy, N.Y..........	70	D	1,980	4	30	...	Y	6– 0	N	..	8.1	
Wilkes Barre, Pa....	86	D	2,250	1	8	30	Y	1– 6	25	..	5.1	
Winston-Salem, N. C.	80	D	2,258†	2	46	250	Y	4– 0	N	50†‡	9.1	7
25,000 to 50,000												
Ann Arbor, Mich....	30	B	...	1	13	50	Y†	1– 2	33	25†‡	2.9	4
Auburn, N. Y.......	36	A	1,800†	2	45	125	Y†	5– 1	N	50†‡	7.8	6
Bangor, Me.........	30	B	1,600	4	52	140	Y†	4– 6	Y	10	5.3	1
Bay City, Mich......	48	A	2,150†	1	44	160	N‡	3– 3	10	15†	10.1	9
Belleville, Ill........	28	D	2,220	1	126	252	N	7–..	N	10	20.0	16
Bellingham, Wash...	29	B	2,760	1	52	200	Y†	4– 3	N	40†‡	17.5	17.
Beloit, Wis..........	25	A	3,120	2	124	277	N	6– 8	10	20	26.1	14.
Beverly, Mass.......	26	B	2,700	5	65	210	N	6–10	20	20	15.8	9.
Brookline, Mass.....	50	B	4,800	2	72	175	Y	8– 6	N	75†	19.2	16.
Colorado Springs, Colo............	37	A	2,940	2	225	712	N‡	15–12	N	..	42.1	40.

Table XVI—Municipally Owned Cemeteries in Cities Over 10,000—continued

City	Pop. (000 omitted)	Who Appoints Supt.	Salary of Supt.	No. of Cemeteries	Total Acres	No. of Interments Per Year	Perpetual care	Number of Full- and Part-time Employees	% Increase in Charges Since Jan. 1945	Sale Price Single Grave Space	FINANCES 1946 (in thousands)	
											Expenditures	Revenues
25,000 to 50,000—Continued												
Danville, Va.	33	D	$4,080	5	198	440	N	17–..	N	$ 30‡	$29.7	$ 23.7
Elgin, Ill.	38	D	3,000†	2	150	350	N	6–12	40	..	27.3	27.8
Elmira, N.Y.	45	B	3,037	1	180	...	Y†	...	25	..	43.7	40.3
Elyria, Ohio	25	A	2,940	2	57	175	Y†*	5– 5	25	35†	25.4	4.4
Everett, Mass.	47	B	2,400*	1	20	250	Y	11– 2	33	50†	25.0	18.7
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	A	3,300	5*	58	250	Y†	13–12	25	65†	37.8	29.0
Galesburg, Ill.	29	A	2,340	1	60	250	Y†	3–..	N	25†‡	14.2	10.4
Greenville, S. C.	35	C	1,764†	2	20	150	N‡	7– 0	N	25	11.8	3.7
High Point, N. C.	38	D	2,100	2	20	...	N	6–..	N	..	14.0	3.0
ackson, Mich.	50	A	...	2	...	...	N‡	10–20	Y	..	39.6	22.5
oplin, Mo.	37	D	2,000†	3	210	180	N	6– 0	N	20‡	13.2	6.0
a Crosse, Wis.	43	D	...	1	7	2	N	...	N	..	.3	...
Melrose, Mass.	25	B	3,600	1	55	300	Y	11–..	N	50†	33.3	28.6
Moline, Ill.	35	B	2,450	1	116	238	N	3– 6	40	60‡	12.3	20.0
Muskegon, Mich.	48	A	3,200	4	107	460	N‡	7–23	100	60†‡	48.0	38.6
Muskogee, Okla.	32	B	2,400	1	40	290	Y	7–..	N	40†	15.3	10.8
Newark, Ohio	31	D	3,000	1	75	325	Y†	11– 3	33	45†	27.5	25.8
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	B	3,234	1	120	375	Y†	4–20	20	25†	35.4	18.1
Paducah, Ky.	34	A	1,750†	1	42	200	Y	4–..	50	20†	9.1	4.2
Petersburg, Va.	31	A	2,220	1	200	500	N	10–..	Y	10	17.4	19.6
Port Huron, Mich.	33	A	3,420	1	87	450	Y†	8–22	N	75†	45.2	35.3
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	A	2,400	1	55	325	N	4– 6	N	17	13.8	9.1
Quincy, Ill.	40	B	3,800	1	45	125	Y†	3– 6	Y	35†	13.8	13.9
Raleigh, N. C.	47	A	2,800	2	28	150	N‡	6–..	25	8‡	7.5	1.7
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	A	2,000	2	75	250	Y	8–..	N	12	14.0	7.0
Rome, Ga.	26	A	2,520	3	95	300	Y	14–..	20	50†‡	19.6	16.6
an Angelo, Tex.	26	B	3,000	1	40	300	Y†	12–..	50	90†‡	30.0	25.0
an Bernardino, Cal.	44	B	2,820	1	16	110	Y	3– 1	28	45†	8.7	6.6
heboygan, Wis.	41	B	3,342	1	65	200	Y†	6– 9	N	35†	26.8	22.5
Tyler, Tex.	28	D	2,400	2	48	200	Y	2– 4	10	†	13.1	10.2
Waltham, Mass.	40	B	3,400	2	57	200	Y†	8– 3	26	60†	37.8	31.8
Watertown, Mass.	35	D	3,050	3	20	125	Y	3– 7	N	46†	14.5	12.3
Waukegan, Ill.	34	D	2,350	1	18	...	N	2–10	25	40	6.5	2.0
West Hartford, Conn.	34	A	...	2	50	75	Y†	5– 1	40	15†	19.5	29.4
West Palm Beach, Fl.	34	D	...	1	15	200	Y	..–..	N	40†	20.4	25.6
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	A	3,105	2	94	400	Y	..– 7	N	15†	17.7	15.2
Yakima, Wash.	27	C	2,760	1	55	400	Y†	4–12	Y	80†‡	19.1	25.1
0,000 to 25,000												
berdeen, S. D.	17	D	1,800	1	240	...	N‡	3– 4	N	8	11.0	6.0
da, Okla.	15	A	2,280	2	60	250	Y	2– 1	N	75†‡	4.9	...
mes, Iowa	13	A	2,700	1	52	100	Y	2– 3	15	..	8.7	7.7
rdmore, Okla.	17	A	2,100	2	118	200	Y	4– 5	N	15†	11.0	3.6
rkansas City, Kan.	13	D	2,263	1	50	150	Y	3– 2	Y	13†	7.8	3.8
storia, Ore.	10	A	3,000†	1	90	182	Y	4–..	Y	50†	11.0	15.0
ugusta, Me.	19	A	1,976	9	74	175	N	2–12	50	25	9.4	4.8
artlesville, Okla.	16	A	3,780	1	18	100	Y	3– 1	N	30†‡	7.3	1.9
end, Ore.	10	A	...	1	40	...	N	1–..	N	20‡	2.5	1.4
enton Harbor, Mich.	17	A	4,500	2	110	300	Y†	...	15	75†‡	40.6	33.6
essemer, Ala.	23	A	3,120	1	55	120	N	3–..	N	25	5.8	4.7
ig Spring, Tex.	13	A	...	1	97	125	N	3– 1	N	35‡	5.6	6.5
remerton, Wash.	15	D	2,352†	1	12	50	Y†	2–..	Y	75†	6.5	6.7
runswick, Ga.	15	A	1,378	3	...	...	N	6–..	100	75*‡	...	...
urlington, N. C.	12	A	1,920†	2	38	300	N	5–..	25*	..	7.4	6.3
hanute, Kansas	10	A	3,300	1	90	300	Y	3– 2	N	25†	6.8	4.0
harlottesville, Va.	19	A	...	2	18	45	Y	5–..	Y	20†	7.6	3.4
offeyville, Kan.	17	A	2,130†	2	100	175	Y	5– 3	N	6†	10.3	9.4
ecatur, Ga.	17	A	...	1	45	110	N	4– 3	N	40	9.1	18.4
l Dorado, Kan.	10	B	2,100	2	50	110	N	3– 2	25	..	6.8	6.4

Table XVI—Municipally Owned Cemeteries in Cities Over 10,000—continued

City	Pop. (000 omitted)	Who Ap-points Supt.	Salary of Supt.	No. of Ceme-teries	Total Acres	No. of Inter-ments Per Year	Perpet-ual care	Number of Full- and Part-time Employees	% Increase in Charges Since Jan. 1945	Sale Price Single Grave Space	FINANCE 1946 (in thousan
											Ex-pendi-tures
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
El Reno, Okla.......	10	B	$2,100	1	80	...	N	3– 2	N	..	$ 6.6
Euclid, Ohio........	18	A	2,400	1	20	...	Y	2– 0	N	..	...
Fort Collins, Colo...	12	D	2,280	1	125	225	Y†	4–..	N	$ 38†	15.5
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	18	D	2,565	2	66	150	N	5–..	N	..	5.6
Gastonia, N. C......	21	A	...	5	57	200	Y	3– 4	N	15†	10.0
Glens Falls, N.Y....	19	B	2,869†	...	30	147	N	10–..	10	15	13.9
Goldsboro, N. C.....	17	A	2,135	2	30	220	N	6– 0	Y	25‡	10.5
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	A	...	2	80	170	Y†	4– 1	40	60†	7.8
Greeley, Colo........	16	C	3,000	1	50	...	Y	3–..	N	..	26.7
Hattiesburg, Miss...	21	A	1,500	2	60	...	Y	6–..	N	5†	6.8
Henderson, Ky......	13	A	1,800†	2	200	...	...	8–10	40	..	21.0
Independence, Kan..	12	A	1,920	1	40	191	Y	3– 8	20	6†	7.9
Independence, Mo...	16	C	2,700	1	60	300	Y	5–..	60*	60†‡	12.1
Iowa City, Iowa.....	17	C	2,100	1	40	150	Y†	4– 2	N	32†	8.2
Ithaca, N.Y.........	20	B	2,621	1	19	25	N	1– 4	N	16	6.4
Jacksonville, Ill......	20	B	2,640	2	40	225	Y†	4– 4	N	35†‡	10.0
Klamath Falls, Ore..	16	A	2,400	2	100	300	Y†	3– 2	..	100†‡	16.0
La Grange, Ga......	22	B	1,200	4	42	265	Y	4– 2	N	7	3.0
Lawrence, Kan.......	14	A	2,040	3	71	180	Y	3– 3	20	25†‡	7.0
Manhattan, Kan.....	12	B	3,000	1	75	150	Y	5– 4	N	75†‡	13.3
Manitowoc, Wis.....	24	C	3,630†	1	63	260	N	20–20	N	12	38.2
Marietta, Ohio......	15	D	2,000	3	50	150	N	3– 3	N	15	6.6
Minot, N. D........	17	A	2,400†	1*	18	150	N	2– 6	Y	20	12.2
Moberly, Mo........	13	A	3,900	1	95	300	Y†	4– 3	N	10	5.8
Monterey, Calif.....	10	A	...	1	14	90	Y	2– 2	65	..	11.0
Muskegon Heights, Mich.............	16	A	3,190	1	86	...	Y	5– 6	50	50†	22.7
Newton, Kan........	11	A	2,318	1	40	150	Y	2– 1	N	15†	6.3
North Adams, Mass..	22	D	...	2	67	350	N	6–..	N	10	25.0
Northampton, Mass..	25	B	3,417	4	110	110	Y†	3– 5	Y	35†	16.1
Norwood, Mass......	15	A	3,200	2	32	173	N	6–..	N	18	15.7
Painesville, Ohio....	12	A	3,660	2	75	200	Y†	3– 6	N	40†	22.6
Parsons, Kan........	14	A	2,220	1	60	100	Y	3– 0	50	15	6.9
Provo, Utah........	18	D	2,780†	1	38	235	N‡	3– 5	N	28	11.4
Redlands, Calif......	14	C	3,960	1	35	325	N	9–..	N	20	26.7
Rock Hill, S. C......	15	A	2,560	1	30	90	Y	5– 3	N	12†	9.5
Roswell, N. M.......	13	B	1,980†	1	240	200	N‡	3– 2	N	10	10.0
Salina, Kan.........	21	A	1,600†	1	35	150	N‡	3– 3	20	10	8.8
Sapulpa, Okla.......	12	A	1,848	2	35	...	Y	4– 3	N	25†	...
Sarasota, Fla.......	11	D	...	1	8	5	N	0–..	N	..	.8
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	16	A	2,710	1	60	127	N‡	2– 2	50	15	7.3
Shawnee, Okla.......	22	A	2,520	1	63	175	Y	7– 5	N	10†‡	9.7
Sherman, Tex.......	17	A	2,220	1	...	360	N	5– 1	N	..	11.7
Suffolk, Va..........	11	A	1,800	1	22	168	Y†	2– 2	N	25†	10.1
Sweetwater, Tex.....	10	D	1,140*	1	...	100	N	3– 6	N	10‡	5.0
Tallahassee, Fla.....	16	A	3,000	2	36	173	N	6–..	Y	*	10.2
Thomasville, Ga.....	13	A	2,600	2	54	148	N	7–..	N	5	7.0
Thomasville, N. C...	11	A	1,500	1*	7	30	Y	1– 3	N	..	2.7
Traverse City, Mich.	14	A	2,970	1	80	225	Y†	3– 8	50	38†	15.4
Two Rivers, Wis.....	10	A	3,210	4	63	120	Y†	3– 8	N	20†	9.4
Vallejo, Calif........	20	..	...	1	12	18	N	..–..	N	10	1.1
Vancouver, Wash....	19	C	2,880	2	45	400	Y	7–..	N	25†	23.7
Vicksburg, Miss.....	24	D	2,000	1	72	350	N	5–14	25	6	22.6
Walla Walla, Wash..	18	A	3,762	1	73	300	N‡	4– 5	Y	10	14.1
Watertown, S. D....	11	A*	...	1	60	100	Y	2–..	N	15†	4.0
Waterville, Me......	17	B	1,650	1	44	100	Y†	2–18	33	40†	10.0
Waukesha, Wis......	19	B	3,300	1	75	190	Y†	5– 6	25	30†‡	28.6
Wenatchee, Wash....	12	D	3,600	1	29	125	Y	4– 3	50	75†‡	20.2
Winchester, Mass....	15	B	2,901	1	79	75	Y	6– 8	N	50†	17.0

Notes on Cemeteries Table XVI

UNSWICK, GEORGIA: Price is for a 15x30 foot lot.

RLINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA: Increased charges 100 per cent for out-of-city purchasers.

S MOINES, IOWA: Salary shown is average for three superintendents who also have rent-free houses, water, and telephone service, and an annual car allowance.

YRIA, OHIO: All lots at Brooksdale are under perpetual care but not at Ridgehaven.

ERETT, MASSACHUSETTS: Plus $1 a day for car allowance.

LL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS: Prices for burials have been raised 25 per cent, lots 80 per cent, and foundations 25 per cent.

CHBURG, MISSISSIPPI: Of the five cemeteries, two are active and three inactive.

EPENDENCE, MISSOURI: Prices were raised 100 per cent for monuments.

COLN, NEBRASKA: Data are for the cemetery operated by park department; another cemetery, Wyuka Cemetery, is operated by board elected by people.

MINOT, NORTH DAKOTA: City owns one cemetery and operates another.

PORTLAND, MAINE: City has two active and eight inactive cemeteries. The park department maintains the inactive and the Forest City Cemetery. Evergreen Cemetery is managed by a board selected by the council. Data for apartment of superintendent, his salary, and price of single grave space are for Evergreen only.

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN: Price increase shown in table is for interments only; annual care is up 33 per cent.

SWEETWATER, TEXAS: Sexton also gets grave opening fee of $8 per adult grave.

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA: Price of lot with eight grave spaces is $100 without perpetual care.

THOMASVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA: Cemetery completely filled for over a year; private cemetery outside city only facility available.

WATERTOWN, SOUTH DAKOTA: Three-man committee of city council administers the cemetery.

Sources of Information: Utilities

Sources of Statistics: Utilities

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Inspection and Maintenance of Fire Hydrants. Municipal Index and Atlas, 1939. American City Magazine Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. Gives statistics on hydrant inspections, such as frequency, by what department made, painting and color of hydrants, based on study of 1,500 cities.

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—Port and Terminal Charges at United States Great Lakes Ports. 1942. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 145pp.

—*Monthly Labor Review* contains information from time to time regarding changes in gas rates for specific cities, and also data on index of wholesale gas prices based upon unit costs.

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—National Electric Rate Book. Washington, D.C. Price including supplement service and monthly Bulletin service for 12 months. Individual state rate books.

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See also Public Works section.

Fire Administration

Developments in 1947

By Percy Bugbee

General Manager, National Fire Protection Association, Boston

The preliminary estimate of the fire loss in the United States for 1947 is $700,000,000. This compares with the preliminary estimate of loss of 1946 of $561,000,000 and in terms of dollars is the largest annual loss ever recorded, exceeding the previous high figure established in 1926 by a substantial margin. There were 250 fires reported during 1947 with a loss in excess of $250,000. Here again the figure is larger than in any previous year, breaking the record established in 1946 of 187 such large loss fires.

While these figures would seem to indicate that the heavily rising trend of fire losses since the war has continued apace, it should be remembered that this is an inflationary period and that therefore dollar estimates are distorted and magnified. This is not said to minimize the disgraceful fire record from which the country suffers, but to bring to mind that if the fire loss figures were adjusted to values the rising loss trend would not appear as startling.

Information as to the number of outbreaks of fire during 1947 is not available at the time of preparation of this statement, but the indications are that there was an increase in the number of fires over the averages of previous years.

The past year opened with a wide public interest in the problem of hotel fire safety because of the shocking Winecoff Hotel disaster in Atlanta which occurred late in 1946. After any great fire disaster in any class of occupancy there is a sharp focusing of attention on precautionary measures to be taken in that occupancy so throughout the early months of 1947 hotels everywhere were subjected to inspection and many hotel owners took steps to improve the life safety conditions of their properties. The fire marshals of the country, working through the NFPA, prepared a guide to model hotel legislation for states. Many bills were introduced into state legislatures and many municipal ordinances were prepared but few of them were finally enacted. The public memory is short and the urge to correct conditions which comes after every disaster peters out in all too short a time. It is true that some progress has been made but there are still all too many hotels throughout the country that violate the elementary principles of life safety.

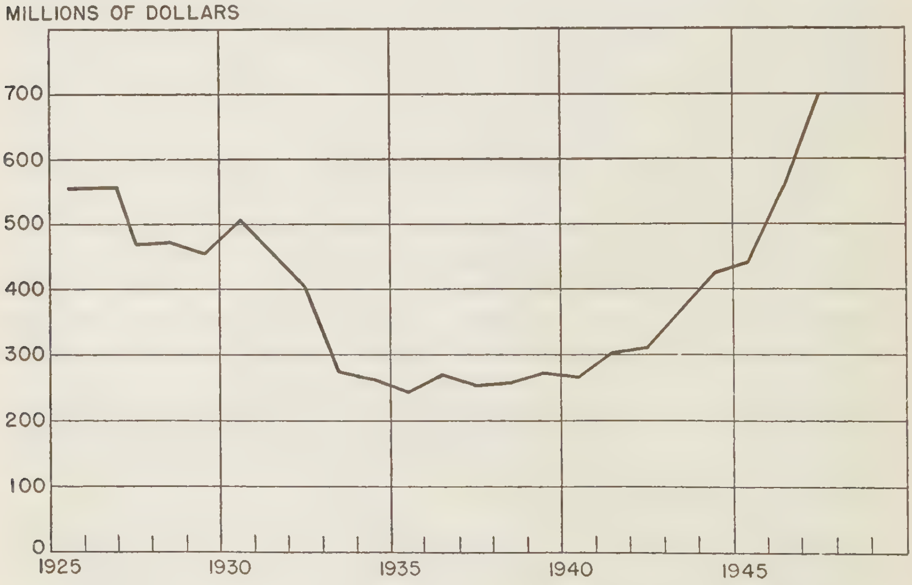
By far the greatest fire disaster of the year in the United States occurred on April 16 at Texas City, Texas, when two ships loaded with ammonium nitrate blew up at the dock causing a loss of life of approximately 500, injury to some 3,000 more persons, and property damage estimated in the region of $67,000,000. This was one of the greatest fire disasters of recent times. The large loss of life occurred because of the immediate proximity of persons engaged in the industrial activity of the port and because a considerable body of curious persons had been attracted to the waterfront to witness the fires on the ships. The huge property destruction occurred because of the direct exposure to blast damage of high-valued industrial plants in the area.

The other fire experience of 1947 that attracted widespread public attention was the serious outbreak of forest fires in the northeastern section of the country in October, due primarily to an abnormal period of dry warm weather.

These two major fire disasters once more focused attention on the desirability of a well-arranged disaster preparedness plan not only for cities but for areas and states. The value of such plans was dramatically demonstrated in Los Angeles on June 22. Following the Texas City disaster, the Los Angeles fire and harbor departments had established a disaster plan for their own marine terminal. An oil tanker blew up at a wharf on June 22 killing 10 persons and damaging surrounding property. The disaster plan was clearly effective in holding down deaths and destruction.

The year was also marked by an abnormal number of serious airplane crashes and fires. The prevalence of these incidents throughout the year pointed up the major problem that the aircraft industry has in controlling and eliminating such disasters if public confidence in this form of travel is to be maintained.

A highlight of 1947 was the decision of the President of the United States to sponsor and hold a conference on fire prevention in Washington in May. This is the first time in the history of the country that its chief executive has expressed so concretely his personal concern with the serious effects of fire waste



Source: National Fire Protection Association

Total Annual Fire Losses in the United States: 1925 to 1947

The annual losses are shown in millions of dollars. The loss figure for 1947 is provisional.

upon the safety of the public and the economy of the country. All of the national organizations concerned with fire safety participated wholeheartedly with President Truman and the recommendations of the six conference committees were widely distributed. Following the conference, the governors of the 48 states were asked to hold state fire prevention conferences and initiate state programs for fire prevention activity. A number of state conferences were held during the fall and additional state conferences are scheduled for the early months of 1948. The mayors of all cities were asked to support a local fire prevention campaign.

Broadly speaking, the fire departments of the country have not yet recovered from the setbacks that they all suffered during the war. There still exists substantial shortages of manpower and equipment. The popularity of shorter hours for firemen with the voters in the cities was very evident during the year and many cities reduced the number of hours without giving much thought to the effect that this action might have on the tax rate. City officials in many places were faced with the immediate problem of substantially increasing the number of men in the department, or if they were unable to do this, with the necessity of closing down fire stations and leaning heavily on the offshift for aid in the event of serious fires. Not all of the cities affected were willing to face the problem realistically and make the necessary adjustments with consequent weakening of the city's fire defenses. It may be that voters favoring shorter hours will not favor increases in pay and the trend to shorter hours for firemen may have an adverse effect on pay schedules.

There was a notable tendency during the year for cities to improve the fire prevention work in fire departments and to establish or strengthen the fire prevention divisions of fire departments. Fire prevention inspection activity by fire departments is much to be desired. Development along these lines was seriously retarded during the war period but is once more gaining strength and it is to be hoped that there will be continued and widespread further emphasis on fire prevention activity in our municipal fire departments during the coming year.

It was possible also to discern a trend during the year towards better public relations by fire departments so that the public could better understand fire problems and activities and give more support. A number of departments delegated public relations activity to a special officer and found this plan to work well.

Perhaps because of some of the spectacular fires of the previous year there was a considerable body of local and even state legislation designed to control the careless smoker, at least in hotels and places of public assembly.

While there has been during 1947 a substantial amount of discussion and activity with respect to the adoption and revision of municipal building codes in the interest of public safety, the building code picture remains confused because of a multiplicity of organizations in the field. A coordination of effort and a consolidation of activity are badly needed as otherwise the individual city and city building inspector is faced with a bewildering array of proposals. Everyone believes in a modern, up-to-date building code, a good housing program, and intelligent city planning, but the steps to be taken to bring these about are lost in a maze of conflicting movements and opinions.

New fire protection standards of widespread public interest developed during the year were those on water spray systems for fire protection, rubbish handling and incinerators, and motorized apparatus for small town and volunteer fire departments.

The winners in the 1946 contest for year-round fire prevention activities sponsored by the National Fire Waste Council of the United States Chamber of Commerce were in the respective classes of population: Chicago, Cincinnati, Tulsa, Newton (Massachusetts), Mansfield (Ohio), and Beatrice (Nebraska), with Mansfield winning the grand award.

In the NFPA's contest for Fire Prevention Week activity, winners in 1947 were: (1) Oak Ridge, Tennessee; (2) Chicago; (3) New York; (4) Jersey City; (5) Memphis; (6) Louisville; (7) Fort Collins, Colorado; (8) Cincinnati; (9) Atlanta; and (10) Anderson, Indiana. Top winners in Canada were Ottawa, Ontario, and Arvida, Quebec.

In a period of heavy and rising fire losses there is fortunately a compensating awakening of public interest in measures of fire protection and fire prevention. Articles about fires and fire prevention in national magazines were never more prevalent than in 1947 and the assistance of newspapers and radio stations in promoting fire prevention campaigns was never greater. All of the educational effort now going on in the field of fire prevention is bound to have its effect in finally bringing the American public to an intelligent attitude of mind and living with respect to at least the common fire hazards.

An international development of importance that should be recorded was the creation during 1947 of the British Fire Offices Committee Fire Protection Association.

The National Fire Protection Association broke all of the previous records in its 52-year history during 1947 measured in terms of members, output of technical and educational publications, and demands upon it for information and assistance from all parts of the country and in fact from all parts of the world.

Fire Department Statistics

The chief function of the city measured in terms of general fund expenditures and payroll is public safety—the work of the city's fire and police departments. Detailed statistics on police and fire departments in cities over 10,000 population have been compiled to assist city officials in analyzing their administrative problems. The details concerning number of fire employees, hours of work, the compulsory retirement age, salaries, expenditures, fire losses, and insurance classification are shown in Table XVII-A for all cities over 25,000 and in Table XVII-B for 519 of the 662 cities between 10,000 and 25,000. In addition, these tables report for each city the number of firemen making fire inspections on a full-time basis, whether fire fighters in company stations are sent on regular fire inspection tours, and whether the department approves all permits for building in the fire district.

TABLE I

FIRE DEPARTMENT TRENDS: 1944–1948*

Population Group	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
NO. FULL-TIME FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP.					
Cities Over 500,000.....	1.30	1.18	1.16	1.34	1.55
250,000 to 500,000......	1.25	1.30	1.31	1.42	1.49
100,000 to 250,000......	1.31	1.38	1.41	1.50	1.60
50,000 to 100,000......	1.37	1.35	1.35	1.46	1.53
25,000 to 50,000......	1.29	1.29	1.28	1.41	1.48
10,000 to 25,000......	1.15	1.07	1.22	1.30	1.37
All Over 10,000........	1.30	1.26	1.26	1.39	1.52
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities Over 500,000.....	$2,000	$1,975	$2,339	$2,389	$2,652
250,000 to 500,000......	1,965	2,028	2,081	2,112	2,438
100,000 to 250,000......	1,944	1,980	2,059	2,238	2,443
50,000 to 100,000......	1,910	2,025	2,010	2,200	2,375
25,000 to 50,000......	1,890	1,965	2,075	2,184	2,382
10,000 to 25,000......	1,740	1,800	1,920	2,078	2,220
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities Over 500,000.....	$2,676	$2,593	$2,755	$2,937	$3,119
250,000 to 500,000......	2,310	2,376	2,400	2,663	2,832
100,000 to 250,000......	2,280	2,298	2,400	2,518	2,820
50,000 to 100,000......	2,100	2,200	2,280	2,412	2,650
25,000 to 50,000......	2,100	2,148	2,339	2,400	2,640
10,000 to 25,000......	1,914	1,980	2,100	2,280	2,444
FIRE CHIEF'S SALARY: MEDIAN					
Cities Over 500,000.....	$7,200	$7,400	$7,575	$7,839	$8,000
250,000 to 500,000......	5,200	5,200	5,434	5,600	5,623
100,000 to 250,000......	4,200	4,225	4,500	4,785	5,040
50,000 to 100,000......	3,622	3,840	3,900	4,231	4,420
25,000 to 50,000......	3,000	3,150	3,000	3,600	3,876
10,000 to 25,000......	2,400	2,544	2,640	3,000	3,163
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AND WAGES PER CAPITA*					
Cities Over 500,000.....	$3.57	$3.61	$3.87	$4.14	$4.82
250,000 to 500,000......	2.88	3.12	3.20	3.75	4.36
100,000 to 250,000......	3.18	3.33	3.49	3.78	4.21
50,000 to 100,000......	2.96	3.46	3.29	3.64	4.12
25,000 to 50,000......	2.81	2.96	2.92	3.35	3.85
10,000 to 25,000......	2.31	2.13	2.44	2.84	2.72
All Over 10,000........	3.16	3.28	3.40	3.76	4.21
TOTAL FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA*					
Cities Over 500,000.....	$4.10	$4.02	$4.09	$4.36	$5.31
250,000 to 500,000......	3.09	3.39	3.49	4.11	4.70
100,000 to 250,000......	3.50	3.69	3.78	4.34	4.69
50,000 to 100,000......	3.26	3.78	3.63	4.22	4.56
25,000 to 50,000......	3.15	3.28	3.28	4.08	4.46
10,000 to 25,000......	2.64	2.38	2.79	3.48	3.42
All Over 10,000........	3.54	3.62	3.69	4.19	4.71

* These data are summarized from "Fire Department Statistics" in the 1944–1947 editions of THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK; expenditure data covers the calendar years 1943–1947.

These data are analyzed and summarized in this article to enable the officials of a given city to make some comparison as to costs, performance, and accomplishments. The fire insurance classification data give some indication of the conflagration hazard, while the classification of the fire department measures the adequacy of fire department equipment and manpower by the standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Some measure of the results of the fire department's activity can be seen in the fire loss data. The economic classification given in Table IV will be useful as a guide in selecting cities for intercity comparison.

Number of Fire Department Employees. The average city over 10,000 population employs 1.52 full-time fire department employees for every 1,000 residents (1940 census of population). Cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 group, with 1.60 firemen per 1,000 population, have the highest average while cities between 10,000 and 25,000, with 1.37 fire employees per 1,000 population, have the lowest average. The 1.52 fire employees per 1,000 population is appreciably lower than the 1.89 police employees per 1,000 population. The number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees is shown for each city over 10,000 in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B. The number of volunteers and call men, excluding "sleepers," is shown for each reporting city between 10,000 and 25,000 in Table XVII-B and for cities over 25,000 in notes at end of Table XVII-A. But volunteers and call men are not included in the derivation of the number of fire department employees per 1,000 population.

The trend of the number of full-time fire department employees per 1,000 population by city-size group for the years 1944–48 is shown in Table 1. The information for 1947 is shown in greater detail in Table 2. According to information reported to the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK by city officials in the last five years, the number of full-time employees per 1,000 population has increased from 1.30 to 1.52 but has remained substantially lower than the equivalent figure for police departments. The trends by city-size group reveal that all cities have larger departments now than they have had since 1944; the size of departments in the very large cities, those over 500,000 population, has increased 19 per cent in the last five years; increases in the other population groups ranged from 11 to 19 per cent.

Table 2 gives the lowest reported number of employees per 1,000 population, the highest, the median, and the two quartiles by city-size groups. The median ranges from 1.64 employees for cities of 100,000 to 250,000 to 1.09 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 populations; this compares with 1946 when the range was 1.51 to 1.04 with the same city-size groups at the extremes. The median for all city-size groups increased in the last year. There are wide variations within city-size groups, the city with the largest number of employees per capita in the size group between 50,000 and 100,000 has almost 19 times (3.02) as many employees as the city with the smallest (0.16); in the smallest city-size group the largest is 136 times as great (see Table 2).

Caution must be urged in comparing personnel figures of individual cities. The amount of property to be protected, the area, and kinds of fire risks vary greatly among cities of the same size. The number of hours the firemen are on duty should also be considered.

Table 2

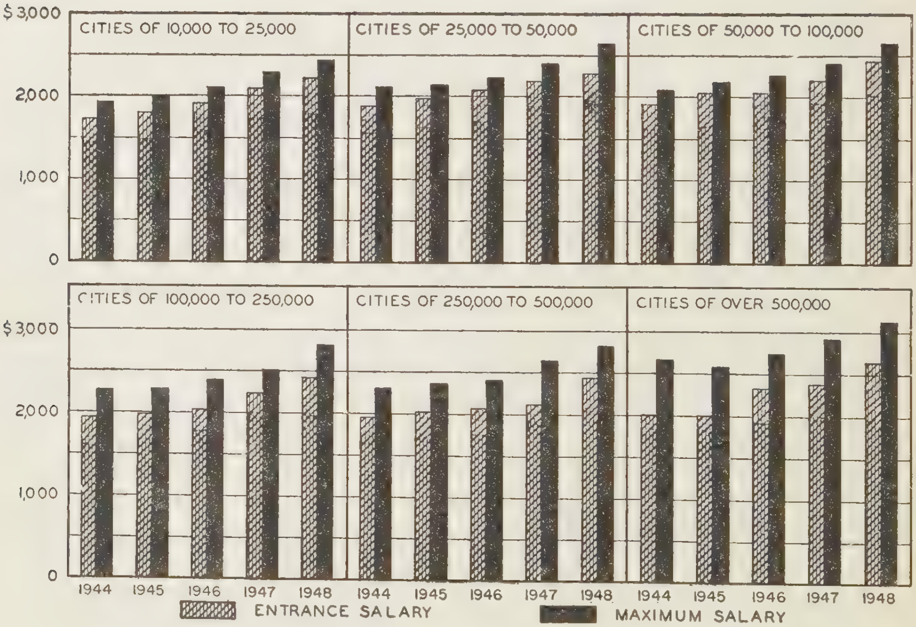
Fire Loss, Fire Department Employees, and Salaries in Cities Over 10,000[1]

	Cities Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
Fire Loss Per Capita (1947)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting	7	12	35	69	119	...
Lowest	$1.64	$1.78	$ .70	$ .30	$ .27	...
Lower Quartile	2.22	2.27	1.79	1.96	1.36	...
Median	3.51	2.91	2.75	2.89	2.34	...
Upper Quartile	4.54	4.60	4.66	4.82	3.98	...
Highest	5.31	5.99	9.09	17.59	17.43	...
Average Annual Fire Loss per Capita (1943–1947)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting	7	12	35	69	119	...
Lowest	$1.56	$1.53	$ .97	$ .45	$ .49	...
Lower Quartile	2.25	2.04	1.72	1.94	1.51	...
Median	2.35	2.26	2.52	2.74	2.31	...
Upper Quartile	3.12	3.62	3.48	3.37	3.90	...
Highest	3.53	5.82	4.91	9.98	30.20	...
Fire Loss per Building Fire (1947)						
Number of Cities Reporting	7	12	34	68	119	...
Lowest	$ 491	$ 346	$ 73	$ 77	$ 77	...
Lower Quartile	564	507	493	384	273	...
Median	941	787	645	618	469	...
Upper Quartile	1,330	1,109	908	1,167	856	...
Highest	1,418	2,929	2,581	5,936	2,789	...
No. of Building Fires per 1,000 Pop. (1947)						
Number of Cities Reporting	7	12	34	68	119	...
Lowest	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.0	.9	...
Lower Quartile	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.8	...
Median	3.3	4.0	4.1	4.9	5.2	...
Upper Quartile	4.2	4.8	5.4	6.1	6.9	...
Highest	7.0	5.7	11.7	10.9	17.6	...
No. of Fire Department Employees per 1,000 Pop. (1948)						
Number of Cities Reporting	12	20	46	94	179	416
Lowest	1.10	1.05	.83	.16	.44	.04
Lower Quartile	1.32	1.25	1.36	1.19	1.13	.81
Median	1.43	1.47	1.64	1.39	1.38	1.09
Upper Quartile	1.66	1.68	1.90	1.81	1.77	1.45
Highest	2.85	2.27	3.10	3.02	2.80	5.46
Entrance Salary of Firemen (1948)						
Number of Cities Reporting	12	20	46	94	178	440
Lowest	$2,150	$1,920	$1,850	$1,644	$1,620	$1,450
Lower Quartile	2,325	2,181	2,290	2,160	2,160	1,980
Median	2,652	2,438	2,443	2,375	2,382	2,220
Upper Quartile	2,731	2,657	2,617	2,600	2,612	2,520
Highest	3,120	3,120	3,000	3,651	3,138	3,200
Maximum Salary of Firemen (1948)						
Number of Cities Reporting	12	20	46	93	178	441
Lowest	$2,800	$2,160	$2,277	$1,830	$1,770	$1,620
Lower Quartile	2,993	2,550	2,659	2,419	2,408	2,173
Median	3,119	2,832	2,820	2,650	2,640	2,444
Upper Quartile	3,372	3,016	2,957	3,000	2,906	2,760
Highest	3,780	3,504	3,384	3,818	3,840	3,620
Salary of Fire Chief (1948)						
Number of Cities Reporting	11	20	45	93	176	417
Lowest	$6,400	$4,800	$3,300	$2,900	$2,340	$1,690
Lower Quartile	7,152	5,085	4,500	3,817	3,500	2,755
Median	8,000	5,623	5,040	4,420	3,872	3,163
Upper Quartile	10,000	6,965	5,912	5,112	4,500	3,768
Highest	12,400	7,980	7,044	6,960	6,450	6,097

[1] For explanation of medians and quartiles, see p. 10. [2] Rates based on 1940 census figures.

Fire Department Salaries. Salaries paid to uniformed fire department employees have increased steadily in the five-year period, 1944–48, as can be seen in Table 1 which shows the median entrance salary of full-time firemen (the total salary paid during the first 12 months in the department); the median maximum salary (the highest yearly salary paid to full-time firemen who have no promotional rank); and the median fire chief's salary for each of the five years by city-size groups. These data are summarized from reports made to the Year Book each year; data for individual cities for 1947 are shown in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B and details of ranges within city-size groups for 1947 are summarized in Table 2. The median entrance salary in all city-size groups is now at least 24 per cent higher than it was in 1944; in cities over 500,000 it is $652, or more than 32 per cent, higher; in cities between 10,000 and 25,000, $480, or 28 per cent higher; and in cities from 25,000 to 50,000, $492, or 26 per cent, higher (see Table 1). The median maximum salary is at least 16 per cent higher than five years ago in all city-size groups; it is $530, or 28 per cent, higher in cities between 10,000 and 25,000, and is $540, or 26 per cent, higher in cities from 25,000 to 50,000 population. Increases in the median salary of the fire chief range from 8 to 32 per cent in the same period.

Salaries in all city-size groups were increased in the year 1947 over 1946. Increases in median entrance salaries ranged from $198, or 9 per cent, in cities



Trends in Median Fire Department Salaries, 1944 to 1948

The entrance salary is the total salary paid uniformed firemen during the first 12 months in the department; the maximum salary is the highest salary paid uniformed firemen holding no promotional rank. See Table 2 for median salaries reported for each population group based on information supplied to the Year Book by city officials late in 1947.

from 25,000 to 50,000, to $326, or 15 per cent, in cities between 250,000 and 500,000. Increases in median maximum salaries ranged from $164, or 7 per cent, in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, to $302, or 12 per cent, in cities of 100,000 to 250,000.

The wide range between the present lowest salary, both entrance and maximum for firemen, and the highest in the same city-size group is shown in Table 2. For example, the lowest salary paid a beginning fireman in cities of 50,000 to 100,000 is $1,644 and the highest $3,651; the lowest maximum salary paid in the same city-size group is $1,830 and the highest $3,818.

TABLE 3

AVERAGE HOURS PER WORK WEEK, PLATOON SYSTEM, HOURS ON DAY SHIFT, AND DAYS ANNUAL PAID VACATION FOR UNIFORMED FIREMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1948

Population Group	Work Week		PLATOON SYSTEM								Days Annual Paid Vacation	
					Two Platoon by No. Hours on Day Shift							
	Range	Median	Single Platoon	Three Platoon	24	9	10	11	12	14	Range	Median
ties over 500,000.....	46–84	65	0	2	5	0	4	0	0	1	14–26	14
0,000 to 500,000......	40–84	72	0	2	14	0	2	0	0	0	12–21	15
0,000 to 250,000......	48–84	72	0	2	31	0	17	0	2	0	12–21	15
,000 to 100,000.......	48–84	72	1	2	67	0	28	0	2	0	10–22	14
,000 to 50,000........	48–84	72	0	7	136	0	51	2	3	0	10–30	15
,000 to 25,000........	48–96	73	14	20	310	2	94	5	17	0	0–28	14
l over 10,000.........	40–96	72	15	35	563	2	196	7	24	1	0–30	14

Hours of Work. In 1947 the average work hours per week dropped from 84 to 72, with one department reporting a 40-hour work week. The average for the highest and lowest population groups decreased from 72 to 65, and from 84 to 73, respectively. The average work hours for the other city-size groups remained the same as in 1946. This information on hours of work per week and hours of work on the day shift was obtained from city officials early in 1948 and is presented for cities over 10,000 in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B. Table 3 summarizes the information for all cities. The number of hours worked per week is determined by the number of hours worked per shift, and the days worked during the week; fire departments operate on a number of combinations of shifts with varying hours for day and night shifts and days on shifts in order to man fire equipment at all hours of the day and night and at the same time secure some relief for firemen from duty.

All city fire departments except 50 operate on a two-platoon system. Of the 50 cities, 15 operate on a single-platoon system with one day off in three, and 35 cities (15 above 25,000 and 20 below 25,000) operate on a three-platoon system and commonly divide the day into three eight-hour shifts, the firemen alternating between each of the shifts. Of the 793 cities that operate on the two-platoon system, 563, or 71 per cent, use the 24-hour-on, 24-hour-off shift; 196, or 25 per cent, of the cities use a 10-hour day shift and 14-hour night shift. Other combinations of hours on the day shift and hours on the night shift were reported by the remaining cities. The 24-hour-off system is used more by smaller cities than by large cities.

Compulsory Retirement Age. Fire fighters are compulsorily retired at specified ages in 353 cities (see Tables XVII-A and XVII-B), and 479 cities do not specify a retirement age. The median retirement age is 65 with a range of 50 to 75.

Days Annual Paid Vacation. The median number of days annual paid vacation is either 14 or 15 days in all city-size groups (see Table 3). The practices of individual cities, however, range from no vacation to annual leaves of 30 days, but the median days vacation of fire and police employees are closely comparable.

TABLE 4

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1947

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES: 1947				Per Cent Salaries and Wages of Total
			Salaries and Wages		Total		
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000.....	11	17,524	$84,466	$4.82	$93,067	$5.31	90.7
250,000 to 500,000.....	17	5,694	24,822	4.36	26,740	4.70	92.8
100,000 to 250,000.....	45	6,344	26,694	4.21	29,735	4.69	89.7
50,000 to 100,000......	79	5,445	22,415	4.12	24,859	4.57	90.1
25,000 to 50,000.......	149	5,254	20,230	3.85	23,478	4.47	86.2
10,000 to 25,000.......	419	6,273	17,115	2.72	21,469	3.42	79.7
All cities over 10,000...	720	46,534	$195,742	$4.21	$219.348	$4.71	89.2

Fire Department Expenditures. The upward trend in salaries is reflected in the general increases in per capita expenditures for salaries and wages which increased from $3.16 to $4.21, or 33 per cent, in all cities over 10,000 in the five-year period 1944–47 inclusive. Total expenditures per capita in five years increased from $3.54 to $4.71, or 33 per cent. These trends shown in Table 1 are summarized from reports made to the YEAR BOOK in each of the five years on expenditures for (1) fire department salaries and wages, but excluding payments to volunteers and paid call men, and (2) total fire expenditures including new equipment, but excluding hydrant rental and payments into retirement funds or payments directly to retired employees. Tables XVII-A and XVII-B show for each city over 10,000 the salary and wage expenditure which includes payments to volunteers and paid call men, the total expenditure for the department, and in Table XVII-A only, the city's allowance for hydrant rental. The total expenditure figure in Table XVII-A includes salaries and wages, equipment and capital expenditures, hydrant rental, and all other expenditures except for retirement. In Table XVII-B hydrant rental is excluded from the total expenditures. Practice differs from one city to another with respect to hydrant rentals, and there is no uniformity in provisions for retirement systems.

Table 4 analyzes 1947 expenditures for salaries and wages (excluding payments to volunteers and call-men) and total 1947 expenditures (excluding hydrant rental) per capita for the several population groups. Total per capita expenditures vary consistently with the size of the city, ranging from $5.31

per capita in cities of more than 500,000 to $3.42 per capita in cities from 10,000 to 25,000. The per capita expenditures for salaries and wages, which averaged $3.76 for 1946, increased 45 cents to $4.21 for 1947. The average total per capita expenditure for all cities over 10,000 in 1947 was $4.71, which is an increase of 52 cents over 1946. Salaries and wages made up 89.2 per cent of this total as compared with 89.7 per cent in 1946.

The ratio of salaries and wages to total expenditures hardly changed from the 1946 ratio of 89.7 although the top and lowest population groups report lower ratios and the four middle city-size groups show higher ratios. The maximum change in either direction was 4.9 per cent and this occurred in the 25,000 to 50,000 group. Although the ratio of salaries and wages to total expenditures remained nearly constant from 1946 to 1947, salaries have increased and expenditures for new equipment will continue to increase for some time to come.

Salary and wage expenditures for police departments are generally higher than for fire departments because of the larger number of employees in the former. In the cities over 500,000, police department expenditures are 56 per cent higher per 1,000 population than fire department expenditures. In every city-size group police per capita expenditures for 1947 are higher than the fire per capita expenditures.

Method of Appointment of Fire Chiefs. Tables XVII-A and XVII-B show for each city the authority making the original appointment of the fire chief, regardless of confirmations which may be required. These data were obtained from the cities early in 1948. In 27 per cent of the 808 cities reporting, the fire chief is appointed by the city council, in 28 per cent by the mayor, in 12 per cent by a fire or safety board, in 19 per cent by the city manager, and in 11 per cent by the fire or safety commissioner; in less than one-half of 1 per cent of the cities he is elected by the people, and in 3 per cent he is elected by members of the volunteer department.

Building Permits. The fire department in only 233 of the 873 cities over 10,000 reporting is charged with the task of reviewing and approving building permits for buildings erected in fire districts, while 640 cities reported that the fire department does not review such permits. In every city-size group the majority of the cities reporting say "no" to the question—permits not being reviewed in 77 per cent of the 13 reporting cities over 500,000; 60 per cent of the 20 reporting cities from 250,000 to 500,000; 86 per cent of the 50 reporting cities from 100,000 to 250,000; 81 per cent of the 99 cities from 50,000 to 100,000; 76 per cent of the 194 cities from 25,000 to 50,000; and 70 per cent of 497 cities from 10,000 to 25,000.

Payments to Volunteers. Volunteers and paid call men are paid for their services in 26 cities over 25,000 population and in 148 of the 519 cities from 10,000 to 25,000. The amounts paid to these employees by the 26 cities over 25,000 are shown in the footnote to Table XVII-A. The 1947 MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK reports the method of payment employed by 319 cities over 10,000 to compensate their volunteers and call men; this information was not obtained for the 1948 YEAR BOOK. Of the 319 cities over 10,000 reporting the method of payment to volunteer firemen in the 1947 YEAR BOOK, 11 per cent pay lump sums to the companies, 24 per cent pay a monthly or annual salary, 26 per cent pay on the basis of hours worked, 15 per cent pay on the basis of the number of fires, and 18 per cent make no payment whatsoever. Six per cent reported a combination of two methods of payment, the most popular being a small annual or monthly salary plus some compensation for the actual number of hours worked at fires.

Fire Inspections. The cities were asked to report whether full-time fire fighters in the company stations make fire prevention inspections. Of the 854 cities reporting, 582, or 68 per cent, assign their fire fighters to fire inspection duties and 272 do not. Almost every city over 500,000 has fire fighters performing inspection work, only two indicating that inspection assignments are not made. In the other city-size groups the proportion of cities assigning their fire fighters to inspection tours are: 70 per cent of cities of 250,000 to 500,000; 55 per cent of the cities 100,000 to 250,000; 64 per cent in the 50,000 to 100,000 group; 65 per cent of the cities of 25,000 to 50,000; and 71 per cent of those between 10,000 and 25,000.

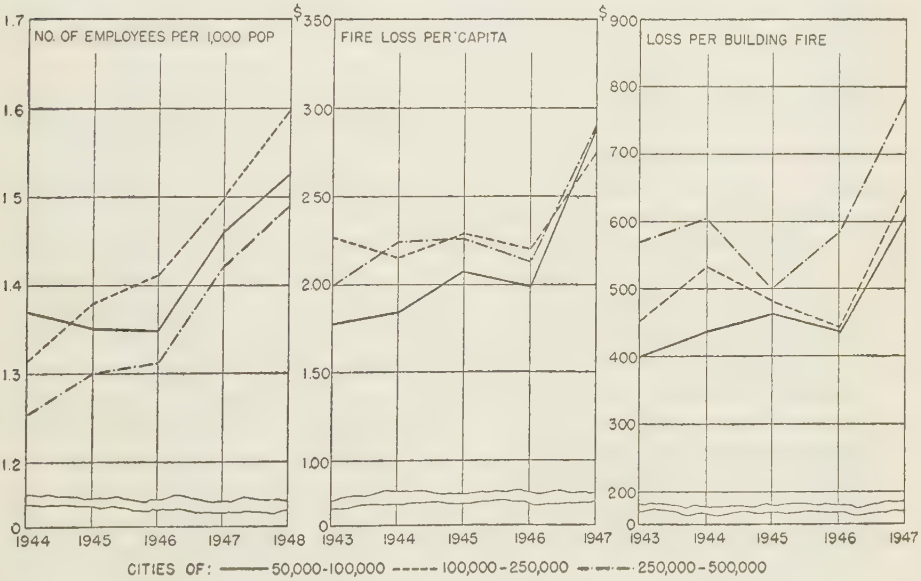
Fire Inspection Personnel. Only 1,360, or 1.84 per cent, of 73,378 fire employees are assigned to fire inspection duties on a full-time basis. Fire chiefs were asked to report the number of full-time fire employees employed solely on fire inspection activities, excluding any part-time employees and full-time firemen inspecting on a part-time basis. Cities from 25,000 to 50,000 have more fire inspectors in terms of total manpower, 2.34, than any other population group. The other city-size groups report the following percentages: 2.30 for cities 10,000 to 25,000; 2.14 for cities 250,000 to 500,000; 1.93 for cities 100,000 to 250,000; 1.76 for cities 50,000 to 100,000; and 1.53 for cities over 500,000.

Fire Losses. Data on per capita fire losses in 1947, average annual per capita fire losses for 1943 to 1947 inclusive, fire loss per building fire in 1947, and number of building fires per 1,000 population are shown in Table XVII-A for cities over 25,000 and are summarized in Table 2. The number of building fires per 1,000 population indicates roughly the effectiveness of fire prevention activities, while the loss per building fire gives some indication of the fire department's effectiveness in fighting fires. All fire loss data were obtained from fire chiefs early in 1948 by the National Fire Protection Association and supplied to the YEAR BOOK. In reducing fire loss figures to a per capita basis the 1940 census figures were used.

The fire loss data are useful in determining the trend of fire losses in given cities and in making comparisons between cities. Such comparisons, however, can be valid only to the extent that the basic data are complete and accurate. The fire loss figures on which the tabulation on Table XVII-A is based, though far from perfect, are the best available and are obtained from the losses as compiled by the respective fire departments. For some of the cities the figures are accurate and reliable. However, there is considerable variation in the diligence with which they are compiled, and in some cases the figures may be 40 per cent or more under the actual totals which might be obtained if all fire losses were recorded.

Fire losses are perhaps the best single measure of fire department effectiveness, but they must be interpreted with due regard to the many factors, besides the fire department's efforts, which affect first risks; climatic conditions, exposure hazards, building construction, contents and type of occupancy, and the moral hazard. A record of the per capita fire loss of a single city over a period of years offers a valid statement of the trends of fire losses in that city. Comparisons between cities on the same basis are far less reliably indicative, for there may be wide variations in fire risk among cities of the same size. The per capita figures, however, show the amount of fire loss in simple terms and are therefore useful in drawing attention to the fire loss problem, in stimulating the investigation of fire causes, and in developing a collective interest in improved fire defenses. Per capita fire loss figures are helpful in judging whether or not the loss record of the city has been generally high, average, or low; they should not be used to try to prove much more about the fire situation of the city. In making intercity comparisons the five-year average will be found more reliable than the index for 1947 since a single large fire can greatly affect the one-year loss figure.

The loss per building fire is obtained by dividing the total losses by the number of fires in buildings. This is believed to give a more useful index than if the total losses were divided by the total of all fires or alarms. Every fire department answers many alarms for emergencies other than fires, and in a typical city at least one-half of all the actual fires are trivial in nature, such as dumps, automobiles, grass, rubbish outdoors, and the like. On the other hand, practically all of the fire losses occur in buildings. It is believed, therefore, that the loss per building fire is a figure which, taken with other information, may



Five-Year Trends in the Average Number of Fire Department Employees per 1,000 Population, Median Fire Loss per Capita, and Median Loss per Building Fire for Cities Between 50,000 and 500,000

See Tables 1 and 2 for figures on which these charts are based and for averages for other population groups.

help to appraise the general fire situation in a given city. Effective fire-fighting will tend greatly to lower this index, but the average loss will also reflect to some degree the relative fire hazard of the city.

The median 1947 per capita loss ranged from $2.34 in cities from 25,000 to 50,000 to $3.51 in cities above 500,000. With total fire losses higher in 1947 than in 1946, the average per capita increased in all but one of the six city-size groups. The five-year annual fire loss per capita ranged from $2.26 in cities between 250,000 to 500,000 to $2.74 in the 50,000 to 100,000 group. (See the article "Fire Administration" elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.) The median number of building fires increases gradually from 3.3 in cities over 500,000 to 5.2 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 and varies only slightly from 1946 figures (see Table 2). The median fire loss per building fire was greater in 1947 than in 1946 for all except the 25,000 to 50,000 population group.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For the cities of more than 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies, except in Texas where the rating is done by a state agency. The Texas Fire Insurance Department has its own grading system which is applied in all cities in that state regardless of size. But in all other states the Grading Schedule of the National Board or some modification of it is used.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions, and divergence in grading of water supply and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in class 3, et cetera.[1]

Tables XVII-A and XVII-B present for cities over 10,000 population the total insurance class, total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of deficiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded. The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification of the fire department is shown in Table 5 for all cities for which information was available. Fifty-eight per cent of the cities over 25,000 are in classes 3 and 4, 7.5 per cent in class 2, and 9.0 per cent in class 6. With respect to the cities between 10,000 and 25,000, only 13 per cent are in classes 3 and 4, while nearly 54 per cent are in classes 6 and 7. There is no city in class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions."

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[1] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established, an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, and the relation of the classification to insurance rates, see Chapter 2 of *Municipal Fire Administration* (International City Managers' Association, 1946). This volume also contains a list of rating bureaus and the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as revised in 1942.

TABLE 5

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Insurance Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification							Total Class—Cities 10,000 to 25,000*	Classification of Fire Department*	
	All Cities Over 25,000		Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000		Cities Over 25,000	Cities 10,000 to 25,000
	Number in Each Class	Per Cent in Each Class								
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
2	29	7.5	7	7	7	4	4	0	27	1
3	102	26.1	5	11	27	38	21	4	67	4
4	126	32.4	1	5	15	39	66	64	66	21
5	95	24.6	0	0	5	19	71	161	66	62
6	35	9.0	0	0	1	3	31	205	60	127
7	2	0.4	0	0	0	0	2	73	33	102
8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	11	14	78
9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	30
10	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Reporting	389	100.0	13	23	55	103	195	518	340	434
Not reporting	21		1	0	0	3	17	144[1]	70	228[2]

*These columns include all cities for which data are available, including the cities omitted from Table XVII-B.

[1] This figure includes the cities over 10,000 in Texas, New Jersey, and New Hampshire for which a different grading scale is used (see notes 1, 2, and 4 at end of Table XVII-B).

[2] This figure includes the cities over 10,000 in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont, for which total class, but not fire department classification, data are available (see notes at end of Table XVII-B).

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses and its relative value is 1,500, or 30 per cent, of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The number of points of deficiency for fire departments is shown in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: class 1—

0 to 150 deficiency points; class 2—151 to 300; class 3—301 to 450; class 4—451 to 600; class 5—601 to 750; class 6—751 to 900; class 7—901 to 1,050; class 8—1,051 to 1,200; class 9—1,201 to 1,350; and class 10—1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency. The distribution of cities over 25,000, according to class of the fire department (Table 5), shows 39 per cent falling in classes 3 and 4, with only the fire departments of Detroit, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, and Washington in class 1 and of 28 other cities in class 2. For the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, only the fire department of Bristol, Pennsylvania, is in class 2, and the fire departments of four cities are in class 3; Albany and Athens, Georgia; North Tonawanda, New York; and Modesto, California.

Changes in the total fire insurance classification of cities and in the class of the fire department which resulted from regradings made during 1947 are discussed below, first for cities over 25,000, and second for cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

1. Cities Over 25,000. The fire defenses of 24 cities of 25,000 or more population were regraded during 1947 by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which compares with 20 cities in 1946 and an annual average of approximately 23 cities of 25,000 or more regraded by the National Board during the 17-year period from 1930 to 1947. Twelve of the cities regraded in 1947 had been graded previously sometime during the 10 years from 1937 to 1946. The average number of years since the previous grading for the 24 cities was 10.9 years, with a range of three to 20, as compared with an average of 9.2 years for 20 cities graded in 1946, and 8.5 years for the 14 cities graded in 1945.

As the result of the new grading in 1947, 11 of the 24 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in two of these cities the reduction was sufficiently large to place the city's fire defenses in a better class: Belleville, New Jersey, from class 4 to class 3 and Garfield, New Jersey, from class 6 to class 5. The reduction in the number of points of deficiency in the other nine cities was not sufficient to put them into a better class: Corpus Christi, Texas; Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Pasadena, California; Montgomery, Alabama; Rome, Georgia; Rocky Mount, North Carolina; Kearney, New Jersey; and Haverford township, Pennsylvania.

Thirteen of the 24 cities over 25,000 that were regraded in 1947 received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in seven cities to put them into a poorer class: Knoxville, Tennessee, from class 3 to class 4; Macon, Georgia, class 4 to class 5; Durham, North Carolina, class 3 to class 4; Rome, New York, class 4 to class 5; Danville, Illinois, class 6 to class 7; Muncie, Indiana, class 5 to class 6; and Norristown, Pennsylvania, class 4 to class 5. Six cities received additional points of deficiency but not enough to put them into a poorer class: San Antonio, Texas; Des Moines, Iowa; Bellingham, Washington; Gadsden, Alabama; Perth Amboy, New Jersey; and Teaneck township, New Jersey.

The fire departments in four of the 24 cities over 25,000 that were regraded in 1947 received a sufficient reduction in points of deficiency to put the fire department into a better class: Corpus Christi, Texas, class 8 to class 6; Los Angeles, California, class 2 to 1; San Bernardino, California, class 6 to 5; and Belleville, New Jersey, class 5 to 3. In nine other cities the points of deficiency were increased enough to put the fire department into a poorer class: San

Antonio, Texas, class 2 to class 3; Des Moines, Iowa, class 4 to 5; Macon, Georgia, class 5 to 6; Durham, North Carolina, class 4 to 5; Bellingham, Washington, class 5 to 6; Gadsden, Alabama, class 7 to 9; Danville, Illinois, class 7 to 8; Norristown, Pennsylvania, class 5 to 6; and Haverford township, Pennsylvania, class 5 to 7. The changes in points of deficiency for the fire departments of the remaining 11 cities were not sufficient to change the classification of the department.

2. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Thirty-three cities with populations of 10,000 to 25,000 were regraded in 1947 as compared with 18 in 1946, 28 in 1945, 32 in 1944, and 45 in 1943. This regrading was done by the rating organizations (not the National Board of Fire Underwriters) operating in the several states. Of these, 18 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, but in only five cities was this reduction sufficient to put the city into a better class: Jonesboro, Arkansas, and Cheyenne, Wyoming, class 6 to class 5; Salem, Ohio, class 7 to 6; Maplewood township, New Jersey, class C to B; and Weehawken township, New Jersey, class D to C. The remaining 13 cities received a reduction in deficiency points but not sufficient to put them into a better class: Dothan, Alabama; Key West, Florida; Concord, Hickory, Lexington, and Reidsville, North Carolina; Orangeburg, South Carolina; North Little Rock, Arkansas; Newton, Kansas; Cairo, Illinois; Beatrice, Nebraska; and Darby, Pennsylvania. The key rate in Terrell, Texas, was reduced from 37 to 36.

Fifteen cities between 10,000 and 25,000 received an increase in the total number of points of deficiency as a result of the new grading in 1947, and in four the increase was sufficient to put the city into a poorer class: Ithaca, New York, class 4 to class 5; Sarasota, Florida, class 5 to class 6; Dalton, Georgia, class 6 to class 8; and Shelby, North Carolina, class 6 to class 7. The 11 cities that received an increase in the total points of deficiency but not enough to put their fire defenses in a poorer class are Columbia, Tennessee; Saratoga Springs, New York; Gainesville, Georgia; Greenville, North Carolina; Suffolk, Virginia; Burlingame and Santa Cruz, California; Dixon, Illinois; Nampa, Idaho; Grand Forks, North Dakota; and Lansdowne, Pennsylvania.

All except eight of the cities regraded in 1947 had been graded previously during the 10 years 1937 to 1946 and the average number of years since the previous grading was 7.2 years, as compared with the 6.2 years for the cities regraded in 1946 and 5.6 years in 1945.

For 29 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population for which data are available, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department was decreased in 16 cities, and this was sufficient in 10 of these cities to put the department into a better class: Dothan, Alabama; Hickory and Reidsville, North Carolina; Jonesboro and North Little Rock, Arkansas; Newton, Kansas; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Nampa, Idaho; Cairo, Illinois; and Beatrice, Nebraska. In 12 of the 29 cities the fire department received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in eight cities to put the department into a poorer class: Ithaca, New York; Dalton and Gainesville, Georgia; Shelby, North Carolina; Orangeburg, South Carolina; Santa Cruz, California; Dixon, Illinois; and Lansdowne, Pennsylvania. In one city, Sarasota, Florida, no change was made in the number of deficiency points for the fire department.

Table XVII-A

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1948

This table includes all municipalities over 25,000. All these data were reported to the Year Book late in 1947 and early in 1948 by city officials, except the data on fire loss which were obtained from city officials in March, 1948, by the National Fire Protection Association, and the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1948, except as indicated in notes at the end of Table XVII-B. ¶Under **Number of Employees,** the figure is the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees. The letter "v" after the figure, in Table XVII-A only, indicates the city has some volunteer firemen and the number is shown in a note at the end of this table. ¶Under **Fire Chief—How Appointed, A** indicates by city manager, **B** by fire or safety board, **C** by council, **D** elected by fire department, **E** elected by people, **M** by Mayor, **S** by fire or safety commissioner, and a double dagger (‡) that city has commission government. ¶Under **Work Hours Per Week** are shown the average hours in the regular work week for full-time firemen; under **Hours on Day Shift, SP** indicates single platoon; **3P** indicates three-platoon system; all others have two platoon system using either 24-hours-on-24-hours-off plan or some other plan usually secured by subtracting the number of hours shown from 24. ¶**Compulsory Retirement Age** is age at which firemen must retire from department. ¶Under **Fire Prevention and Building Permits,** the first column reports the number of fire employees that perform fire prevention inspection on a full-time basis, the second column indicates whether (**Y** yes, **N** no) full-time fire fighters in company stations are sent out on regular inspection tours, and the third column indicates whether (**Y** yes, **N** no) the fire department approves all permits for buildings erected inside the fire district. ¶**Fire Department Expenditures** are for calendar year 1947 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. **Salaries and Wages** is followed by a double dagger (‡) when the figure reported includes payments made to volunteers and part-time firemen. **Total Expenditures** include equipment and all other payments except payments into retirement fund or those made directly by city to retired employees. ¶**Fire Loss**—1940 population figures were used in computing all fire loss data. ¶Under **Total Fire Insurance Class** the four figures in order are the total or final fire insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year last grading was made. See notes at end of Table XVII-B. **A** (†) indicates 1946 figures; leaders (. . .) data unknown.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Comp. Retirement Age	Fire Prevention and Bldg. Permits (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1947 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
								Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1947	Ave. Per Capita 1943–47	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1947	
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	3,012†	$3,012–3,480	$9,594M†	67–24	63	. . – . . – . .	$10,877	0	$11,467	$2.41	$2.06	2.9	$823	3–1189 289 39
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	1,789	2,986–3,700	10,000B	63–24	60	40–Y–Y	6,014	0	6,546	3.99	3.12	4.2	940	2– 632 100 35
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	2,156	3,120–3,780	12,400B	62–24	N	75–Y–N	7,312	$822	8,501	5.30	2.35	3.3	1,330	3–1194 138 47
New York, N.Y.	7,455	11,286v	2,150–3,150	11,500M	46–3P	N	102–Y–N	37,469	. . .	41,988	2.88	1.95	2.8	1,031	no grading
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	3,237	2,625–2,990	8,000M	48–3P	N	60–Y–N	8,849	0	9,121	3.50	3.12	2.8	1,272	2–614 216 31
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	859	1,534	2,400–2,800	6,400M	66–. .	70	10–Y–N	3,707†	0	4,572†	4.54	3.53	7.0	652	2–739 183 32
Boston, Mass.	771	2,194	2,300–3,000	8,140S	48–10	70	20–Y–N	5,465	0	6,997	. . .	. . .	6.1	. . .	2–note 3
Buffalo, N.Y.	576	913	2,700–3,000	8,000M	60–10	70	. . –Y–Y	2,445	119	2,684	3.24	2.31	2.3	1.418	2–993 290 40
Cleveland, Ohio	878	1,144	2,678–3,156	7,152S	72–24	N	35–Y–N	3,584	0	3,940	3.96	5.03	2.9	1,313	3–1460 718 31
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	807	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

St. Louis, Mo.	816	933	2,484–2,820	7,080S	84–24	70	11–Y–N	2,457	...	2,544	1.63	2.25	2.9	564	4–1553	501	32
San Francisco, Calif.	635	1,598	3,120–3,480	10,380B	66–10	70	23–N–Y	4,820	0	5,265	...	...	3.5†	1,488†	3–1081	207	38
Washington, D. C.	663	940	2,721–3,398	10,000C	72–14	64	35–Y–N	3,221	0	3,506	2.21	1.56	3.6	491	2–887	148	45
250,000 to 500,000																	
Atlanta, Ga.	302	444	2,304–2,772	7,644C	72–..	65	15–Y–Y	1,169	0	1,304	2.55	2.02	5.4	468	3–1419	431	33
Birmingham, Ala.	268	360	2,400–2,640	5,400C	67–24	N	5–Y–N	854	70	1,034	3.43	2.69	4.6	753	3–1482	523	39
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	705	2,612–3,007	7,047A	72–24	N	9–Y–N	2,180	0	2,246	1.84	1.82	4.4	424	2–909	162	43
Columbus, Ohio	306	333	2,478–2,676	4,950S	40–3P	N	5–Y–N	...	...	...	2.78	2.11	4.5	618	4–1695	391	33
Dallas, Tex.	295	550	2,340–3,240	6,720A	72–24	65	21–Y–N	1,491	0	1,625	5.98	5.82	3.6	1,685	3–1225	351	31
Denver, Colo.	322	434	2,793–3,000	5,622M	84–24	N	14–Y–N	1,312	103	1,643	2.50	2.05	5.3	471	4–1546	422	38
Houston, Tex.	385	561	2,727–3,228	6,120	72–10	N	22–N–N	1,576	...	1,688	5.14	3.90	5.4	954	4–1672	278	29
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	683	2,400–2,700	6,300M	72–24	70	14–Y–N	1,908	80	2,070	2.17	2.11	5.7	381	3–1088	230	36
Jersey City, N. J.	301	...	...–...	...‡	..–..	..	..–..–..	...	...	...	1.72	1.10	4.4	386	2–941	169	35
Kansas City, Mo.	399	492	1,920–2,520	5,220S	84–24	N	9–N–Y	1,135	0	1,253	2.77†	2.73†	...	...	3–1442	435	43
Louisville, Ky.	319	334	1,950–2,280	5,000S	84–24	N	6–Y–Y	795	0	949	2.03	1.54	6.5	312	3–1332	387	41
Memphis, Tenn.	293	387	2,175–2,460	5,040	78–24	N	15–Y–Y	956	0	1,075	5.90	3.55	3.5	1,711	2–968	273	34
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	528	2,424–2,904	5,624C	72–24	65	8–Y–N	1,650	0	1,785	5.43	5.79	1.9	2,929	3–1116	175	37
Newark, N. J.	430	746†	2,100–3,000†	6,000S‡†	..–..	..	..–..–..	2,590	0	2,739	5.08	3.84	4.5	1,138	2–870	227	32
New Orleans, La.	495	753	2,160–2,160	7,500M‡	72–10	N	0–Y–N	1,052	0	1,539	1.72	1.72	2.9	602	4–1593	451	34
Oakland, Calif.	302	474	3,120–3,504	7,980A	72–24	70	10–N–Y	1,591	180	1,931	3.20	3.74	3.0	805	4–1748	371	39
Portland, Ore.	305	692	2,670–3,000	5,700M‡	60–24	N	19–N–Y	1,952	0	2,004	3.73	4.08	9.2	342	2–931	170	39
Providence, R. I.	254	462	2,452–2,705	5,000B	68–..	58	7–Y–N	1,090	22	1,252	2.83	2.10	2.8	1,017	2–829	268	30
Rochester, N.Y.	325	555	2,200–2,700	5,600S	61–..	70	7–N–N	1,417	...	1,511	1.84	1.72	2.6	713	3–1042	312	36
St. Paul, Minn.	288	336	2,617–2,892	6,000S‡	72–24	65	13–Y–N	1,048	26	1,118	3.02	2.67	3.5	858	3–1485	377	41
San Antonio, Tex.	254	394	1,920–2,400	4,800S‡	72–24	65	17–N–Y	789	0	845	3.13	2.94	4.9	639	3–1189	256	32
Seattle, Wash.	368	813	2,880–3,120	7,500M	48–3P	N	10–Y–Y	2,302	48	2,429	1.77	1.53	4.4	346	2–993	300	36
Toledo, Ohio	282	410	2,616–3,300	5,575A	56–24	N	4–Y–N	1,298	0	1,399	2.98	2.42	3.3	901	3–1324	546	45
100,000 to 250,000																	
Akron, Ohio	245	204	2,460–2,820	5,400M	72–24	N	4–N–N	603	0	685	2.54	2.41	2.7	945	3–2092	924	41
Albany, N.Y.	131	163	2,050–2,300	5,225S	84–24	N	..–Y–N	496†	0	543†	4.51	2.44	8.8	510	2–971	295	38
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	263	2,340–2,910	6,470B	70–10	N	0–N–Y	619	214	883	3.75	3.21	4.0	938	3–Note 3		
Cambridge, Mass.	111	221	2,428–3,000	5,410A	56–10	65	0–Y–N	679	...	721	3.53†	3.25	9.6	412†	3–Note 3		
Camden, N. J.	118	157	1,950–2,700	4,425S‡	72–..	65	3–N–N	449	0	478	1.55	1.83	3.2	475	4–1503	528	40
Canton, Ohio	108	121	2,490–2,880	4,320M	72–24	N	0–Y–N	348	0	416	3.09	3.48	2.5	1,228	5–2057	773	35
Charlotte, N. C.	101	159	2,423–2,683	5,760C	72–10	65	3–N–N	389	0	425	5.77	3.99	11.7	499	3–1384	371	40
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	166	2,100–2,760	4,080S‡	72–12	N	4–Y–Y	...	...	...	4.65	2.78	5.3	873	3–1492	366	39
Dayton, Ohio	211	245	2,700–2,940	5,040A	72–24	N	7–Y–N	734†	0	806†	3.11	2.85	4.0	779	3–1301	462	41
Des Moines, Iowa	160	203	2,292–2,616	4,856C‡	72–24	N	3–N–N	519	...	588	9.08	4.54	4.8	1,913	4–1795	645	46
Duluth, Minn.	101	160	2,220–2,580	...S‡	72–24	65	2–N–N	425	27	484	2.57	2.66	2.8	929	4–1751	540	40
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	188	2,650–3,250	5,500B	77–10	65	3–Y–N	627	...	656	0.79	1.32	3.1	253	2–938	265	44
Erie, Pa.	117	162	2,640–2,940	4,380S‡	72–10	N	4–N–N	430	0	476	0.72	2.52	3.7	189	4–1752	696	41
Fall River, Mass.	115	298	2,421–2,421	4,500B	48–3P	65	6–Y–N	491	...	510	1.91	2.80	2.0	161	2–note 3		
Flint, Mich.	152	183	2,734–2,954	6,305A	72–24	N	4–N–N	560	...	637	1.50	2.04	4.3	354	4–1856	741	37
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	160	2,610–2,820	4,500M	72–24	N	3–Y–Y	443	...	474	.42†	1.44	3.8	82†	3–1445	448	34
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	311	2,400–3,000	6,180A	72–24	65	4–N–N	785	0	826	6.01	4.91	7.5	806	3–1332	373	38

Table XVII-A—Fire Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Comp. Retirement Age	Fire Prevention and Bldg. Permits (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1947 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1947	Ave. Per Capita 1943–47	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1947			
100,000 to 250,000—Continued																	
Gary, Ind	112	136	$2,670–2,940	$4,500M	84–24	..	3–Y–N	$ 383†	$ 42†	$ 446†	$4.14	$1.72	7.5	$ 550	4–1570	381	41
Grand Rapids, Mich	164	235	2,508–2,908	5,675A	72–24	60	3–Y–N	671	35	755	5.32	3.51	2.1	2,581	3–1294	277	36
Hartford, Conn	166	317	2,646–2,825	6,742	78–10	65	7–Y–N	934	14	1,054	1.83	1.56	3.9	473	2–note 3		
Jacksonville, Fla	173	247	2,380–2,965	5,315	72–24	65	3–Y–N	676	46	854	3.07	4.94	4.8	636	3–1392	415	39
Kansas City, Kan	121	167	2,400–2,580	4,440M‡	84–10	N	6–N–N	437	46	531	1.91	1.31	5.9†	185†	4–1929	559	41
Knoxville, Tenn	112	162	2,280–2,580	4,380	84–24	N	6–Y–N	416	73	577	2.70	1.52	5.4	501	4–1571	556	47
Long Beach, Calif	164	299	3,000–3,300	6,600A	70–24	N	7–Y–Y	924	...	1,016	1.64	.97	1.8	621	3–1474	394	44
Lowell, Mass	101	242	2,709–2,709	4,150A	48–10	65	3–N–N	585	1	604	1.92	2.26	3.4	557	4–Note 3		
Miami, Fla	172	291	2,736–3,204	....A	72–24	70	7–Y–N	641†	109†	876†	4.37	3.32	3.0	1,459	3–1464	461	37
Nashville Tenn	167	301	2,160–2,520	5,360S	72–12	N	2–N–N	580	0	629	4.31	3.77	5.8	746	3–1249	349	46
New Bedford, Mass	110	282	2,068–2,277	4,050M	48–3P	65	1–N–N	669	0	718	1.59	2.07	4.5†	396†	2–Note 3		
New Haven, Conn	161	291	2,435–2,766	6,000M	70–10	68	6–N–..	691†	55†	981†	2.78	4.54	5.2	542	3–Note 3		
Norfolk, Va	144	253	2,208–2,586	5,358A	84–24	65	6–Y–N	663	0	760	5.76	3.10	6.2	582	4–1520	344	32
Oklahoma City, Okla	204	234	2,280–2,460	5,700A	72–24	N	7–N–Y	506	0	528	2.11	1.67	4.2	502	4–1881	630	44
Omaha, Neb	224	318	2,160–2,400	4,740C‡	72–24	N	10–Y–N	803	137	1,022	3.80	2.72	5.6	680	3–1394	367	30
Paterson, N. J	140	207	2,450–2,850	4,750B	84–24	65	6–N–N	528	74	639	2.74	2.36	5.4	515	4–1670	667	46
Peoria, Ill	105	138	2,700–2,856	4,800M	84–24	N	3–Y–Y	369	84	483	4.00	3.89	7.6	529	5–2214	972	42
Reading, Pa	111	...v	2,080–2,080†	2,710D‡†	..–..	..	..–..–..	232‡	0	232	2.13	1.68	3.6	599	4–1081	698	28
Richmond, Va	193	381	2,284–2,635	4,802S	84–24	70	7–Y–N	930	0	1,010	.70	.98	8.3	73	3–1387	533	33
Sacramento, Calif	106	203	2,640–3,180	6,000A	70–24	70	4–Y–N	598	0	624	2.24	2.52	3.6	554	3–1274	340	38
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	192	2,460–2,700	4,980S‡	72–24	N	5–Y–N	508	...	557	2.43	2.07	4.3	566	5–2364	957	40
San Diego, Calif	203	308	2,586–3,384	7,044A	72–24	N	9–N–N	1,026	60	1,212	3.68	1.14	2.6	802	3–1392	396	32
Scranton, Pa	140	204	2,300–2,660	3,300M	72–10	65	4–N–N	551	...	553	2.85	2.48	2.2	1,323	4–1799	666	39
Somerville, Mass	102	217	2,438–2,920	5,200M	56–10	65	5–N–N	583	...	604	1.70	2.05	2.4	703	4–Note 3		
South Bend, Ind	101	173	2,970–3,121	4,950M	72–24	N	2–Y–N	403	0	455	4.70	3.26	5.2	894	3–1483	534	42
Spokane, Wash	122	230	2,506–2,964	4,554S‡	72–24	N	12–N–N	655	0	844	6.28	4.05	7.8	809	3–1498	322	36
Springfield, Mass	150	465	2,571–2,808	5,824B	48–10	65	5–N–N	1,249	0	1,320	2.26	4.11	2.5	924	2–Note 3		
Syracuse, N.Y	206	380	2,500–2,800	6,000M	70–10	65	..–Y–N	957	0	1,079	6.56	3.68	3.1	2,122	3–1202	393	39
Tacoma, Wash	109	236	2,760–2,940	4,800S‡	72–10	N	2–Y–N	674	0	864	24.24	6.41	10.6	1,930	3–1381	358	39
Tampa, Fla	108	147	2,340–2,670	4,851M	72–24	N	3–N–N	306	38	411	2.29	2.76	3.4	668	6–2511	1014	44
Trenton, N. J	125	220	2,250–3,100	5,100S‡	72–10	65	..–Y–N	672	0	714	3.06	2.00	4.6	667	3–1366	239	32
Tulsa, Okla	142	170	2,400–2,860	4,920	72–24	N	2–Y–N	470	0	496	2.85	2.34	4.7	601	3–1378	473	44
Utica, N.Y	101	195	1,850–2,300	4,300S	72–24	70	6–Y–N	455	64	581	5.23	2.50	2.8	1,853	3–941	170	40
Wichita, Kan	115	175	2,190–2,580	5,100A	84–24	N	5–N–N	447	64	584	3.63	2.15	4.7	775	3–1442	483	43
Wilmington, Del	113	192	2,447–2,631	4,815B	72–10	N	7–Y–N	463†	0	497†	1.78	1.67	5.5	188	3–1067	211	30
Worcester, Mass	194	400	2,293–2,657	6,300M	70–10	65	1–..–..	...	...	...	3.92	2.93	7.0	562	2–note 3		
Yonkers, N.Y	143	223	1,940–3,000	7,000A	65–..	65	..–Y–N	703	0	744	1.61	1.64	6.4	253	3–1124	300	36

Allentown, Pa.	97	96v	2,590–2,740	3,640S‡	72–10	65	2–Y–N	220‡	0	257	2.29	0.79	1.0	2,230	6–2504	1074	34
Altoona, Pa.	80	100	2,100–2,520	3,300C‡	72–10	65	2–N–N	...	0	...	1.04	0.81	4.3	243	5–2327	976	33
Amarillo, Tex.	52	84	2,160–2,160	4,260A	72–24	N	2–Y–N	183	0	210	3.18	2.70	0.8	3,840	5–2119	519	30
Asheville, N. C.	51	66	2,070–2,226	3,795A	84–10	66	1–N–N	155	0	184	2.42	2.90	8.5	283	4–1650	586	36
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	...	...–...	...S‡	..–..	..	..–..–..	700	0	736	7.50	9.98	5.8	1,291	5–2013	776	40
Augusta, Ga.	66	101	2,352–2,352	3,900	84–24	N	4–N–N	255	...	294	2.50	2.89	6.8	366	4–1672	414	40
Austin, Tex.	88	143†	2,064–2,280†	4,500A†	..–..	..	..–..–..	353	0	384	6.12	2.33	3.1	1,496	4–1640	563	39
Bayonne, N. J.	79	206†	2,600–3,000†	6,000S‡†	..–..	..	..–..–..	644	25	685	10.69	2.91	4.9	2,172	3–1152	254	37
Beaumont, Tex.	50	75	2,373–2,768	5,400A	84–24	N	2–Y–N	199†	0	227†	1.76	2.51	9.2	147	4–1518	499	32
Berkeley, Calif.	86	143	3,180–3,480	6,960A	72–24	60	2–Y–N	479	70	659	4.72	2.23	4.1	962	4–1593	457	40
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	48	2,400–2,400	2,900C‡	84–10	65	..–Y–N	111	0	121	2.48	0.86	3.3	751	6–2612	1083	35
Binghamton, N.Y.	78	171	2,455–2,910	4,900M	72–24	N	3–Y–N	...	...	...	1.93	3.16	3.2	598	4–1646	247	38
Brockton, Mass.	62	155	2,350–2,750	4,550M	70–10	65	4–Y–N	424	...	463	2.11	2.69	8.3	251	3–note 3		
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	75	2,343–2,640	4,200C‡	72–24	70	0–..–N	181	0	205	4.41	2.76	6.9	636	3–1373	460	37
Charleston, S. C.	71	97	2,015–2,196	4,180B	84–24	N	3–N–Y	223	0	278	7.11	3.40	7.2	806	5–2178	777	39
Charleston, W. Va.	68	81	2,200–2,460	3,700M	72–24	65	0–Y–N	166	50	228	4.59	5.46	3.7	1,237	5–2130	793	35
Chester, Pa.	59	..	...–...	...M‡	..–..	..	..–..–..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5–2235	1028	46
Cicero, Ill.	65	68	2,442–2,873	4,752M	72–24	N	1–Y–N	201	5	222	1.98	3.64	3.2	629	4–1711	510	37
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio.	55	65	2,365–3,150	4,950A	72–24	N	1–Y–Y	196	0	217	0.86	0.66	4.9	167	4–1533	394	43
Columbia, S. C.	62	92	2,280–2,280	4,140C‡	72–12	N	5–N–N	223	0	252	3.60	2.55	7.6	470	4–1619	672	38
Columbus, Ga.	53	78	2,172–2,424	4,392C	84–24	..	1–N–N	200	0	230	1.52	1.41	4.2	364	3–1430	550	40
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	87	2,160–....	4,500C‡	72–24	N	0–N–N	198	0	225	3.47	3.01	5.5	632	6–2897	1173	37
Covington, Ky.	62	84	2,774–2,774	3,914A	72–24	N	2–N–N	...	0	257	2.29	2.09	6.7	343	4–1803	665	39
Davenport, Iowa	66	76	2,244–2,460	4,065M	72–24	N	1–Y–Y	167†	47†	229†	3.19	1.70	3.3	975	3–1477	596	30
Dearborn, Mich.	64	120	2,952–3,333	6,250M	60–24	60	2–Y–Y	471	0	480	4.14	6.36	3.5	1,036	3–1272	460	41
Decatur, Ill.	59	67	2,100–2,580	3,480B‡	84–24	63	1–Y–N	163	0	176	8.37	2.86	6.5	1,274	5–2073	654	37
Durham, N. C.	60	65	1,980–2,606	5,000A	84–24	65	0–Y–N	154	0	177	3.30	2.72	7.4	447	4–1724	652	45
East Chicago, Ind.	55	70	2,460–3,120	4,680M	72–24	N	1–N–N	207	20	238	17.59	5.86	6.2	2,854	5–2340	767	38
East Orange, N. J.	69	98	2,450–3,000	5,500M	84–10	65	4–Y–N	277	...	316	3.66	1.72	3.5	1,057	2–813	169	34
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	74	2,280–2,280	3,600B‡	84–24	N	3–N–N	159†	40†	229†	4.61	2.93	5.1	918	4–1963	639	38
El Paso, Tex.	97	115	2,418–2,617	5,124C‡	72–24	N	1–Y–Y	294	0	306	2.32	1.66	4.7	501	3–1307	310	32
Evanston, Ill.	65	88	2,820–3,072	6,000M	73–24	N	1–Y–Y	269	0	275	2.31	1.18	4.6	501	3–1482	334	35
Evansville, Ind.	97	159†	2,100–2,280†	4,500M†	..–..	..	..–..–..	403	0	415	...	...	...	...	3–1343	422	33
Fresno, Calif.	61	174	2,700–3,180	5,100M‡	72–24	N	7–Y–Y	483	15	587	6.12	4.32	3.2	1,857	3–1384	187	33
Galveston, Tex.	61	107	2,160–2,520	3,600C‡	72–10	N	1–Y–N	228†	0	244†	1.80	5.40	6.7	268	4–1964	489	24
Glendale, Calif.	83	108	3,048–3,780	5,856A	72–24	65	1–Y–N	322	35	414	...	2.46	1.9	...	3–1479	367	46
Greensboro, N. C.	59	72	2,400–2,640	4,800A	72–24	N	4–..–Y	180	0	194	2.34	2.54	5.2	448	4–1696	782	39
Hamilton, Ohio	51	67	2,592–2,760	4,140A	72–24	..	1–N–Y	180	0	197	2.07	1.99	6.1	341	5–2110	862	46
Hammond, Indiana	70	101	2,580–2,940	4,600M	72–24	N	2–Y–N	303	66	391	2.49	5.09	5.3	514	4–1845	465	36
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	90	2,059–2,273	3,374S‡	72–10	N	1–N–N	205	0	242	1.85	2.41	3.4	540	4–1937	783	26
Highland Park, Mich.	51	93	3,651–3,818	5,330B‡	73–24	60	2–Y–N	321	0	340	2.19	3.10	3.8	573	3–1225	379	33
Hoboken, N. J.	50	151	2,800–2,800	5,250S‡	84–24	N	3–Y–N	...	...	...	1.58	2.56	5.9	267	3–1436	311	33
Holyoke, Mass.	54	128	2,489–2,719	4,800M	70–10	65	1–N–N	411	...	437	3.25	4.18	10.9	298	2–note 3		
Huntington, W. Va.	79	98	2,370–2,496	3,960M	SP	65	2–N–N	253	72	374	5.51	5.01	4.7	1,173	5–2057	895	35
Irvington, N. J.	55	93	2,400–3,200	3,900S‡	67–..	65	5–N–N	...	...	...	2.40	1.91	3.2	758	2–808	182	40
Jackson, Miss.	62	70	1,950–2,280	3,600C‡	84–24	N	..–Y–N	147†	0	154†	4.21	3.12	5.5	766	3–1461	499	30
Johnstown, Pa.	67	88	2,244–2,408	3,360C‡	72–10	N	0–Y–Y	210†	33	252†	.80	0.45	5.3	154	4–1611	640	41

TABLE XVII-A—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Comp. Retirement Age	Fire Prevention and Bldg. Permits (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1947 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
								Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1947	Ave. Per Capita 1943–47	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1947	
50,000 to 100,000—Continued															
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	87	$2,560–2,860	$4,886A	73–24	65	0–Y–Y	$257	$ 38	$310	$ 3.37	$4.28	8.7	$ 389	3–1249 362 38
Lakewood, Ohio	69	66	2,760–3,360	4,980M	72–24	N	0–Y–N	219	0	241	1.63	1.01	1.2	1,346	3–1290 264 34
Lancaster, Pa.	61	70	1,980–2,380	3,600S‡	72–10	N	2–N–N	159	0	197	4.19	5.75	3.1	1,326	5–2390 850 33
Lansing, Mich.	79	135	2,793–3,143	5,520B	72–24	65	3–N–Y	403	61	539	2.06	3.12	3.4	603	4–1580 467 33
Lawrence, Mass.	84	144	2,860–2,860	4,000S	70–10	65	1–Y–N	419	0	455	3.64	1.94	4.0	919	3–note 3
Lincoln, Neb.	82	106	2,070–2,334	4,020C	84–24	N	1–Y–N	228	. . .	266	1.79	1.81	5.9	305	4–1913 386 32
Little Rock, Ark.	88	109	2,126–2,363	4,200M	84–24	N	1–Y–Y	278	27	353	3.88	2.68	8.2	471	5–2245 703 44
Lynn, Mass.	98	215	2,535–2,760	4,040M	48–10	65	5–N–N	. . .	. . .	. . .	4.93	3.48	9.0	550	3–note 3
McKeesport, Pa.	55	62	2,847–3,026	3,624C‡	72–10	N	1–Y–N	178	. . .	186	0.53	3.04	4.8	111	6–2588 1015 33
Macon, Ga.	58	78	2,336–2,640	4,433C	84–24	N	3–. .–. .	216	. . .	222	2.59	4.41	6.7	387	5–2091 861 47
Madison, Wis.	67	150	2,556–2,856	5,076B	72–24	N	6–N–N	397	80	520	1.69	1.95	5.2	322	3–1461 528 40
Malden, Mass.	58	151	2,431–2,650	3,814S	48–3P	65	4–Y–N	379	0	407	2.45	2.39	2.5	993	3–note 3
Manchester, N. H.	78	155v	2,175–2,475	3,400B	67–10	70	. .–Y–N	397‡	0	433	. . .	. . .	5.9	. . .	3–1387 384 25
Medford, Mass.	63	139	2,600–2,900	4,250M	56–10	65	1–Y–Y	369	0	380	1.49	2.48	1.3	1,108	3–note 3
Mobile, Ala.	79	123	2,148–2,218	4,405C‡	84–24	N	1–Y–N	266†	0	288†	3.58	2.04	6.9	382	5–2343 1011 35
Montgomery, Ala.	78	141	1,860–1,860	4,200M‡	84–24	N	5–Y–N	261	0	346	4.00	2.48	6.2	650	4–1671 552 47
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	67	72v	2,650–3,650	6,350S	72–10	65	4–N–N	226	0	251	2.03	1.37	3.0	665	3–1409 569 36
New Britain, Conn.	69	99	2,856–3,000	5,225B	68–10	N	0–Y–N	302†	0	349†	1.17	1.08	3.1	383	4–note 3
New Rochelle, N.Y.	58	120	2,750–3,550	6,250S	72–10	62	0–Y–N	407	70	498	2.48	1.79	4.1	606	3–1224 247 36
Newton, Mass.	70	162	2,346–3,660	5,500M	70–10	65	2–Y–Y	344†	0	401†	.85	1.25	1.9	461	2–note 3
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	78	155	2,376–3,246	5,004A	72–24	70	1–Y–N	. . .	23	. . .	1.90	1.29	3.9	494	3–1457 439 35
Oak Park, Ill.	66	71	2,932–3,082	6,300M	72–24	N	1–Y–N	211	0	224	.29	0.52	3.8	77	3–1498 541 33
Pasadena, Calif.	82	131	3,106–3,580	6,342A	72–24	62	5–N–N	414	0	467	2.33	3.02	3.2	617	3–1429 281 46
Passaic, N. J.	61	106	2,400–2,800	3,900S‡	. .–24	65	3–Y–N	318	27	358	7.03	6.82	3.7	187	4–1707 650 38
Pawtucket, R. I.	76	75	2,314–2,314	4,000S	84–10	N	1–Y–N	200	0	224	7.20	2.92	4.9	1,468	not available
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	162	2,990–3,440	5,840A	48–3P	N	4–N–N	. . .	0	. . .	4.92	2.86	6.8	720	4–1948 486 38
Pontiac, Mich.	67	84	2,676–3,000	4,920A	72–24	62	0–Y–N	253	0	273	5.72	3.32	5.0	1,045	4–1824 753 44
Portland, Me.	74	145v	2,288–2,444	4,420A	84–10	N	1–Y–Y	362‡	7	405	6.44	3.33	3.7	1,773	not available
Portsmouth, Va.	51	50	2,134–2,520	4,000A	84–24	N	1–N–N	137	. . .	156	3.51	2.76	4.1	529	5–2453 1108 35
Pueblo, Colo.	52	61	2,460–2,460	3,240C‡	84–24	N	3–N–N	157	. . .	. . .	0.82	1.23	6.6	121	4–1957 644 38
Quincy, Mass.	76	136	2,500–2,700	4,300M	48–10	65	3–Y–N	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.73	3.34	5.4	320	3–note 3
Racine, Wis.	67	82	2,484–2,844	4,464B	84–24	N	. .–Y–N	238	91	345	1.72	2.47	4.7	367	4–1734 777 41
Roanoke, Va.	69	118	2,100–2,400	4,200A	70–24	70	0–Y–N	290	14	335	1.34	2.17	6.6	203	3–1483 327 36
Rockford, Ill.	85	99	2,786–2,981	4,838B	84–24	65	0–Y–Y	296	. . .	348	15.43	4.66	6.1	2,551	4–1675 510 43
Saginaw, Mich.	83	124	2,730–2,940	5,280A	73–24	65	2–Y–N	347	0	373	1.44	2.71	2.6	548	3–1497 378 34
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	120	1,644–1,830	3,180M	. .–24	N	0–N–N	209	68	288	9.92	3.21	3.6	2,792	4–1883 500 33
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	87	2,280–2,640	4,800A	72–24	60	2–Y–N	176	0	186	1.70	1.86	4.3	395	4–1997 726 39
San Jose, Calif.	68	141	2,772–3,276	6,384A	70–24	65	3–Y–. .	373	23	415					

Savannah, Ga.	90	140	2,118–2,490	4,080M	84–24	N	2–Y–Y	340	0	397	3.01	1.97	8.7	340	4–1890	622	33
Schenectady, N.Y.	88	162v	2,350–2,800	6,000A	72–24	64	3–Y–N	474‡	0	525	1.24	2.01	3.5	363	3–1431	478	41
Shreveport, La.	98	153	2,040–2,352	5,268C‡	72–24	60	1–N–N	373	0	395	4.51	3.62	3.9	1,148	3–1462	531	35
Sioux City, Iowa	82	96	2,040–2,460	3,480S‡	84–24	N	0–Y–N	224	0	249	9.97	4.06	4.9	2,029	4–1548	486	33
Springfield, Ill.	76	85	2,520–2,520	3,720S‡	84–24	63	1–Y–N	220	0	240	2.78	3.22	6.2†	880†	4–1976	734	38
Springfield, Mo.	61	79	1,860–2,280	3,300M‡	84–24	60	2–N–N	181	49	236	9.50	5.52	8.5	1,108	5–2256	896	34
Springfield, Ohio	71	75	2,550–2,820	4,860	72–24	N	0–Y–N	224	0	268	8.19	1.11	5.5	1,507	5–2014	732	29
Stockton, Calif.	55	126	2,928–3,456	5,676A	72–10	55	2–N–N	415	11	464	11.05	6.20	5.5	1,894	3–1468	441	40
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	116	2,340–2,520	4,500M	84–24	N	3–Y–N	302	54	390	1.68	1.85	9.3	181	3–1426	578	35
Topeka, Kan.	68	90	1,992–2,376	3,660S‡	84–12	N	1–N–N	214	0	239	2.21	2.14	4.0	560	3–1499	535	44
Troy, N.Y.	70	141	2,200–2,365	3,518S	72–24	65	2–Y–N	340	0	415	1.59	2.36	3.8	413	3–1132	417	31
Union City, N. J.	56	115	2,600–3,000	5,200S‡	84–24	65	1–Y–N	325†	43†	384†	1.70	2.14	3.6	478	3–1379	413	35
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	57	9	2,200–2,200	C	..–10	N	1–N–Y	...	...	...	2.17	1.57	2.1	1,022	5–2308	961	46
Waco, Tex.	56	103	2,235–2,250	4,260C	72–24	N	1–Y–N	224	4	240	7.57	3.92	8.8	859	5–2080	476	38
Waterbury, Conn.	99	199	2,438–2,752	6,800B	..–10	65	3–N–N	548	84	693	2.88	2.40	3.8	755	4–note 3		
Waterloo, Iowa	52	67	2,220–2,520	3,820M	78–24	N	1–N–N	152	0	159	3.35	3.08	5.8	582	3–1416	465	29
Wheeling, W. Va.	61	80v	1,980–2,544	3,504A	72–24	65	1–N–N	190	0	202	2.88	2.74	4.4	655	4–1833	644	38
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86	110	1,800–2,430	4,040C‡	72–10	N	2–N–N	270	10	315	13.25	4.35	2.2	5,936	4–1959	554	28
Winston-Salem, N. C.	80	100	2,180–2,640	4,620M	72–10	N	0–Y–N	205	0	229	2.91	3.19	1.8	1,622	4–1901	657	34
York, Pa.	57	45v	2,110–2,510	3,210C‡	..–24	N	0–N–N	115	20	159	10.46	3.48	2.9	3,612	5–2269	851	36
25,000 to 50,000																	
Abilene, Tex.	27	41v	1,980–2,160	3,600M‡	..–24	N	1–Y–N	85‡	0	99	4.63	3.55	3.7	1,262	4–1933	478	38
Alameda, Calif.	36	76	3,114–3,504	6,000A	72–24	N	1–Y–Y	242	24	284	1.71	0.66	1.9	354	4–1662	399	43
Albuquerque, N. M.	35	52	1,980–2,328	4,560A	84–10	65	0–N–N	117	0	128	4.06	3.59	5.9	671	6–2596	838	30
Alexandria, La.	27	66	1,896–2,016	4,200M	72–..	N	1–N–Y	145	0	169	14.10	4.59	9.4	1,505	4–1404	500	34
Alexandria, Va.	34	40v	2,160–2,860	4,560A	72–10	N	1–Y–Y	101	0	117	.91	2.77	4.3	147	5–2329	575	36
Alhambra, Calif.	39	46	2,556–3,192	4,764A	70–24	65	3–N–N	149	...	175	1.35	0.57	1.2	981	4–1548	503	37
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	12v	2,295–2,460	3,420C	..–24	N	..–Y–N	32‡	7	44	.35	3.83	2.5	138	not graded		
Alton, Ill.	31	23	2,340–2,520	3,420M	84–24	N	0–Y–N	63	10	89	3.98	8.42	6.9	574	6–2647	1074	38
Amsterdam, N.Y.	33	58	1,960–2,260	3,360S	72–24	N	1–N–N	136	0	151	3.15	2.99	2.0	1,587	4–1830	679	41
Anderson, Ind.	42	90	2,655–2,700	5,200M	72–24	N	2–Y–Y	231	0	309	6.21	3.72	...	...	5–2387	718	38
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	43	2,646–3,000	4,392B	72–24	60	0–Y–N	119	37	162	5.08	3.44	3.3	1,556	5–2262	862	41
Anniston, Ala.	26	26	2,040–2,160	3,600C	84–24	65	..–N–N	67	10	93	2.31	3.93	5.6	423	6–2910	952	38
Appleton, Wis.	28	37	2,295–2,535	3,505B	84–24	N	1–Y–N	91	52	192	4.22	2.06	13.1	316	5–2049	726	36
Arlington t, Mass.	40	60	2,657–2,911	4,668C	70–24	65	..–Y–N	153†	0	184†	1.69	1.43	...	...	3–note 3		
Ashland, Ky.	30	33	2,460–2,460	3,612C	..–24	..	2–Y–N	84	14	112	1.80†	1.27†	4.6†	397†	5–2116	936	33
Auburn, N. Y.	36	54	2,106–2,500	3,806C	84–10	70	1–Y–N	130	...	160	1.22	2.07	4.5	272	4–1624	445	38
Aurora, Ill.	47	43	2,340–2,580	3,735M	84–24	N	2–Y–N	111	0	119	3.84	1.94	5.2	731	5–2104	912	37
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	70	3,000–3,300	5,480A	72–24	62	5–N–N	...	8	243	5.09	5.42	3.1	1,476	4–1866	318	43
Bangor, Me.	30	60	2,496–2,496	4,500A	72–10	N	2–Y–Y	153	14	195	3.58	4.21	14.9	242	not available		
Baton Rouge, La.	35	60	1,800–2,388	4,680	72–10	70	1–N–Y	118†	21†	142†	1.55	1.65	4.9	321	3–1410	568	34
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	76v	2,554–2,897	5,480C‡	73–24	65	1–Y–N	225	...	263	2.89	4.09	5.9	490	4–1801	740	46
Bay City, Mich.	48	95	2,610–2,796	4,200C	72–24	N	1–N–..	259	10	288	2.49	3.48	7.1	352	4–1925	532	39
Belleville, Ill.	28	25	2,220–2,220	2,820M	84–24	N	1–N–..	66	25	131	.68	2.63	3.9	173	4–1802	548	35
Belleville, N. J.	28	36v	2,100–3,000	4,500S‡	84–10	65	0–Y–N	...	...	...	1.52	1.51	3.7	407	3–1040	332	47
Bellingham, Wash.	29	47	2,448–2,640	3,150M	60–10	N	2–Y–N	126	14	185	14.01	5.25	6.3	2,184	4–1755	792	45
Belmont t, Mass.	27	40	2,700–2,900	5,200C	70–10	65	1–N–N	133	0	139	1.36	1.05	5.9	233	4–note 3		
Beloit, Wis.	25	33	2,520–2,820	3,720B	84–24	N	2–Y–Y	...	30	119	1.25	1.36	10.8	113	5–2250	938	37

Table XVII-A—Fire Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Comp. Retirement Age	Fire Prevention and Bldg. Permits (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1947 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
								Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1947	Ave. Per Capita 1943–47	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1947	
25,000 to 50,000—Continued															
Berwyn, Ill.	48	28	$2,280–2,830	$3,580M	84–24	N	1-N-N	$ 80	0	$ 84	$ .41	$0.49	1.9	$ 210	5-2135 699 40
Beverly, Mass.	26	58v	2,646–2,646	3,300M	70–10	65	15-Y-N	194‡	0	211	3.09	3.44	9.9	316	4-note 3
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	58v	3,007–3,480	6,450C	72–24	60	1-Y-N	197	$ 1	203	5.56	4.71	3.3	1,617	3-1374 305 39
Bloomfield, N. J.	42	68	2,300–3,000	4,800C	72–10	65	0-Y-Y	206	...	227	3.46	1.68	4.7	736	2-987 452 41
Bloomington, Ill.	33	32	2,700–2,700	3,240M	72–24	N	1-N-N	80	0	83	2.37	3.04	2.9	833	5-2426 891 43
Boise City, Idaho	26	54	2,280–2,700	4,200B	72–24	N	3-Y-N	155	10	189	1.91	3.35	4.6	410	5-2309 727 38
Bristol, Conn.	30	49	2,775–2,895	4,950C	67–10	N	..-Y-N	143	3	158	2.71	1.98	2.7	1,019	5-note 3
Brookline t, Mass.	50	140†	2,600–2,600†	5,000S†	..–..	..	..-..-..	368	0	413	.69	2.45	16.8	36	2-note 3
Burbank, Calif.	34	59	2,952–3,636	6,192A	72–24	65	1-Y-N	186	0	215	4.81	1.99	3.7	826	5-2056 623 42
Burlington, Iowa	26	40	2,064–2,340	2,700C‡	72–24	N	2-Y-N	89	...	104	8.06	5.22	9.5	856	4-1890 760 29
Burlington, Vt.	28	42	1,924–2,236	3,640B	84–24	N	..-Y-N	87	0	130	...	...	12.8	...	not available
Butte, Mont.	37	42	2,760–2,880	3,600M	56–3P	N	..-Y-N	84	12	100	0.67	2.92	1.6	479	6-2958 1246 37
Central Falls, R. I.	25	18v	2,129–2,285	3,100C	84–10	N	1-Y-N	...	...	...	1.22	1.44	4.4	276	not available
Chelsea, Mass.	41	109	2,730–2,926	4,330M	56–3P	65	3-Y-N	279	3	310	3.11	3.97	2.3	1,372	3-note 3
Chicopee, Mass.	42	79v	2,468–2,468	4,000M	70–10	65	1-N-N	211	0	253	1.52	1.99	4.3	358	4-note 3
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31	32	2,190–2,340	3,600A	72–10	65	..-Y-Y	64	0	68	.55	1.33	4.2	134	6-2581 969 46
Clifton, N. J.	49	60v	2,100–3,080	4,216A	84–24	65	0-Y-N	205‡	39	260	1.20	5.30	1.3	911	4-1990 787 35
Clinton, Iowa	26	33	2,391–2,622	3,516M	80–24	N	1-Y-N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-2145 618 46
Colorado Springs, Colo.	37	50	2,160–2,580	4,500A	73–24	N	1-N-Y	120	0	131	0.76	2.22	6.6	116	4-1682 627 40
Concord, N. H.	27	43v	2,200–2,400	4,200B	84–24	65	2-Y-N	117‡	0	134	4.70	3.49	9.0	522	A1-note 4
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	43	2,040–2,280	2,820M	84–24	N	0-Y-N	89	0	100	6.87	2.44	5.2	1,304	4-1731 613 33
Cranston, R. I.	47	49v†	2,125–2,125†	3,400C†	..–..	..	..-..-..	121‡	23	163	2.28	1.74	3.0	751	not available
Cumberland, Md.	39	45	2,040–2,400	3,192C‡	65–10	60	1-N-N	93	0	100	1.49	2.72	6.2	239	not graded
Danville, Ill.	37	43	2,280–2,400	2,832B‡	84–24	N	1-Y-Y	91	23	126	2.49	3.27	3.2	789	7-3062 1090 47
Danville, Va.	33	43	1,800–2,280	3,800S	84–24	65	1-N-N	...	...	...	10.72	6.20	7.2	1,505	5-2281 810 36
Dubuque, Iowa	44	52	....–2,184	3,720A	84–24	N	..-Y-N	144	0	163	4.37	3.01	9.0	489	3-1491 407 31
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	39	1,920–3,156	4,800A	72–24	N	..-Y-N	108	0	113	0.76	1.49	3.0	255	4-1933 703 41
Easton, Pa.	34	40	1,800–2,310	3,350S‡	72–10	60	1-N-N	93	0	98	2.26	2.16	2.5	916	5-2312 954 41
E. Providence t, R. I.	32	42	2,425–2,652	4,207C	84–24	N	0-N-N	116	16	161	3.60	2.42	4.2	861	not available
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	49	2,550–2,700	3,800B‡	72–24	N	0-Y-N	126	56	199	3.75	3.50	8.7	434	5-2167 878 35
Elgin, Ill.	38	37	2,616–2,616	3,390B‡	..–24	..	..-N-N	97	8	122	1.27	2.10	2.3	549	4-1644 595 41
Elkhart, Ind.	33	66	2,760–2,760	3,720M	72–24	N	3-N-N	...	16	224	2.93	4.47	10.3	281	4-1824 671 37
Elmira, N.Y.	45	80	2,379–2,745	4,245A	72–10	N	1-Y-N	223	0	230	3.20†	2.87	4.6	553†	4-1881 705 38
Elyria, Ohio	25	39	2,446–2,640	3,240M	72–24	N	0-N-N	105	0	123	2.21	3.31	4.7	507	5-2335 864 38
Enid, Okla.	28	..	...–...	...	..–..	..	..-..-..	53	0	55	2.83	3.79	6.0	471	6-2793 1001 36
Everett, Mass.	47	97	2,700–2,925	4,500B	56–3P	65	2-Y-N	303	0	340	4.25	3.17	3.5	1,217	3-note 3
Everett, Wash.	30	61	2,977–3,177	4,309S‡	60–24	N	2-N-N	185	10	241	1.22	2.81	14.6	83	3-1244 412 39
Fargo, N. D.	33	40	2,280–2,544	4,000C‡	72–24	N	3-Y-N	91	0	102	3.39	1.32	9.0	381	5-2252 942 40
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	89v	2,574–2,675	4,107M	70–10	65	0-Y-N	248‡	0	269	2.47	3.09	6.1	407	4-note 3

Fond du Lac, Wis....	27	42	2,262–2,430	3,120B‡	84–24	N	0–Y–N	96	36	133	17.42	7.95	7.5	1,952	4–1993	660	32
Fort Smith, Ark......	37	53	2,164–2,164	3,176C‡	84–24	N	..–Y–..	110	0	125	4.19	4.84	5.8	735	4–1770	425	38
Gadsden, Ala.........	37	38	2,160–2,340	4,020C‡	72–24	65	1–N–N	...	0	...	1.95	3.61	5.3	368	6–2866	1218	47
Galesburg, Ill.........	29	26	2,385–2,385	2,740	..–24	N	0–N–N	62	0	66	1.41	6.60	7.8	180	6–2661	915	43
Garfield, N. J.........	28	0v	....–....	50M	..–..	N	0–N–N	...	12†	27†	0.50	0.56	1.2	404	5–2437	819	47
Great Falls, Mont....	30	36	2,460–2,910	3,660M	56–3P	N	3–N–Y	96	0	100	5.80	3.66	5.4	1,075	6–2579	840	37
Green Bay, Wis......	46	62	2,280–2,580	4,200B	84–24	57	2–N–Y	168	57	238	2.39	2.33	5.9	401	4–1708	581	34
Greenville, S. C......	35	47	2,424–2,424	3,756C	84–11	60	1–Y–N	114	0	214	7.13	10.82	9.2	780	5–2214	748	30
Hackensack, N. J.....	26	44	2,200–2,800	4,000A	84–24	65	..–Y–N	125	30	182	1.94	2.35	4.0	475	4–1635	660	35
Hagerstown, Md.....	32	14v	2,430–2,430	NoneD	84–12	65	0–N–N	34	18	127	...	...	...	...	5–2453	880	38
Hamtramck, Mich....	50	74	3,075–3,480	4,760S	65–24	..	10–Y–Y	251	14	274	6.05	4.05	5.7	1,008	3–1343	408	35
Haverford tp, Pa.....	28	0v†	None–None†	None	..–..	..	..–..–..	...	...	...	2.10	1.94	2.2	948	5–2088	904	47
Haverhill, Mass......	47	86v	2,409–2,409	3,720C‡	70–10	65	3–N–N	226‡	0	281	3.54	3.70	3.4	1,045	4–note 3		
Hazleton, Pa.........	38	..	....–....	...C‡	..–..	..	..–..–..	54	0	69	4.55	4.12	1.7	270	5–2351	902	37
High Point, N. C.....	38	57v	2,070–2,340	4,860A	84–24	70	0–Y–Y	134‡	0	155	2.34	5.16	5.8	399	5–2116	626	39
Huntington Pk, Calif.	29	31	3,138–3,258	4,884C	72–24	65	2–Y–N	102	...	107	2.99	3.13	2.1	1,474	5–2301	864	39
Hutchinson, Kan.....	30	33	2,070–2,160	3,540M‡	84–24	..	1–Y–N	...	...	89	11.44	4.11	4.7	2,434	4–1826	612	45
Inglewood, Calif......	30	35	2,988–3,168	4,608C	68–24	65	1–N–N	97	0	121	4.03	4.92	2.9	984	5–2477	701	39
Jackson, Mich.......	50	88	2,870–3,095	5,128C	73–24	65	1–N–Y	257	0	273	2.84	2.81	6.8	422	4–1906	771	44
Jamestown, N.Y.....	43	73	2,746–2,885	4,015M	72–10	N	..–Y–Y	212	25	257	3.26	2.61	3.8	866	3–1456	433	41
Johnson City, Tenn...	25	26	1,658–1,770	2,340A	84–12	65	0–Y–N	42	0	53	5.37	3.02	3.9	1,371	5–2206	677	42
Joliet, Ill............	42	47	2,400–2,400	3,450B‡	84–24	63	1–N–N	...	...	...	4.22	4.33	4.2	991	5–2122	662	46
Joplin, Mo...........	37	51†	1,817–1,917†	2,795M‡†	..–3P	..	..–..–..	108	12	130	...	...	...	...	6–2591	905	32
Kearny, N. J........	39	93	2,500–3,000	5,000C	84–24	65	4–N–N	313	0	338	1.15	30.20	2.4	468	3–1050	325	44
Kenosha, Wis........	49	76	2,673–2,799	4,600B	72–24	N	0–Y–N	229	70	314	4.56	2.92	7.1	642	4–1552	556	37
Kingston, N.Y.......	29	41†	2,160–2,400†	3,610B†	..–..	..	..–..–..	106	0	114	0.89	1.43	6.9	131	4–1501	619	41
Kokomo, Ind........	34	61	2,320–2,500	3,500M	72–24	N	1–Y–Y	154	0	164	1.59	2.31	9.6	168	5–2440	915	40
La Crosse, Wis.......	43	85	2,246–2,654	3,600B	72–24	N	1–Y–N	222	54	...	1.16	3.90	4.7	248	3–1434	368	38
Lafayette, Ind.......	29	47	2,510–....	....M	84–24	63	5–Y–N	122	0	133	1.88	3.51	11.6	163	5–2374	844	34
Laredo, Tex.........	39	68	1,800–1,800	3,600C	72–24	N	1–Y–N	129	12	163	1.58	1.31	2.8	563	6–2745	772	39
Lebanon, Pa.........	27	17v	1,800–1,800	350C‡	84–24	N	1–N–N	3‡	0	43	1.85	5.13	1.8	1,045	6–2745	772	39
Lewiston, Me........	39	53	2,366–2,436	3,636B	84–24	65	2–Y–Y	119	9	145	7.14	4.16	10.7	671	not available		
Lexington, Ky.......	49	90	2,235–2,400	4,224A	72–24	N	0–Y–N	224	49	315	12.62	7.25	5.8	2,162	3–1456	353	39
Lima, Ohio..........	45	49	2,495–2,700	3,540M	72–24	N	1–Y–N	128	0	151	1.82	3.90	4.8	384	6–2735	1057	43
Lorain, Ohio.........	44	52v	3,108–3,108	4,068S	..–24	N	0–Y–N	...	...	...	3.05	1.69	4.4	697	4–1532	482	42
Lower Merion tp, Pa..	40	4v	2,400–2,880	NoneC	40– 8	N	..–N–..	58‡	21	87	8.60	4.58	4.1	2,134	5–2219	867	38
Lubbock, Tex........	32	38	2,436–2,496	3,996A	84–24	N	1–N–N	89	12	106	9.84†	5.51	8.0	...	23–note 1		
Lynchburg, Va.......	45	76	2,060–2,403	3,581A	84–24	N	1–Y–N	182	20	215	1.24	3.00	8.5	148	4–1866	807	39
Mansfield, Ohio......	37	39	2,430–2,580	3,120S	72–24	N	..–Y–Y	...	...	...	7.92	5.02	6.6	1,206	6–2664	1088	41
Marion, Ind.........	27	50	2,220–2,400	3,500M	84–24	N	1–N–Y	124	0	146	3.14	7.24	9.0	352	5–2105	535	32
Marion, Ohio........	31	38	2,370–2,670	3,330S	72–24	N	..–N–Y	94†	24†	...	3.36	1.79	5.2	651	6–2514	1042	40
Mason City, Iowa....	27	36	2,110–2,425	3,900A	72–24	N	1–N–Y	...	0	73	1.68	1.46	4.1	406	4–1984	736	36
Massillon Ohio......	27	25v	2,440–2,640	3,120S	72–24	N	0–Y–Y	60	...	67	0.92	4.89	3.5	265	5–2261	735	46
Maywood, Ill........	27	17	2,580–2,700	3,400M	72–24	N	0–N–Y	46	0	52	0.57	1.04	4.0	145	6–2800	1171	44
Melrose, Mass.......	25	42	2,600–2,800	3,900M	70–10	65	1–..–N	115	10	137	1.89	1.54	6.5	286	4–note 3		
Meriden, Conn.......	39	53v	2,772–2,772	4,320B	77–10	N	0–Y–N	156‡	0	172	1.36	2.01	4.3	315	4–note 3		
Meridian, Miss.......	35	44v	2,250–2,400	3,600M‡	84–24	N	0–Y–N	110	0	137	7.39	3.98	7.5	969	6–2660	1137	30
Miami Beach, Fla....	28	56	3,060–3,840	5,744A	72–10	65	4–N–N	198	3	245	3.54	1.21	6.0	586	5–2437	1084	37
Michigan City, Ind...	26	33	2,520–2,520	3,500M	84–24	N	0–N–Y	86	...	95	1.29	1.94	7.3	175	5–2120	859	36

Table XVII-A—Fire Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Comp. Retirement Age	Fire Prevention and Bldg. Permits (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1947 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	FIRE-LOSS Per Capita 1947	Ave. Per Capita 1943–47	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1947	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
25,000 to 50,000—Continued															
Middletown, Conn....	26	19v	$2,840–2,840	$3,800C	72–..	65	0–Y–Y	...	0	...	$ 2.18	$1.24	3.2	$ 661	5–note 3
Middletown, Ohio....	31	35	2,334–2,640	6,050C‡	72–24	N	1–Y–N	$101	0	$113	2.25	2.62	7.4	302	5–2310 887 39
Mishawaka, Ind......	28	58	2,790–2,850	3,500M	72–24	62	2–Y–N	110†	0	134†	1.45	1.00	6.8	122	4–1615 563 41
Moline, Ill...........	35	35	2,012–3,200	4,000M	84–24	N	2–N–N	88	0	113	1.26	1.55	1.7	736	4–1664 655 37
Monroe, La..........	28	54	1,905–2,136	3,750	72–24	N	2–N–Y	99	0	120	8.93	4.54	7.0	1,269	6–2542 794 34
Montclair, N. J......	40	74	2,400–3,000	5,000S‡	75–10	65	2–Y–..	213†	$ 40†	273†	2.20	1.66	5.7	387	3–1308 477 42
Muncie, Ind.........	50	72	2,535–2,580	4,500M	72–24	N	2–N–N	...	...	...	4.41	5.72	7.7	577	6–2702 1048 46
Muskegon, Mich.....	48	68	2,580–2,940	5,120A	72–24	60	7–Y–N	201	0	240	2.31	7.71	3.9	560	4–1732 491 32
Muskogee, Okla......	32	45	2,076–2,112	3,528A	72–10	N	1–Y–N	93	0	103	1.79	2.36	6.0	297	5–2204 884 41
Nashua, N. H........	33	61v	2,392–2,702	4,223B	84–24	70	0–Y–N	...	...	213	6.48	4.68	8.5	766	5–2018 638 30
New Albany, Ind.....	25	39	2,040–2,400	3,500M	72–24	N	0–Y–N	...	...	...	3.74	2.84	11.3	324	6–2802 942 46
Newark, Ohio........	31	34	2,400–2,460	3,180S	72–24	N	..–Y–N	82	0	89	0.64	2.50	8.2	77	5–2312 725 26
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	74	2,100–3,000	4,400C‡	84–10	65	..–Y–..	...	10	198	16.21	6.27	5.5	2,956	5–2038 827 46
Newburgh, N.Y......	32	62v	2,200–2,600	3,390A	60–10	70	1–Y–N	160‡	0	195	0.80	3.05	5.5	147	3–1172 430 42
New Castle, Pa......	48	46	2,503–2,653	3,019C‡	72–10	70	0–N–N	123	12	147	8.82	3.17	3.1	2,862	6–2688 1021 28
New London, Conn...	30	34v	2,800–3,040	4,200A	72–10	60	2–N–N	93‡	0	109	2.21	2.26	5.2	422	5–note 3
Newport, Ky........	31	39v	2,190–2,190	2,582A	72–24	N	..–Y–Y	101	...	117	4.88	1.82	8.0	623	4–1927 732 42
Newport, R. I........	31	63v	2,248–2,522	3,704A	70–10	65	0–Y–N	...	...	...	0.97	1.70	7.2	136	not available
Newport News, Va...	37	74v	2,232–2,556	4,800A	84–24	N	2–N–Y	188	11	225	2.57	5.87	8.6	245	4–1744 736 35
Norristown, Pa.......	38	10v	2,340–2,340	800	84–24	N	0–N–N	...‡	...	47	1.13	0.86	1.7	648	5–2109 864 47
N. Bergen tp, N. J...	40	...	...–...	...S‡	..–..	..	..–..–..	...	...	...	2.56	0.98	5.3	847	4–1734 673 39
Norwalk, Conn.......	40	61v	2,664–3,067	5,274B	67–10	N	1–Y–N	167‡	9	210	2.34	1.81	5.8	403	4–note 3
Norwood, Ohio.......	34	36	2,438–2,638	3,576M	72–24	N	1–Y–Y	...	...	...	0.84	0.87	3.8	223	5–2051 829 33
Ogden, Utah.........	44	52	2,224–2,580	4,020M‡	72–24	N	3–Y–N	139	0	156	2.25	2.44	4.7	480	6–2898 1252 40
Orange, N. J.........	36	55	2,250–3,000	5,100S‡	70–10	..	1–Y–N	167	...	180	6.65	3.68	3.1	2,195	4–1628 537 41
Orlando, Fla.........	37	..	...–...	...C	..–..	..	..–..–..	...	...	...	2.48	1.57	0.9	2,789	5–2181 748 46
Oshkosh, Wis........	39	66	2,874–3,174	4,204B	84–24	N	2–Y–N	186	48	323	13.09	5.16	6.0	2,192	3–1449 398 37
Ottumwa, Iowa......	32	34	2,400–2,400	2,820S‡	72–24	N	1–N–N	...	...	87	7.47	3.19	12.5	605	6–2648 1117 39
Owensboro, Ky.......	30	48	2,250–2,280	3,600C‡	82–24	N	1–Y–Y	98	...	111	0.96	1.21	7.0	135	4–1945 628 41
Paducah, Ky.........	34	45	1,896–2,010	3,000A	72–24	N	1–Y–N	86†	10†	103†	2.19	1.83	1.1	210	5–2199 848 46
Parkersburg, W. Va...	30	34	1,920–2,400	2,880C‡	72–24	65	2–Y–N	57	0	65	0.92	1.35	2.6	358	5–2034 917 40
Pensacola, Fla.......	37	66	2,025–2,400	4,440A	84–24	70	1–Y–N	157	0	172	2.27	4.03	5.8	389	6–2646 883 39
Perth Amboy, N. J...	41	30v	2,550–2,950	3,600D‡	84–24	65	3–Y–Y	...	...	...	12.31	5.54	1.0	12,012	4–1964 828 46
Petersburg, Va.......	31	48	1,860–1,980	3,500A	84–24	65	7–Y–N	103	0	121	2.44	1.85	17.6	142	4–1753 533 33
Pittsfield, Mass......	50	75	2,336–2,519	3,800M	70–10	65	1–Y–N	197	0	211	2.34	1.92	3.9	597	5–note 3
Plainfield, N. J.......	37	60	2,410–3,160	4,860M	84–10	65	..–Y–N	156	63	243	2.38	1.22	4.8	604	3–1451 466 35
Port Arthur, Tex.....	46	44	2,160–2,580	4,500A	72–10	N	1–N–N	104	0	142	2.07	1.51	1.7	1,014	5–2169 786 30
Port Huron, Mich....	33	51	2,664–2,844	3,918A	73–24	N	1–Y–N	152	0	169	1.80	4.87	7.3	248	4–1899 638 31
Portsmouth, Ohio....	40	46	2,220–2,460	3,600A	72–24	N	1–Y–Y	117	...	124	1.26	2.74	6.1	204	4–1660 642 30

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . .	40	53v	2,475–2,875	4,040C	72–10	70	1-N-N	159	0	209	3.65	3.03	2.9	1,227	4–1541	590	30
Quincy, Ill.	40	46	2,160–2,160	2,760M	84–24	65	5-Y-N	104	. . .	136	3.71	2.18	3.9	950	5–2337	846	41
Raleigh, N. C.	47	56	2,000–2,280	3,600	84–10	N	0-Y-N	. . .	0	140	2.12	2.36	13.8	153	4–1665	526	31
Revere, Mass.	34	82v	2,850–2,850	3,800M	67–24	65	2-Y-N	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.49	3.49	2.4	2,225	4–note 3		
Richmond, Ind.	35	44	2,490–2,520	4,500M	72–24	N	1-Y-Y	116	32	173	0.96	1.08	8.3	115	4–1868	689	40
Riverside, Calif.	35	48	2,526–3,036	5,340B	84–24	55	2-Y-Y	138	5	151	4.96	2.50	3.0	1,324	5–2330	764	37
Rochester, Minn.	26	43	2,340–2,700	4,200C	48–3P	N	2-Y-N	85	11	106	4.37	1.67	4.8	895	6–2735	1200	31
Rock Island, Ill.	43	48	2,310–2,640	3,480B	78–24	65	1-Y-N	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.32	2.89	7.5	446	5–2445	986	41
Rocky Mount, N. C. .	26	25v	2,304–2,544	3,300A	84–24	N	. .-Y-Y	63‡	0	80	2.07	1.26	6.7	315	5–2022	788	47
Rome, Ga.	26	41	1,920–2,124	3,660	78–24	65	0-Y-Y	92	0	105	2.76	1.73	10.9	249	5–2006	791	47
Rome, N.Y.	34	47v	2,300–2,700	4,000S	72–24	. .	2-Y-N	142	0	156	1.27	1.63	4.1	309	4–2225	689	43
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	30v	2,700–3,400	4,000A	72–24	65	1-Y-N	93‡	8	110	2.38	4.87	7.3	248	5–2131	858	31
Salem, Mass.	41	79v	2,858–2,858	4,058M	70–10	70	0-Y-N	242‡	0	252	1.81	1.85	5.3	343	2–note 3		
Salem, Ore.	31	52	2,640–2,760	4,080C	84–24	62	3-Y-N	. . .	0	156	10.99	10.80	3.3	3,307	5–2177	742	40
San Angelo, Tex.	26	37	1,992–1,992	3,000A	84–24	55	. .-N-N	75	8	87	2.58	2.41	. . .	. . .	20–note 1		
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	65	2,670–3,096	4,680M	73–24	65	1-N-N	177	0	214	2.93	2.36	3.6	634	5–2300	658	46
Santa Ana, Calif.	32	53	2,520–2,760	3,600C	72–24	65	3-N-N	133	0	143	2.24	1.89	3.3	564	5–2312	851	37
Santa Barbara, Calif. .	35	73	2,820–3,180	4,980B	72–24	N	3-N-N	188	. . .	220	1.11	1.56	5.0	204	4–1859	481	46
Sharon, Pa.	26	21	2,693–2,730	3,540C‡	72–10	N	0-Y-N	58	16	78	1.21	2.54	2.3	542	not graded		
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	57	2,616–2,700	3,780B	84–24	N	1-Y-Y	151	54	222	3.73	1.64	6.7	567	4–1842	541	32
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	59	1,896–2,280	3,420M‡	84–24	N	1-N-N	118	0	138	1.21	0.99	3.6	342	6–2614	945	31
South Gate, Calif.	27	37	2,940–3,240	5,160C	72–24	. .	3-N-N	. . .	. . .	131	2.47	1.92	1.6	927	6–2565	834	35
Spartanburg, S. C. . . .	32	50	2,165–2,350	3,359M‡	84–12	N	2-Y-N	115	0	131	2.44	7.89	8.1	299	5–2320	1030	36
Stamford, Conn.	48	89	2,700–3,000	5,625B	74–10	N	2-Y-N	273	0	308	4.37	4.03	2.6	1,693	4–note 3		
Steubenville, Ohio. . . .	38	36	2,640–2,736	3,336S	72–24	N	1-Y-N	102	0	182	2.39	1.29	4.3	558	5–2367	901	45
Superior, Wis.	35	70	2,340–2,520	3,780B	84–24	N	3-Y-Y	190	37	253	2.44	2.89	12.3	197	4–1790	386	41
Taunton, Mass.	37	69	2,298–2,610	3,852A	70–10	65	1-N-N	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.98	3.02	5.5	723	4–note 3		
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25	47	1,900–2,875	4,600A	72–24	N	1-N-Y	126	41	181	1.30	1.22	4.8	266	3–1146	475	46
Torrington, Conn.	27	28v	2,629–2,838	4,311M	. .–10	. .	. .-Y-N	68†	11†	86†	0.60	1.08	3.3	185	5–note 3		
Tucson, Ariz.	37	48	2,556–2,916	4,740A	78–24	60	2-N-N	. . .	0	140	9.96	6.70	3.3	3,020	4–1988	700	39
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	25v	2,040–2,436	3,552C‡	72–24	N	0-Y-N	62‡	0	69	5.09	2.84	4.6	1,090	5–2480	927	27
Tyler, Tex.	28	34	1,800–2,220	3,600A	84–24	N	2-Y-N	76	0	81	5.46	3.50	4.3	1,253	6–2821	992	40
University City, Mo. .	33	28	2,070–2,340	3,600	84–24	N	8-Y-N	66	13	83	0.87	0.85	8.7	100	6–note 3		
Waltham, Mass.	40	112	2,200–2,700	4,300M	48–3P	65	1-Y-N	127†	. . .	136†	2.52	3.28	4.0	621	4–note 3		
Warren, Ohio.	43	50	2,415–2,904	4,200M	72–24	N	0-N-N	138†	0	155†	4.58	2.05	3.9	1,181	4–1913	791	42
Warwick, R. I.	29	. .v	. . .–. . .	. . .D	. .–. .	. .	. .–. .–. .	49‡	38	153	2.07	. . .	5.1	415	not available		
Washington, Pa.	26	19	2,100–2,460	3,120C‡	72–10	N	1-N-Y	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.66	1.74	5.5	484	not graded		
Watertown t, Mass. . .	35	66v	2,700–2,900	4,300C	70–10	65	2-Y-N	198	0	216	1.65	2.03	4.7	345	3–note 3		
Watertown, N.Y.	33	59	2,220–2,520	3,700A	70–24	70	0-Y-N	115	. . .	132	2.82	2.85	5.8	482	4–1538	508	42
Waukegan, Ill.	34	32	2,550–2,940	4,020M	72–24	N	0-Y-Y	. . .	. . .	117	3.23	4.12	5.9	530	5–2289	1051	40
Wausau, Wis.	27	39	2,340–2,520	3,480B	84–24	65	1-Y-N	81†	35†	138†	3.44	2.57	9.0	379	5–2035	580	40
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	35v	2,580–2,940	4,260B	84–24	N	2-Y-N	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.07	1.36	4.0	270	4–1545	594	33
West Allis, Wis.	36	42	3,098–3,338	3,998B	84–24	N	3-N-N	141	44	206	10.3	1.18	4.2	242	4–1957	794	43
W. Hartford t, Conn. .	34	55	2,598–3,060	5,086A	72–10	65	1-Y-N	161	3	182	0.88	1.14	4.6	193	5–note 3		
West Haven t, Conn. .	30	16v	2,011–2,835	3,806B	72–10	65	1-N-N	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.74	3.83	0.8	923	6–note 3		
West New York, N. J.	39	80	2,000–3,100	5,100S‡	65–10	65	. .-N-N	. . .	. . .	. . .	0.77	1.11	1.9	403	3–1188	414	35
West Orange, N. J. . . .	26	44	2,250–3,000	4,800S‡	67–10	65	0-Y-N	122†	31†	158†	0.26	.73	2.7	98	4–1686	547	38
W. Palm Beach, Fla. .	34	40	2,190–2,520	4,200A	72–24	N	. .-N-N	89	23	123	1.71	1.87	3.3	531	5–2093	806	35

TABLE XVII-A—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000: 1948—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Comp. Retirement Age	Fire Prevention and Bldg. Permits (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1947 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	FIRE-LOSS Per Capita 1947	Ave. Per Capita 1943–47	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1947	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
25,000 to 50,000—Continued															
White Plains, N.Y. . . .	40	86v	$2,450–3,450	$6,000S‡	72–10	N	0–. .–Y	$276	$ 15	$304	$2.21	$1.40	3.9	$567	2–942 309 33
Wichita Falls, Tex. . . .	45	56	2,160–2,520	4,155A	72–24	N	2–Y–Y	128	0	142	2.67	8.99	6.8	390	5–2328 850 38
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	32	2,400–2,640	3,444C	. .–24	N	. .–Y–N	90	15	133	2.03	1.29	3.7	559	4–1565 501 23
Williamsport, Pa.	44	60v	2,042–2,130	2,946S‡	56–10	65	3–Y–N	122	21	170	5.35	2.21	. . .	. . .	5–2383 811 40
Wilmington, N. C. . . .	33	74	2,175–2,400	4,200A	72–11	N	1–Y–N	188	0	207	5.77	2.29	6.9	580	6–2681 1083 35
Woodbridge tp, N. J. .	27	6v	2,600–3,000	NoneD	84–24	65	0–N–N	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4–1942 794 42
Woonsocket, R. I.	49	111	2,030–2,345	4,830C	70–10	65	0–Y–N	271	37	324	1.53	2.98	2.7	566	not available
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	52	3,099–3,489	5,335B	70–24	60	0–Y–N	186	3	200	2.95	5.40	3.7	810	5–2167 871 35
Yakima, Wash.	27	51	2,520–2,760	3,960C‡	70–24	N	7–N–Y	143	0	176	8.56	5.74	8.7	980	4–1740 524 40
Zanesville, Ohio.	38	40	1,933–2,173	2,794S	72–24	N	0–Y–N	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.62	2.01	4.8	341	6–2801 968 44

NOTE: The following 57 cities of 25,000 or more population have some volunteer firemen, as indicated by the letter "v" following the number of full-time employees in Table XVII-A. After the name of the city the first number shows the number of volunteers and call men, with "Sleepers" excluded, and the second number the total amount paid to volunteers and call men in 1947, in thousands of dollars, unless "U" is shown to indicate that the volunteers are not paid. Leaders (. . .) indicate data unknown. Abilene, Texas, . . ., $1; Alexandria, Virginia, 300, U; Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, . . ., $1; Allentown, Pennsylvania, 4,125, $1; Battle Creek, Michigan, 3, U; Belleville, New Jersey, 23, . . .; Beverly, Massachusetts, 50, $7; Beverly Hills, California, 3, U; Central Falls, Rhode Island, 16, . . .; Chicopee, Massachusetts, 13, U; Clifton, New Jersey, 62, $1; Concord, New Hampshire, 130, $12; Cranston, Rhode Island, . . ., $6; Fitchburg, Massachusetts, 6, $1; Garfield, New Jersey, 175, . . .; Hagerstown, Maryland, 250, U; Haverhill, Massachusetts, 21, $1; High Point, North Carolina, 6, $1; Lebanon, Pennsylvania, 100, $1; Lorain, Ohio, 50, $4.7; Lower Merion tp, Pennsylvania, 65, $52; Manchester, New Hampshire, 25, $5; Massillon, Ohio, 5, U; Meriden, Connecticut, 20, $6; Meridian, Mississippi, 6, U; Middletown, Connecticut, 5, U; Mount Vernon, New York, 488, U; Nashua, New Hampshire, 20, U; Newburgh, New York, 47, U; New London, Connecticut, 1,000, $1; New York, New York, 40, U; Newport, Kentucky, 4, U; Newport, Rhode Island, 30, . . .; Newport News, Virginia, 99, U; Norristown, Pennsylvania, 1,008, U; Norwalk, Connecticut, 50, $1; Perth Amboy, New Jersey, 450, U; Portland, Maine, 10, $1; Poughkeepsie, New York, 80, U; Reading, Pennsylvania, . . ., $222; Revere, Massachusetts, 1, . . .; Rocky Mount, North Carolina, 38, $1; Rome, New York, 150, U; Royal Oak, Michigan, 24, $1; Salem, Massachusetts, 1, $1; Schenectady, New York, 350, $3; Torrington, Connecticut, 25, . . .; Tuscaloosa, Alabama, . . ., $1; Warwick, Rhode Island, . . ., . . .; Watertown t, Massachusetts, 1, U; Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, 1, U; West Haven t, Connecticut, 175, . . .; Wheeling, West Virginia, 40, U; White Plains, New York, 225, U; Williamsport, Pennsylvania, 2, . . .; Woodbridge tp, New Jersey, 7, U; and York, Pennsylvania, 2,002, U.

Table XVII-B

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1948

This table lists all but 143 of the municipalities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. Thus the number of cities reporting in this table is 519. Under **Employees** the first figure is the number of full-time paid employees including civilians, but not including part-time employees or "sleepers"; the second is the number of volunteer firemen. In the column on **Work Hours Per Week**, etc., leaders (. . .) indicate information not available or if a volunteer department that such data do not apply to that city. A few rating organizations failed to supply insurance classification data; such cities are indicated in the last column by "not available." For explanation of other columns see the notes at the beginning of Table XVII-A. Notes referred to in the last column are at end of table. Refer to Table IV, page 59 for population figures.

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Comp. Retirement Age	Fire Prevention and Bldg. Permits (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Aberdeen, S.D.	23–70	$2,040–2,040	$2,640M‡	..–24	N	.–Y–Y	$45.7	$50.1	6–2957 903 36
Aberdeen, Wash.	37–0	2,760–2,880	3,600S	60–24	N	.–Y–N	106.2	131.7	4–1905 624 33
Ada, Okla.	12–10	1,980–1,980	2,640	96–24	N	0–.–Y	20.9	22.4	6–2948 872 40
Adrian, Mich.	22–0	2,100–2,520	2,820S‡	72–24	65	0–Y–N	50.4	58.5	6–2751 1075 30
Albany, Calif.	18–0	3,038–3,281	4,500C	72–24	N	.–Y–.	45.6	53.6	5–2065 647 32
Albany, Ga.	31–0	2,279–2,494	6,097C	72–12	65	2–Y–Y	76.9	89.2	3–1357 345 22
Albert Lea, Minn.	8–11	2,100–2,160	2,520	84–24	N	0–Y–N	20.6‡	24.5	7–3224 1291 45
Alliance, Ohio	22–10	2,430–2,520	3,120M	72–24	N	–Y–N	55.5‡	64.5	6–2519 1028 43
Alpena, Mich.	22–0	2,050–2,520	3,300A	72–24	60	1–N–N	53.0	60.5	6–2883 756 30
Ames, Iowa	15–0	2,160–2,580	3,252A	84–24	65	.–Y–.	30.2	33.6	6–2812 1025 38
Amesbury t, Mass.	8–36	2,392–2,392	2,742B	84–10	65	0–N–N	26.1‡	32.7	6-note 3
Anaconda, Mont.	12–0	2,424–2,568	2,928M	56–3P	N	.–N–Y	....	....	5–2491 1072 40
Anderson, S. C.	20–0	1,935–1,980	2,580C	84–11	N	.–Y–N	43.5	48.6	5–2124 815 43
Andover t, Mass.	17–26	2,444–2,704	3,380M	70–10	65	1–Y–N	....	56.9†	5-note 3
Annapolis, Md.	10–0	2,400–2,400	100C	..–10	N	1–Y–N	21.0‡	28.9	not graded
Ansonia, Conn.	..–300	....–....	250M	..–..	..	.–.–.	2.8‡	26.3	6-note 3
Ardmore, Okla.	18–0	1,890–1,890	2,556A	72–24	N	0–Y–N	33.0	34.9	6–2893 917 34
Arkansas City, Kan.	12–10	2,100–2,100	2,700A	70–10	..	0–Y–N	26.9	28.9	5–2423 708 39
Arnold, Pa.	3–140	2,280–2,280	2,520C‡	48–3P	65	.–N–Y	6.9	31.6	6–2514 860 24
Asbury Park, N.J.	43–60	2,600–3,100	4,300A	72–10	65	1–N–N	114.3‡	149.1	CS-note 2
Ashland, Ohio	7–58	2,500–2,500	2,700M	72–24	..	1–N–N	17.8‡	19.6	6–2863 973 34
Ashland, Wis.	20–0	2,040–2,340	2,700B	72–24	N	0–Y–Y	46.8	56.8	6–2888 824 43
Ashtabula, Ohio	29–0	2,790–3,140	4,100A	72–24	N	2–Y–N	83.1	92.2	7–3130 1277 40
Astoria, Ore.	19–..	2,628–2,968	4,046A	84–24	60	1–Y–Y	....	66.6	4–1920 842 34
Atchison, Kan.	16–0	1,800–1,980	2,400	84–12	N	1–Y–N	32.8	33.8	5–2268 896 45
Athol t, Mass.	8–32	2,736–2,736	3,250C	77–..	..	2–Y–N	32.6‡	45.2	6-note 3
Attleboro, Mass.	76–0	2,227–2,504	3,300M	48–3P	70	.–.–Y	188.1	209.2	4-note 3
Auburn, Me.	29–18	2,144–2,321	3,048A	84–24	65	.–Y–Y	62.2‡	86.1	not available
Augusta, Me.	19–30	1,976–2,080	2,912M	84–11	60	1–Y–Y	47.6‡	55.8	not available
Austin, Minn.	25–0	2,580–2,700	3,420M	84–24	N	0–Y–Y	39.1†	44.6†	6–2928 1007 46
Barberton, Ohio	31–0	2,430–2,694	3,420M	72–24	N	1–Y–N	88.5	92.6	6-note 5
Barre, Vt.	14–32	2,262–2,262	3,042C	72–24	N	.–Y–N	....	35.4†	not available
Bartlesville, Okla.	17–12	1,560–1,920	2,700A	84–24	N	0–Y–N	30.0	34.3	6–2571 1083 36
Batavia, N. Y.	26–0	2,000–2,300	2,996C	..–10	..	.–Y–N	58.0	66.3	5–2403 897 35
Bath, Me.	9–57	2,284–2,284	2,650C	–Sp	N	.–N–Y	....	....	not available
Beckley, W. Va.	7–20	....–2,436	3,420	48–3P	65	.–Y–N	....	....	7–3305 1188 42
Bedford, Ind.	17–0	2,400–2,400	3,180M	72–24	N	0–N–Y	42.5	46.5	7–3086 1156 45
Bell, Calif.	9–0	2,760–3,105	3,795C	72–24	60	1–N–N	20.8†	21.7†	7–3427 1092 33
Bellaire, Ohio	7–9	2,280–2,280	2,700M	..–24	55	0–N–N	....	....	7–3304 1258 40
Bend, Ore.	9–20	3,000–3,240	3,984A	84–24	60	1–N–Y	26.7‡	29.0	5–2375 773 33
Benton Harbor, Mich.	30–0	2,575–2,700	4,000A	84–24	65	1–N–N	60.3	85.6	6–2881 1070 30
Bergenfield, N. J.	3–75	2,400–3,000	100	60–10	65	.–Y–N	....	....	D-note 2
Berwick, Pa.	0–100	None–None	300	..–..	..	.–N–N	1.2‡	7.7	not available
Bessemer, Ala.	18–0	2,184–2,514	3,570C	72–24	N	1–Y–N	44.0	49.4	6–2960 1191 39
Big Spring, Tex.	15–0	2,115–2,280	3,600A	84–24	N	0–Y–N	30.9	35.4	27-note 1

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1948—Continued

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Comp. Retirement Age	Fire Prevention and Bldg. Permits (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands) Total for Department	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
Billings, Mont	30–0	$2,280–2,820	$3,840M	56–3P	N	1–Y–N	$ 79.5	$ 87.1	6–2728 1069
Biloxi, Miss	26–0	1,944–1,944	2,592C‡	84–24	..	1–N–Y	50.5	58.3	6–2908 898
Birmingham, Mich	17–16	3,030–3,240	4,800A	73–24	60	2–Y–.	50.0‡	66.4	6–2630 819
Bismarck, N. D	9–8	1,980–2,520	3,120C‡	84–11	65	.–Y–Y	20.1‡	23.0	8–3595 1348
Blue Island, Ill	6–22	2,400–2,400	2,880M	84–24	65	.–Y–Y	....	....	5–2109 657
Bluefield, W. Va	25–0	2,220–2,460	3,000	72–24	50	0–Y–N	51.8	55.7	6–2838 902
Bogalusa, La	17–0	1,476–1,704	3,300C‡	72–10	N	1–.–N	36.3	40.8	5–2157 742
Boone, Iowa	10–18	2,220–2,460	2,880M	81–24	55	0–Y–N	23.3	28.0	6–2980 1203
Boulder, Colo	13–0	1,860–2,100	2,580A	84–24	N	0–Y–N	28.7	....	5–2316 881
Bowling Green, Ky	19–0	1,800–1,800	2,400M	84–24	N	0–Y–Y	....	....	5–2449 807
Brainerd, Minn	5–49	2,616–2,616	3,096B	48–3P	N	0–N–N	....	18.3	7–3158 1091
Braintree t, Mass	28–30	2,350–2,650	3,800C	70–10	N	0–Y–N	....	....	4-note 3
Brawley, Calif	13– 6	2,835–2,940	4,200C	70–10	65	1–Y–N	34.0‡	42.0	6–2914 569
Bremerton, Wash	73–0	2,844–2,964	3,984M‡	63–24	N	2–N–N	210.0	302.0	5–2422 1031
Bristol, Pa	10–50	2,223–2,223	1,000M	56–3P	N	0–Y–.	21.0	23.8	5–2177 294
Bristol t, R. I	0–210	None–None	400C	..–..	..	.–.–N	7.3‡	7.7	not available
Brookfield, Ill	4–14	2,160–2,376	3,600C	84–24	N	0–N–N	13.8‡	22.2	6–2616 1106
Brownsville, Tex	37–0	1,620–1,620	3,300	72–24	N	.–Y–N	54.3	61.9	16-note 1
Brunswick, Ga	25–0	1,830–2,100	2,940	72–24	..	.–Y–N	....	63.4	6–2565 792
Bryan, Tex	4–24	1,890–....	....	..–..	..	0–N–N	....	....	16-note 1
Burlingame, Calif	19–3	2,880–3,240	4,800C	70–24	65	2–Y–Y	58.3‡	70.4	1829 714
Butler, Pa	23–0	2,070–2,190	2,650S‡	72–10	N	0–Y–N	51.5	55.9	not available
Cairo, Ill	13–20	1,920–1,920	2,100S‡	72–24	63	.–Y–N	27.2	34.6	2818 859
Calumet City, Ill	7–0	2,520–2,520	2,760B	84–24	65	0–Y–N	16.9†	18.7†	6–2973 1181
Cambridge, Ohio	14–12	1,794–....	2,160S	..–24	N	0–N–N	21.8‡	....	7–3491 1329
Campbell, Ohio	8–10	2,520–2,520	3,000M	56–3P	N	0–Y–N	18.6‡	25.4	7–3220 1268
Canonsburg, Pa	3–30	2,000–....	....	..–..	N	.–Y–N	....	10.0	not available
Carlisle, Pa	10–200	None–None	360C	..–..	N	0–N–N	.5‡	35.5	not available
Carnegie, Pa	10–0	2,175–2,310	2,910C	72–10	N	0–Y–N	22.9	24.2	6–2895 1167
Carthage, Mo	11–..	1,620–1,680	2,280M	84–24	N	0–Y–N	20.2	22.2	6-note 3
Casper, Wyo	21–0	2,220–2,880	3,600M	78–24	N	0–Y–Y	52.2	56.0	5–2309 922
Centralia, Ill	10–3	2,496–2,496	2,726M‡	84–24	65	0–Y–N	27.5	33.0	7–3343 1281
Chambersburg, Pa	14–0	2,132–2,132	None	84–24	N	0–N–N	33.0	55.5	not available
Champaign, Ill	22–0	2,100–2,400	3,000B‡	..–24	65	1–N–N	....	52.0	5–2314 901
Chanute, Kan	9–0	1,860–1,980	2,400M‡	84–24	N	.–Y–Y	17.5	19.3	6–2751 996
Cheltenham tp, Pa	0–700	None–None	None	..–..	N	.–.–.	....	19.4†	2407 747
Cheyenne, Wyo	36–0	2,112–2,880	3,600M‡	84–24	N	2–N–N	78.6†	83.7†	5–2245 798
Chicago Heights, Ill	25–0	2,424–2,424	3,450	73–24	N	.–Y–N	63.2	66.3	5–2277 1001
Chickasha, Okla	16–0	1,920–1,920	2,220M	84–24	..	.–Y–Y	32.6	58.0	6–2771 792
Chillicothe, Ohio	19–0	1,920–2,100	2,880M	72–24	N	1–N–Y	....	....	5–2405 970
Chippewa Falls, Wis	13–0	1,820–2,345	2,557B	72–24	N	0–Y–Y	27.3†	30.2†	6–2929 1021
Clairton, Pa	18–0	2,673–2,730	3,800M‡	3P	65	0–Y–N	48.2†	62.0†	6–2649 938
Claremont tp, N. H	10–41	2,544–2,648	3,163E	SP	65	0–Y–N	....	....	A1-note 4
Clarksdale, Miss	22–0	1,920–2,154	3,320M‡	84–24	N	1–N–Y	44.5‡	51.3	5–2205 719
Clarksville, Tenn	10–30	1,800–1,800	2,100C	84–24	N	.–Y–N	....	22.4†	6–2941 876
Clayton, Mo	12–0	2,340–2,580	3,900C	84–24	..	.–Y–Y	37.3	38.3	6-note 3
Clearwater, Fla	16–0	2,100–2,280	3,600C	72–24	65	0–Y–Y	....	36.1	5–2204 741
Cleburne, Tex	9–4	1,755–1,800	2,400M	84–24	N	0–N–N	15.4†	17.9†	31-note 1
Cleveland, Tenn	3–16	1,920–2,100	960C‡	72–12	N	.–Y–Y	7.9‡	22.3	6–2956 1250
Cliffside Park, N. J	14–60	2,400–3,000	3,800M	72–10	65	0–Y–N	....	....	D-note 2
Coatesville, Pa	..–..	None–None	None	..–..	..	.–.–.	....	26.9	5–2172 743
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	13–4	2,280–2,520	3,000M	84–24	N	0–Y–N	16.9‡	22.9	6–2563 940
Coffeyville, Kan	17–..	1,860–2,196	2,724M‡	73–24	N	0–N–N	39.1	42.5	5–2275 585
Cohoes, N. Y	45–0	2,150–2,450	2,550	..–24	70	0–Y–N	....	....	5–2058 817
Columbus, Ind	20–0	2,280–2,400	3,180M	84–24	N	2–Y–Y	....	63.5	6–2538 966
Columbus, Miss	18–0	1,800–1,920	2,400C	84–24	N	.–Y–N	34.5†	41.0†	6–2982 1136
Compton, Calif	24–0	....–.....	4,500A	72–24	65	1–N–N	65.3	72.0	6–2769 1093
Concord, N. C	13–18	2,100–2,280	720	84–24	N	0–Y–N	...	...	2886 1078
Connellsville, Pa	55–50	2,220–2,220	2,580S	72–10	N	0–Y–N	....	....	not available

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1948—Continued

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Comp. Retirement Age	Fire Prevention and Bldg. Permits (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.,	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Corning, N. Y.	16–6	$2,350–2,650	$3,600B	..–10	70	.-Y-Y	$ 40.9‡	$ 46.2	4–1507	509	38
Corsicana, Tex.	14–8	1,650–1,650	2,400M‡	SP	..	.-N-N	20.4	30.0	23-note 1		
Cortland, N. Y.	14–0	2,400–2,659	3,600D	72–10	N	1-Y-Y	37.4	48.5	5–2238	975	38
Coshocton, Ohio	10–30	2,280–2,340	2,640M	72–24	N	0-Y-N	....	29.2†	7–3121	1133	30
Cranford tp, N. J	10–29	2,530–2,750	4,100C	72–10	65	0-Y-N	30.8‡	47.6	C-note 2		
Crawfordsville, Ind.	19–0	2,136–2,196	3,420	84–24	N	.-.-N	....	....	6–2688	762	40
Cudahy, Wis.	4–20	1,920–2,364	....B	84–24	57	0-Y-N	19.6‡	19.7	7–3200	988	37
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	17–2	2,520–3,140	3,600M	72–24	N	0-Y-N	47.6	71.1	5–2447	668	43
Dalton, Ga	10–0	2,100–2,100	2,700C	84–10	..	0-Y-Y	....	....	8–3165	1231	47
Danbury, Conn.	30–300	2,700–2,900	4,100	78–10	N	0-N-Y	....	....	6-note 3		
Danvers tp, Mass	19–30	2,600–2,800	3,800B	70–..	65	1-Y-N	51.3‡	60.4	5-note 3		
Darby, Pa.	0–200	None–None	None	..–..	..	.-.-N	....	....	5–2291	812	47
Daytona Beach, Fla.	42–0	1,974–2,184	3,600C	..–24	N	0-Y-Y	88.3	113.1	5–2186	516	45
Decatur, Ala.	17–0	1,800–2,806	3,120C	84–24	N	.-.-N	....	36.6	7–3205	1214	43
Del Rio, Tex.	4–28	1,740–1,740	2,100	84–24	N	.-Y-Y	9.8‡	11.3	32-note 1		
Denton, Tex.	12–12	2,050–2,280	3,180M	84–24	N	1-Y-Y	29.4‡	34.8	23-note 1		
Dixon, Ill.	9–0	2,280–2,280	2,484M	84–24	..	.-Y-Y	15.4†	17.3†	3338	1323	46
Donora, Pa.	2–39	....–....	600	..–..	N	.-.-N	9.3‡	10.8	not available		
Dormont, Pa.	4–20	2,501–2,937	None	48–3P	N	0-N-N	15.3‡	16.9	4–1801	582	24
Dothan, Ala.	22–0	2,040–2,340	3,600C‡	..–24	N	1-N-N	59.1	65.0	2513	862	47
Dover, N. J.	4–121	2,400–3,000	NoneM	48 –8	N	.-Y-Y	....	....	D-note 2		
Du Bois, Pa.	..–1200	None–None	NoneD‡	..–..	..	.-.-N	....	....	not available		
Dunkirk, N. Y.	20–500	2,120–2,340	2,820C	60–10	N	0-N-N	44.2†	56.2†	4–1998	788	34
Dunmore, Pa.	19–0	2,160–2,160	2,340C	..–10	..	.-Y-Y	42.0‡	56.8	not available		
Durant, Okla.	9–0	1,800–1,980	2,520M	84–24	N	.-Y-Y	18.8‡	20.4	8–3673	1178	38
Dyersburg, Tenn.	16–0	1,450–1,660	2,000C	84–11	N	.-Y-Y	25.8	27.5	6–2763	969	35
E. Hartford t, Conn	41–52	2,721–2,921	4,500B	72–..	65	1-N-.	107.5‡	116.9	6-note 3		
East Liverpool, Ohio	22–0	2,610–2,610	2,850S	72–24	N	.-Y-N	51.9†	61.7†	7–3361	1426	40
East Moline, Ill.	9–0	1,980–2,580	3,000B	84–24	N	0-Y-Y	22.3	23.6	6–2861	910	44
East Point, Ga.	28–0	2,280–2,820	4,320C	72–10	65	.-Y-N	72.8	78.6	6–2598	1041	45
Easthampton t, Mass.	13–20	2,496–2,496	3,500C	56–10	65	1-Y-N	33.7‡	48.1	5-note 3		
Ecorse, Mich.	32–0	3,172–3,432	4,862	63–24	60	0-Y-N	109.5	114.1	6–2917	799	30
El Centro, Calif.	13–9	2,700–2,880	4,500C	..–24	N	1-N-Y	30.2‡	33.4	6–2912	551	37
El Dorado, Kan.	9–0	1,584–1,968	2,580A	72–10	N	0-N-N	19.9	41.4	6–2708	861	44
El Reno, Okla.	9–10	1,800–2,040	3,000A	84–24	N	0-N-Y	16.3‡	17.7	6–2727	1072	43
Ellwood City, Pa.	4–36	2,664–2,664	3,024A	56–..	N	.-N-Y	12.5‡	14.8	not available		
Elmhurst, Ill.	4–18	2,540–2,620	4,320M	84–24	N	0-N-Y	....	....	6–2777	1061	42
Elmwood Park, Ill.	6–10	2,100–2,400	2,820C	..–24	N	.-Y-N	....	....	6–2504	882	39
Elwood, Ind.	15–0	2,070–2,070	3,000M	84–24	N	0-Y-N	32.3	33.6	6–2919	984	38
Emporia, Kan.	11–0	1,800–2,100	2,400C	84–10	N	0-Y-Y	23.3	25.6	6–2573	835	40
Endicott, N. Y.	36–0	2,574–2,860	4,345B	84–24	N	1-Y-N	90.2	116.4	4–1955	820	38
Englewood, N. J.	28–0	2,800–3,300	4,800	84–10	65	.-Y-N	85.4	94.6	B-note 2		
Escanaba, Mich.	20–0	1,980–2,100	2,724A	73–24	70	0-Y-N	40.1‡	43.6	6–2716	885	27
Euclid, Ohio	26–0	2,400–3,168	4,068	72–24	N	0-Y-N	....	....	7–3006	948	44
Eugene, Ore.	26–15	2,460–2,880	3,900A	84–24	55	2-Y-Y	62.9‡	82.6	6–2744	1118	38
Eureka, Calif.	17–200	.. ..–2,760	3,600D	72–24	..	1-Y-Y	45.2‡	55.5	7–3266	919	35
Fairhaven t, Mass.	5–46	1,872–1,872	2,964C	SP	65	0-N-N	20.1‡	24.7	5-note 3		
Fairmont, W. Va.	23–0	2,340–2,340	2,940C‡	72–24	65	0-Y-N	53.8	60.7	6–2688	1127	29
Faribault, Minn.	14–0	2,460–2,520	2,880C‡	72–24	65	0-Y-N	27.7	50.9	6-2684	1080	26
Farrell, Pa.	8–60	2,640–2,640	3,234C‡	72–10	65	0-Y-Y	21.1†	21.5†	not available		
Fayetteville, N. C.	44–20	2,040–2,220	3,900C	84–24	60	0-Y-N	....	57.1†	5–2355	725	46
Fergus Falls, Minn.	0–25	None–None	420D	..–..	..	.-N-Y	5.9‡	7.4	7–3180	1050	36
Ferndale, Mich.	28–0	3,200–3,500	4,600C	73–24	60	0-Y-Y	92.7	105.0	6–2704	865	30
Findlay, Ohio	23–0	1,980–2,460	3,000M	72–24	N	0-Y-N	55.0	60.3	6–2825	1102	37
Florence, Ala.	17–..	1,920–2,280	2,880	..–24	65	.-.-Y	....	....	5–2182	818	43
Forest Park, Ill.	9–2	2,625–2,850	3,738B‡	84–24	62	1-N-N	21.4‡	24.6	6–2827	1056	35
Fort Collins, Colo.	16–0	2,040–2,220	2,400M	96–24	65	2-Y-Y	28.7	34.5	4–1656	595	30
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25–0	2,100–2,400	3,240S‡	84–24	N	2-Y-N	52.2	56.2	4–1860	832	29
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	30–..	2,123–2,613	3,575A	72–24	60	2-Y-N	....	84.1	5–2022	777	43

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1948—Continued

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Comp. Retirement Age	Fire Prevention and Bldg. Permits (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Fort Madison, Iowa...	13-0	$2,160-2,220	$2,700M	72-24	N	0-Y-N	$23.2†	$ 26.0†	6-2834	1038	37
Fort Myers, Fla......	11-20	2,500-2,500	3,100	84-24	N	0-Y-N	33.6‡	42.8	6-2592	770	44
Fort Scott, Kan......	12-0	1,680-1,680	2,160M‡	84-24	N	0-Y-N	21.0	32.6	6-2962	1089	44
Fort Thomas, Ky.....	6-16	2,220-2,520	2,800C	84-24	N	0-Y-N	15.6	17.2	6-2903	996	40
Framingham t, Mass..	53-0	2,600-....	3,600	70-..	65	0-Y-N	142.1	152.9	5-note 3		
Frankfort, Ind........	20-0	2,340-....	3,150M	84-24	N	0-Y-Y	43.8†	45.3†	6-2750	873	38
Frankfort, Ky........	11-0	1,860-2,048	2,442C	84-24	N	.-Y-Y	....	....	7-3237	1357	43
Frederick, Md.......	12-80	1,836-1,836	NoneD	84-24	N	0-N-N	24.1	34.4	not graded		
Fredericksburg, Va....	8-..	2,070-2,070	2,700	72-24	N	0-Y-N	17.5	22.5	7-3030	1277	45
Freeport, Ill..........	23-0	1,935-2,280	2,940B	84-24	N	1-Y-Y	47.3†	70.1†	5-2420	979	39
Fremont, Neb........	7-84	1,680-2,140	2,400M	84-24	..	.-Y-N	13.2‡	16.9	6-2995	1126	37
Fullerton, Calif.......	7-20	2,880-3,180	4,080C	66-24	65	0-N-N	23.7‡	32.8	6-2613	917	39
Gainesville, Fla.......	24-0	2,160-2,376	4,056A	84-24	N	1-Y-N	53.7	64.8	4-1669	608	42
Gainesville, Ga........	13-0	2,400-2,400	3,120A	84-12	65	2-Y-N	....	....	2895	1150	47
Garden City, N. Y....	16-70	2,530-3,220	NoneD	72-10	N	0-N-N	45.7	56.1	5-2190	811	34
Garfield Hgts., Ohio...	16-0	2,500-2,800	3,400	72-24	N	.-Y-N	....	....	7-note 5		
Gastonia, N. C........	32-0	2,070-2,232	3,498A	72-24	65	.-Y-N	66.1	72.1	5-2117	863	43
Glens Falls, N. Y.....	27-0	2,118-2,445	3,500B	84-24	..	1-N-Y	65.0	84.6	4-1600	553	42
Gloucester City, N. J..	8-89	2,100-2,490	300	48-3P	N	1-N-N	21.7‡	29.1	E-note 2		
Gloversville, N. Y....	24-13	2,290-2,620	3,775C	84-24	70	0-N-N	64.7‡	85.7	4-1695	464	41
Goldsboro, N. C......	21-0	1,816-2,157	3,037A	72-..	N	1-Y-N	32.7	38.4	4-1941	683	45
Goshen, Ind..........	13-0	2,280-2,460	3,120M	..-24	N	.-Y-Y	....	....	6-2619	952	41
Grand Forks, N. D...	28-5	2,070-2,472	3,240C	76-10	60	1-Y-Y	51.1	54.9	2484	854	47
Grand Island, Neb....	23-0	1,860-2,100	2,640M	84-24	65	.-Y-N	54.7	69.1	6-2769	1078	39
Grand Junction, Colo.	13-0	2,220-2,580	3,600A	84-24	50	.-Y-N	34.2	37.2	6-3019	1203	28
Granite City, Ill......	15-..	2,400-2,400	2,580	..-24	N	0-Y-Y	....	....	6-2867	1123	38
Greeley, Colo.........	14-0	2,160-2,700	3,300C	84-24	N	0-Y-N	....	....	6-2824	1170	35
Greenfield t, Mass....	17-35	2,276-2,901	3,600C	70-10	65	0-Y-Y	57.2‡	....	4-note 3		
Greensburg, Pa.......	0-438	None-None	None	..-..	N	0-.-N	0	7.0	not available		
Greensville, Miss.....	23-0	2,280-2,280	3,780C	84-12	N	1-Y-Y	50.8	55.5	5-2124	775	38
Greenville, N. C......	7-36	2,040-2,220	3,000C	..-24	60	0-Y-Y	....	....	2284	792	47
Greenville, Tex.......	25-0	1,785-1,920	2,940C‡	84-24	N	1-Y-Y	41.2†	61.4†	26-note 1		
Greenwood, Miss.....	16-0	2,254-2,325	3,405M‡	84-24	N	0-Y-.	32.2	40.5	6-2570	990	43
Greenwood, S. C......	8-18	2,160-2,160	1,320	84-24	65	1-Y-Y	12.5‡	19.3	6-2525	1059	44
Gretna, La...........	2-150	1,680-1,680	NoneD	SP	N	.-Y-N	....	....	7-3446	829	32
Griffin, Ga...........	18-0	1,800-2,220	3,300A	84-24	65	1-Y-Y	36.7	46.7	5-2219	755	43
Gulfport, Miss........	15-0	1,800-1,860	2,340	..-10	..	0-Y-N	....	....	6-2814	977	40
Guthrie, Okla........	13-1	1,680-1,800	2,520A	70-10	N	.-Y-Y	25.0	25.5	6-2871	651	40
Hannibal, Mo........	24-0	1,800-1,920	2,208C	84-24	N	0-Y-N	42.9	51.7	6-note 3		
Hanover, Pa..........	6-650	2,800-2,800	None C	84-12	N	0-N-N	....	18.1	not available		
Harrisburg, Ill........	4-4	2,140-2,140	2,220S‡	84-24	N	0-N-.	10.3‡	14.8	8-3847	1468	39
Harrison tp, N. J.....	48-0	2,600-3,500	4,600C	65-..	65	1-N-N	130.0†	145.0†	D-note 2		
Harrison, Pa.........	0-..	None-None	None	..-..	..	.-.-.	....	....	6-2828	805	24
Harvey, Ill...........	12-17	2,442-2,592	3,252M‡	84-24	N	0-Y-Y	....	34.7	5-2122	888	38
Hastings, Neb........	18-14	2,180-2,292	3,210M	84-24	N	0-Y-Y	41.4‡	47.0	6-2672	956	41
Hattiesburg, Miss.....	36-0	1,935-1,980	2,520C‡	72-24	N	0-Y-N	66.0	77.4	6-2687	726	39
Helena, Mont........	19-0	2,520-2,640	3,000C‡	48-3P	N	0-N-N	....	....	6-2791	1143	42
Hempstead, N. Y.....	1-482	....-....	NoneD	..-..	..	.-N-N	18.3†	38.6†	5-2420	937	34
Henderson, Ky.......	24-0	1,836-1,836..	2,400C‡	72-24	60	.-Y-Y	....	....	6-2937	1077	43
Hibbing, Minn.......	38-0	1,620-2,166	3,060C	56-3P	N	1-Y-Y	90.0	101.6	5-2145	629	41
Highland Park, Ill....	16-0	....-2,800	4,200C‡	84-24	65	1-N-Y	39.1	50.8	not available		
Hillside tp, N. J......	31-0	2,200-3,000	4,200C	61-10	65	.-Y-N	90.0	95.0	C-note 2		
Holland, Mich........	8-24	2,512-2,764	1,690B	..-24	70	.-Y-Y	30.3‡	45.2	6-2600	910	30
Hopkinsville, Ky.....	14-8	1,500-1,620	1,980C‡	84-24	N	1-Y-Y	24.2	29.8	6-2894	843	43
Hoquiam, Wash......	17-0	2,796-2,796	3,600	84-24	N	.-Y-N	....	....	5-2385	723	34
Hornell, N. Y........	14-8	2,312-2,444	3,500S	60-10	70	0-Y-Y	37.7‡	....	5-2142	835	37
Hot Springs, Ark.....	43-0	1,620-1,920	3,300C	84-24	N	1-.-Y	75.6†	82.0†	5-2323	740	36
Hudson, N. Y........	0-300	None-None	300D	..-..	N	.-N-N	.4‡	15.2	5-2263	925	42
Huntington, Ind......	27-0	2,400-2,400	3,120M	72-24	N	0-Y-N	56.8	61.0	6-2954	971	42

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1948—Continued

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Comp. Retirement Age	Fire Prevention and Bldg. Permits (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands): Salaries and Wages	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands): Total for Department	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
Huntsville, Ala	19–0	$1,716–2,184	$4,200C	84–24	N	1–Y–N	$39.3	$43.9	7–3052	1143	43
Huron, S. D	5–40	2,280–2,280	NoneD	84–24	N	.–N–N	16.9‡	19.0	7–3449	1330	45
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15–12	2,340–2,580	3,240M	73–24	N	1–Y–N	42.1‡	59.1	7–3204	1066	38
Independence, Kan	13–0	1,740–1,800	2,400C	84–24	N	0–Y–Y	22.9	26.7	6–2628	880	40
Iowa City, Iowa	17–0	1,890–2,310	2,670M	72–24	70	.–Y–N	24.7	29.0	6–2857	1096	46
Iron Mountain, Mich	13–0	1,800–2,150	2,912B	72–24	65	.–Y–N	22.2	23.7	6–2843	1072	27
Ironwood, Mich	15–25	2,220–2,220	2,760A	72–24	65	0–Y–N	31.5‡	40.4	6–2841	1036	27
Ithaca, N. Y	33–300	2,400–2,800	3,600B	60–10	70	.–Y–Y	88.6‡	100.5	2474	969	46
Jackson, Tenn	31–0	2,000–2,220	3,300M‡	..–24	N	0–Y–N	67.9	74.2	5–2466	973	37
Jacksonville, Ill	13–1	2,100–2,100	2,700M	72–24	N	0–N–N	28.5	30.8	7–3006	1066	41
Janesville, Wis	29–0	2,460–2,760	4,020B	72–24	N	2–Y–N	74.9‡	80.1	5–2319	895	34
Jeannette, Pa	6–24	2,760–2,940	3,120S‡	72–9	65	0–Y–Y	21.6‡	23.1	not available		
Jefferson City, Mo	21–0	2,100–2,100	2,700M	84–24	N	.–Y–N	38.3†	42.2†	6-note 3		
Jeffersonville, Ind	12–0	2,400–2,400	3,000S	72–24	N	0–N–N	24.9†	37.5†	5–2379	782	40
Johnson City, N. Y	27–0	2,288–2,756	3,856C	84–24	70	0–Y–N	74.0	90.2	4–1965	799	38
Johnstown, N. Y	14–8	2,057–2,299	2,740M	84–24	70	1–N–Y	33.4‡	38.4	4–1953	783	41
Jonesboro, Ark	7–12	1,950–1,980	2,700M	SP	N	1–N–Y	....	....	5–2302	836	47
Kankakee, Ill	23–0	2,295–2,408	3,000M	84–24	N	.–Y–N	53.8‡	57.8	7–2684	1080	37
Keene, N. H	10–51	2,260–2,496	3,200C	SP	..	0–Y–N	30.5‡	38.0	A1-note 4		
Kenmore, N. Y	8–92	2,696–3,003	....M	48–3P	70	0–N–Y	25.9	32.1	4–1903	761	31
Keokuk, Iowa	17–..	2,028–2,142	2,520C‡	84–24	N	2–Y–Y	....	....	7–2676	1056	39
Key West, Fla	22–190	2,100–2,100	3,000D	..–12	N	0–N–N	....	....	2674	798	47
Kingsport, Tenn	15–20	1,980–2,460	3,000A	79–10	N	0–Y–N	32.1‡	38.3	5–2330	740	42
Kingston, N. C	18–15	1,560–2,040	3,000	84–24	N	1–N–Y	42.4‡	50.3	5–2340	786	43
Kirksville, Mo	6–4	1,680–1,680	1,980	84–24	N	.–Y–N	....	....	7-note 3		
Kirkwood, Mo	17–0	....–2,340	3,120C‡	84–24	N	0–Y–N	41.0	46.2	6-note 3		
Klamath Falls, Ore	21–6	2,460–2,700	3,540	84–24	N	2–Y–N	49.8‡	55.9	5–2367	778	36
La Grange, Ga	16–0	1,668–1,950	3,300B	84–24	N	.–Y–Y	31.4	....	6–2915	1134	37
La Grange, Ill	3–18	2,310–2,977	1,200M	72–24	N	0–Y–N	7.4	8.5	5–2347	872	44
La Porte, Ind	24–0	2,580–2,760	3,600M	72–24	52	0–Y–Y	63.7	70.5	5–2120	711	40
La Salle, Ill	4–28	....–2,100	500	..–..	N	0–N–Y	....	....	7–3205	1040	34
Lackawanna, N. Y	75–0	3,000–3,000	4,050M	48–3P	70	0–Y–N	242.9	....	4–1998	683	32
Laconia, N. H	13–52	2,418–2,522	3,100C	72–..	N	.–N–Y	....	35.6†	A1-note 4		
Lafayette, La	16–30	1,500–1,716	2,400M‡	72–10	N	0–Y–N	29.7	46.2	5–2452	788	38
Lakeland, Fla	27–0	2,180–2,550	4,045A	84–24	N	.–Y–Y	....	70.3	5–2099	793	43
Lansdowne, Pa	0–35	None–None	NoneD	..–..	N	.–N–N	0	10.3	5–2168	818	47
Laramie, Wyo	13–10	1,920–2,880	3,300A	73–24	N	1–Y–N	33.3‡	34.9	6–2613	967	38
Laurel, Miss	23–0	2,130–2,130	2,600C‡	84–10	N	.–Y–Y	50.4	53.6	7–3240	964	38
Lawrence, Kan	22–..	1,740–1,980	2,640M	77–11	..	.–Y–.	42.4	46.4	5–2276	743	38
Lawton, Okla	25–0	1,980–1,980	3,000M	84–24	N	0–Y–N	52.5	58.9	6–2951	840	34
Leavenworth, Kan	18–0	1,860–1,860	2,520M‡	84–10	N	0–Y–N	....	....	5–2479	867	44
Lewiston, Idaho	21–5	2,520–2,700	4,020C‡	84–24	55	0–Y–Y	36.3†	39.7†	5–2060	642	40
Lewistown, Pa	0–300	None–None	None	..–..	..	.–.–N	....	9.1	not available		
Lexington t, Mass	23–17	2,566–2,855	3,800C	80–24	65	.–Y–N	....	....	5-note 3		
Lexington, N. C	10–18	1,980–2,340	3,300A	SP	N	0–Y–Y	21.8‡	27.6	2603	916	46
Lincoln, Ill	6–8	2,100–2,100	2,400A	..–24	N	.–Y–N	11.4†	12.1†	6–2951	1059	32
Lincoln Park, Mich	13–0	2,800–3,428	4,100B	72–24	60	0–Y–N	43.3	47.7	6–2646	971	28
Linden, N. J	74–0	2,400–3,000	4,400C	71–..	65	2–.–N	....	....	C-note 2		
Little Falls, N. Y	7–25	2,200–2,400	3,000	84–24	70	.–Y–Y	20.6‡	26.2	5–2114	829	41
Lock Haven, Pa	3–300	1,900–1,900	150	SP	N	0–N–N	7.6‡	11.2	not available		
Lockport, N. Y	41–0	2,260–2,590	3,360B	72–10	70	1–N–N	109.0	120.9	4–1874	681	32
Lodi, Calif	11–20	2,736–3,150	4,950C	62–10	N	1–N–N	31.1‡	38.2	5–2134	454	40
Lodi, N. J	..–60	None–None	....D	..–..	..	.–.–N	....	....	E-note 2		
Logan, Utah	22–0	2,040–2,340	3,180M‡	66–10	N	1–Y–N	51.0	56.5	4–1965	472	41
Logansport, Ind	43–0	2,310–2,400	3,500M	72–24	65	0–Y–N	101.8	110.2	5–2083	798	35
Long Branch, N. J	17–125	2,400–2,600	None	..–24	N	1–Y–Y	41.5	67.4	DS-note 2		
Longview, Tex	20–0	1,800–2,310	3,180A	84–24	N	1–Y–N	39.8	45.0	22-note 1		
Longview, Wash	18–0	2,940–3,180	4,380M	..–24	N	1–Y–Y	41.1†	46.1†	4–1963	673	46
Lynbrook, N. Y	0–225	None–None	None	..–..	..	.–.–.	0	51.0	5–2181	874	33

Table XVII-B.—Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000: 1948—Continued

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Comp. Retirement Age	Fire Prevention and Bldg. Permits (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Lynwood, Calif.......	13–0	$2,892–3,214	$3,994C	72–24	65	0–Y–N	$33.5	$34.9	6–2582 992 41
McAlester, Okla......	19–0	1,800–1,800	2,400A	84–10	N	.–Y–Y	33.4	44.9	6–2910 874 33
McKees Rocks, Pa....	9–0	2,259–2,259	2,763C	81–10	N	0–Y–Y	19.7†	23.8†	6–2667 956 31
Mahanoy City, Pa....	0–..	None–None	240D	..–..	..	.–N–N	....	....	not available
Mamaroneck, N. Y....	..–300	None–None	NoneD	..–..	..	.–.–N	4.6†	20.2	4–1979 747 37
Manhattan, Kan......	9–6	1,740–2,040	2,580M‡	84–24	N	0–N–N	15.7‡	33.0	6–2753 944 42
Manitowoc, Wis......	36–0	2,610–2,730	3,650B	84–24	N	0–Y–N	101.5	115.9	4–1960 648 41
Mankato, Minn......	23–12	2,316–2,580	3,492C‡	84–24	65	1–N–N	47.4†	78.7†	5–3424 835 37
Maplewood, Mo......	10–0	2,400–2,400	3,300C‡	..–24	N	1–Y–N	21.7	25.8	6-note 3
Maplewood tp, N. J..	28–0	2,000–3,000	4,700	75–10	65	1–Y–N	86.7	185.6	B
Marblehead t, Mass..	22–15	2,540–2,670	3,300	70–10	65	.–Y–N	....	....	5-note 3
Marietta, Ohio.......	14–0	2,168–2,168	2,480S	72–24	N	0–Y–N	....	....	6–2882 937 28
Marinette, Wis.......	17–0	2,040–2,040	2,400	84–24	N	.–Y–Y	34.7	35.5	6–2899 905 46
Marlborough, Mass...	13–42	2,500–2,500	3,000	84–10	65	1–N–N	41.3‡	61.6	4-note 3
Marquette, Mich.....	21–0	2,370–2,490	3,030C	73–24	N	1–N–Y	46.7	51.7	6–2855 954 38
Marshall, Tex........	23–0	1,860–2,016	3,000A	84–24	N	2–N–Y	....	39.7†	24-note 1
Marshfield, Wis.......	5–20	1,980–2,100	420	72–12	65	0–N–N	15.6‡	16.3	6–2817 1049 43
Martins Ferry, Ohio..	0–100	None–None	NoneD	..–..	..	.–N–N	....	4.2†	6–2907 1117 38
Martinsburg, W. Va...	14–50	1,848–1,848	2,280C	72–24	N	0–Y–Y	....	21.5†	6–2525 792 27
Martinsville, Va......	12–6	2,000–2,280	3,120B	84–24	N	.–Y–N	22.8‡	27.6	8–3666 1357 44
Mattoon, Ill..........	15–0	2,280–2,460	3,060C‡	84–24	N	1–N–N	30.7	33.1	7–3361 1142 44
Maywood, Calif......	9–0	2,706–3,300	4,092C	72–24	N	.–N–N	23.0	38.2	7–3321 1143 33
Meadville, Pa........	17–75	2,180–2,312	2,778S‡	72–10	N	.–N–N	....	....	not available
Medford, Ore.........	13–10	2,500–2,500	3,300M	72–24	60	1–N–N	33.8‡	37.6	5–2133 816 33
Melrose Park, Ill.....	5–12	2,700–2,700	3,060M	..–24	55	0–Y–N	....	....	6–2869 1031 44
Menasha, Wis........	10–..	2,400–2,400	2,750B	..–24	N	.–Y–N	....	....	6–2770 1024 39
Menominee, Mich.....	17–..	1,979–....	2,580C	72–24	N	0–N–N	32.8	37.0	6–2768 699 28
Merced, Calif........	9–24	2,400–2,640	3,300C	84–24	N	0–Y–N	21.9‡	24.7	5–2443 944 40
Methuen t, Mass.....	41–3	2,891–2,891	3,569C	56–10	65	0–Y–Y	116.5‡	128.2	4-note 3
Middlesborough, Ky...	7–..	1,940–1,940	2,120C‡	94–12	..	2–Y–N	9.6†	....	7–3417 1317 42
Midland, Mich.......	15–10	2,838–3,000	4,500A	73–24	65	0–Y–Y	41.2	51.9	7–3473 1262 30
Milford t, Mass......	17–36	2,533–2,845	3,350C	70–10	65	0–Y–N	....	48.4†	5-note 3
Millburn tp, N. J.....	14–39	2,500–3,000	4,200C	63–10	65	1–Y–N	41.5‡	47.8	....
Millville, N. J........	..–45	.. ..–.. ..	100D‡	56–..	N	0–N–N	....	....	E-note 2
Milton t, Mass.......	34–8	2,613–3,133	4,420C	70–10	65	0–Y–N	....	....	4-note 3
Mineola, N. Y........	0–125	None–None	NoneD	..–..	..	0–N–N	0	7.7	6–2822 892 34
Minot, N. D.........	17–50	2,160–2,400	3,600A	72–24	N	1–Y–Y	34.4	38.4	6–2892 1049 39
Missoula, Mont.......	22–2	2,280–2,520	3,000C‡	56–3P	N	1–Y–N	49.1‡	56.0	6–2813 1266 45
Moberly, Mo.........	13–0	1,940–1,980	3,000A	84–24	N	1–Y–Y	25.7	32.6	8-note 3
Modesto, Calif.......	28–3	3,000–3,240	5,640C	72–..	65	2–N–N	78.6‡	....	3–1465 419 42
Monessen, Pa........	2–100	2,520–2,520	None	84–10	N	0–N–N	7.5‡	19.0	not available
Monroe, Mich........	33–0	2,698–2,804	3,402C	73–24	60	0–Y–N	87.1	106.5	5–2414 624 30
Monrovia, Calif.......	15–6	2,430–2,640	3,900C	72–24	N	1–Y–N	35.7‡	44.4	5–2458 811 37
Monterey, Calif......	16–11	2,640–3,090	3,840A	72–24	N	1–N–N	48.4‡	71.0	5–2338 936 35
Morgantown, W. Va...	14–8	1,950–2,400	3,000A	72–24	65	0–Y–N	34.0‡	43.2	6–2688 1096 35
Morristown, N. J.....	12–200	2,000–2,700	3,940M	84–10	65	1–Y–N	....	....	C-note 2
Moultrie, Ga.........	17–..	2,080–2,080	3,120A	84–24	N	4–Y–Y	38.2	42.7	6–2741 854 44
Mount, Carmel, Pa....	..–1400	None–None	.. ..	..–..	..	.–.–N	....	4.8	not available
Mount Clemens, Mich.	19–23	2,500–2,880	3,400S‡	72–24	60	0–Y–N	54.3	63.9	6–2882 920 29
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	6–32	2,640–2,964	3,588C	51–..	N	.–Y–N	....	20.6	4–1971 747 33
Mount Vernon, Ill.....	10–8	2,220–2,220	2,340B	78–24	N	0–Y–N	22.4†	25.4†	8–3810 1499 39
Muscatine, Iowa.....	19–2	1,998–2,179	2,906M	..–24	60	.–Y–Y	56.7	59.9	5–2481 874 37
Muskegon Hgts., Mich	15–0	2,940–2,940	3,400M	72–24	N	.–Y–N	42.4†	46.2†	6–2658 866 30
Nampa, Idaho.......	17–0	2,340–2,580	3,900M‡	72–10	..	1–Y–N	42.8	52.3	2863 521 47
Natchez, Miss........							15.0‡	20.9	7–3409 1020 37
Natick t, Mass.......	29–15	2,600–2,800	3,800C	70–10	70	0–Y–N	....	....	4-note 3
Naugatuck, Conn.....	9–81	2,770–2,770	3,267C	72–9	N	1–N–N	23.4‡	32.1	6-note 3
Needham t, Mass....	20–18	2,700–3,000	4,570C	70–10	65	.–Y–N	67.0‡	83.5	4-note 3
Neenah, Wis.........	17–0	2,220–2,550	3,090B	84–24	N	.–Y–Y	40.5	43.3	6–2628 962 37

Table XVII-B.—Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000: 1948—Continued

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Comp. Retirement Age	Fire Prevention and Bldg. Permits (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands): Salaries and Wages	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands): Total for Department	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
New Castle, Ind.	17–0	$2,228–2,280	$3,160M	72–24	N	0–Y–N	$ 41.3	$ 45.9	6–2814 1029 38
New Kensington, Pa.	6–125	2,760–2,760	3,432C‡	72–12	65	.–Y–Y	16.7	23.2	4–1743 536 41
New Philadelphia, O.	4–20	2,415–2,415	2,691S	72–24	N	0–N–N	15.8‡	20.8	8–3515 1427 38
Newton, Iowa	10–6	2,160–2,400	2,700M	84–24	N	0–Y–N	15.2†	17.7†	6–2762 1074 41
Newton, Kan.	11–0	1,730–2,234	3,074A	76–24	N	0–Y–N	24.1	27.0	6–2750 955 47
Niles, Mich.	15–0	2,604–2,904	3,480B	73–24	57	.–Y–N	46.4†	53.4†	7–3055 1084 39
Niles, Ohio	13–..	2,140–2,880	3,480S	84–24	N	.–Y–N	....	....	7–3406 1393 25
Norman, Okla.	16–13	2,040–2,160	3,120A	84–24	N	0–N–N	41.5‡	47.9	6–2757 701 39
N. Little Rock, Ark.	48–0	1,920–2,400	3,480	84–12	N	1–N–Y	115.0	160.1	2163 621 47
North Platte, Neb.	8–36	2,080–2,080	2,696M	84–24	..	.–Y–N	....	....	6–2994 1149 38
N. Providence t, R.I.	0–125	None–None	None	..–..	..	.–.–N	....	....	not available
N. Tonowanda, N.Y.	25–700	2,850–3,050	5,100C	56–10	70	1–Y–Y	80.1‡	101.8	4–1776 393 24
Northampton, Mass.	50–5	2,450–2,724	3,407M	56–..	65	0–Y–N	119.9	145.6	5–note 3
Northbridge t, Mass.	0–60	None–None	25	..–..	..	.–.–N	....	....	4–note 3
Norwich, Conn.	43–12	2,079–2,578	3,568C	72–10	65	1–Y–Y	114.8‡	132.0	4–note 3
Norwood t, Mass.	22–14	2,500–2,800	4,000C	70–10	..	.–Y–N	77.7‡	84.9	4–note 3
Nutley, N.J.	14–65	2,500–3,000	800S‡	84–24	60	.–Y–N	42.7‡	49.5	C–note 2
Ogdensburg, N.Y.							55.8	63.3	6–2474 846 40
Oil City, Pa.	23–..	2,040–2,220	2,820	72–10	N	.–Y–Y	49.7	54.4	not available
Okmulgee, Okla.	18–0	1,800–2,040	2,400M‡	84–24	N	1–N–N	33.1	53.1	6–2683 1092 36
Olean, N.Y.	24–0	2,160–2,340	3,200M	72–10	70	1–Y–N	....	....	4–1713 634 39
Olympia, Wash.	16–0	2,760–2,760	3,780M‡	84–10	55	2–Y–Y	52.3	109.2	5–2385 1007 38
Oneida, N.Y.	11–58	1,860–2,320	3,158S	..–24	72	0–Y–N	....	29.6	4–1859 619 39
Oneonta, N.Y.	8–22	2,262–2,523	2,958C	84–24	70	0–Y–Y	27.1‡	52.4	4–1854 724 41
Ontario, Calif.	12–20	2,544–3,000	4,500C	72–24	65	1–N–N	35.3‡	38.6	7–3059 1059 30
Orangeburg, S.C.	12–13	1,800–2,059	3,036C‡	84–24	65	0–Y–Y	28.6‡	36.7	2358 751 47
Ossining, N.Y.	0–450	None–None	None	..–..	N	.–N–N	....	13.9	5–2307 879 37
Oswego, N.Y.	34–0	2,100–2,400	3,600S	72–10	65	0–Y–N	85.4	92.7	5–2087 834 39
Ottawa, Ill.	12–10	2,460–2,460	3,000B‡	84–24	65	.–Y–N	29.4‡	34.7	6–2841 1155 39
Ottawa, Kan.	8–0	....–1,820	2,580	84–10	N	.–Y–N	16.0	18.3	6–2963 1187 44
Owosso, Mich.	21–0	2,340–2,460	2,700M‡	72–24	60	.–N–N	47.5	51.0	5–2418 784 28
Painesville, Ohio	12–7	2,868–3,132	3,564A	72–24	N	.–N–N	36.4‡	39.6	7–3028 1168 33
Palestine, Tex.	9–0	1,944–1,944	2,160M‡	SP	N	0–N–Y	17.0	19.2	23–note 1
Palo Alto, Calif.	26–8	2,880–3,540	4,860B	72–10	65	.–N–N	77.0‡	94.0	4–1907 501 34
Pampa, Tex.	13–17	2,112–2,112	2,520A	84–24	..	0–Y–N	25.6‡	29.5	24–note 1
Panama City, Fla.	14–13	1,770–1,800	2,400A	78–24	N	1–Y–N	27.9‡	38.0	7–3087 1034 45
Park Ridge, Ill.	3–18	2,520–2,640	None	..–24	50	.–Y–N	15.6‡	18.2	5–2224 879 39
Parma, Ohio	11–0	2,726–3,100	....M	72–24	N	0–Y–N	31.9	35.5	8–note 5
Parsons, Kan.	17–0	1,920–1,920	2,460M‡	84–24	N	.–Y–Y	33.9	37.7	5–2276 845 40
Peabody, Mass.	46–10	2,719–2,719	3,760M	48–10	65	0–Y–N	....	....	5-note 3
Peekskill, N.Y.	15–575	2,500–2,800	1,000D	65–..	65	0–Y–N	....	....	5–2069 776 37
Pekin, Ill.	11–0	2,400–2,400	2,700B‡	84–24	N	0–N–N	25.9	27.9	6–2889 1244 38
Phenix City, Ala.	9–2	1,782–1,782	2,102	84–24	65	0–N–N	....	....	7–3273 1127 44
Phoenixville, Pa.	6–2	....–2,640	None	72–12	N	0–N–N	....	....	not available
Pine Bluff, Ark.	31–0	1,800–1,860	2,820C	72–24	N	1–N–N	50.0	59.3	5–2493 823 39
Piqua, Ohio	17–2	2,315–2,592	3,493A	72–24	N	0–Y–N	47.9	51.1	5–2165 883 26
Pittsburg, Kan.	17–0	1,890–1,980	2,700M‡	84–10	N	0–N–N	33.2	36.3	6–2612 940 38
Plattsburgh, N.Y.	11–6	1,960–2,300	2,650M	84–24	70	.–Y–N	25.8‡	30.2	6–2362 966 40
Plymouth t, Mass.	22–44	2,152–2,560	3,720S	70–10	65	.–Y–N	67.1‡	78.4	5–note 3
Pomona, Calif.	32–14	2,670–2,820	4,800	72–24	N	2–N–N	....	....	5–2301 715 36
Ponca City, Okla.	19–0	1,740–2,100	3,000M	72–10	N	0–Y–N	41.0	44.8	6–2745 876 37
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	11–0	1,800–2,160	2,340E	78–24	60	.–Y–Y	21.5‡	22.5	7-note 3
Port Chester, N.Y.	8–2	2,400–2,915	None	72–10	70	0–N–N	20.9‡	33.2	5–2147 872 37
Portsmouth, N.H.	17–44	2,400–2,400	2,800C	84–24	75	.–.–Y	....	....	A1-note 4
Pottstown, Pa.	7–3	....–2,080	500D	..–12	N	1–N–.	18.0	28.3	not available
Pottsville, Pa.	1–7	None–None	2,760B‡	..–..	N	.–N–Y	....	22.2	not available
Provo, Utah	17–0	2,355–2,640	3,300	67–10	N	1–N–N	....	....	6–2590 1058 33
Reading t, Mass.	13–45	2,675–2,800	3,575C	70–10	65	.–.–N	39.4‡	51.1	5–note 3
Red Bank, N.J.	..–245	....–....	500	..–..	N	.–N–N	....	13.8†	D–note 2

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1948—Continued

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Comp. Retirement Age	Fire Prevention and Bldg. Permits (see code)	Fire Dept Expenditures 1947 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Fire Dept Expenditures 1947 (in thousands) Total for Department	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
Redlands, Calif.	13–8	$2,472–3,096	$4,572B	72–24	65	0–Y–N	$ 35.3‡	$ 38.6	5–2142	637	37
Redondo Beach, Calif.	12–0	2,560–2,580	3,780C	72–24	N	1–N–N	29.6	34.4	7–3481	1281	32
Redwood City, Calif.	20–14	3,000–3,480	4,680A	64–10	65	1–N–N	54.6‡	66.3	4–1729	494	41
Reno, Nev.	79–0	2,760–2,940	4,500M	84–24	N	3–Y–N	219.1	244.5	4–1980	605	45
Rensselaer, N.Y.	12–300	2,300–2,300	475B	..–24	65	.–Y–N	29.6‡	52.6	4–2086	830	41
Richmond, Calif.	109–0	3,060–3,240	6,000A	72–10	N	1–N–N	425.1	435.5	5–2054	628	43
Richmond Heights, Mo	8–0	2,100–2,280	2,680C‡	84–24	N	0–N–N	18.2	20.4	6-note 3		
Ridgefield Park, N.J.	0–120	None–None	NoneD‡	..–..	..	.–.–.	.7‡	18.2	C-note 2		
Ridgewood, N.J.	16–35	2,100–2,800	4,000C‡	84–24	N	2–N–N	45.5‡	56.2	C-note 2		
River Rouge, Mich.	20–0	3,013–3,073	4,225B	72–24	N	.–Y–N	65.9	90.8	6–2959	1192	30
Rochester, N.H.	10–80	2,303–2,303	2,974C	SP	N	0–Y–N	29.1‡	37.0	A1-note 4		
Rock Hill, S.C.	14–7	2,100–2,316	2,700	84–24	65	.–Y–N	35.8‡	40.9	6–2642	1094	38
Roselle, N.J.	8–20	2,300–3,000	3,600M	68–24	65	0–Y–N	....	....	C-note 2		
Rutland, Vt.	29–0	2,087–2,519	4,100M	84–24	70	.–Y–N	73.9	85.5	not available		
St. Augustine, Fla.	15–0	2,160–2,229	3,012A	84–24	N	0–Y–N	32.8	40.1	5–2300	698	45
St. Charles, Mo.	6–16	1,860–1,920	2,220M	..–24	N	0–N–N	12.3‡	15.9	7-note 3		
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	21–15	2,898–3,276	3,906M‡	73–24	N	0–Y–N	46.8†	61.6†	7–3426	1050	28
St. Cloud, Minn.	27–0	2,100–2,340	3,000M	72–24	..	1–Y–N	....	68.6	5–2188	838	36
Salem, Ohio	11–0	2,440–2,620	3,012S	72–24	N	0–N–Y	....	....	6–2635	931	47
Salina, Kan.	27–0	....–2,220	3,300	84–24	N	1–N–Y	60.1	71.9	5–2228	851	36
Salinas, Calif.	11–19	2,760–3,000	4,800C	84–24	N	0–N–N	35.4‡	40.0	5–2285	808	44
Salisbury, Md.	18–75	2,080–2,080	200D	56–3P	N	0–N–N	18.5	33.6	not graded		
Salisbury, N.C.	25–15	2,172–....	3,600	72–10	N	0–Y–N	....	....	5–2211	677	44
San Buenaventura, Cal.	17–7	2,706–3,036	4,524A	72–24	N	0–N–N	56.7‡	64.7	5–2220	492	42
San Gabriel, Calif.	13–..	2,520–2,673	3,660	72–24	N	.–Y–N	36.7	41.1	6–2940	825	33
San Leandro, Calif.	22–0	3,060–3,240	4,140A	72–24	65	1–Y–N	66.9	70.4	6–2514	964	42
San Mateo, Calif.	34–3	2,904–3,144	5,400A	72–24	65	1–Y–Y	106.0‡	134.2	4–1794	709	46
Sandusky, Ohio	31–0	2,460–2,760	3,300A	72–24	N	0–Y–N	82.0	98.3	5–2337	875	45
Sanford, Fla.	13–0	1,716–1,848	2,838C	84–24	N	0–N–N	25.2	33.1	6–2768	1044	46
Santa Cruz, Calif.	18–1	2,580–2,772	3,720C‡	72–24	60	1–Y–Y	37.1†	41.0†	2628	1120	47
Santa Fe, N.M.	2–23	2,000–2,400	NoneD	..–..	N	0–N–N	3.7	4.3	7–3422	1311	42
Santa Rosa, Calif.	25–0	2,550–3,000	5,400A	84–24	N	1–Y–Y	63.3	74.4	5–2051	558	46
Sapulpa, Okla.	13–0	....–2,112	2,640A	84–24	N	1–Y–Y	17.8	19.6	7–3083	1102	40
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	30–0	1,814–2,178	2,970S‡	72–24	70	.–Y–N	....	....	2433		43
Saugus t, Mass.	17–12	2,652–2,652	3,500C	70–10	65	0–N–N	49.9‡	54.0	5-note 3		
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	14–18	2,435–2,662	3,804A	72–24	65	0–Y–Y	40.4‡	46.5	7–3274	1148	40
Scottsbluff, Neb.	7–32	2,130–2,280	3,300M	84–24	N	0–Y–Y	11.8†	16.6†	7–3470	1327	40
Selma, Ala.	24–0	1,920–2,040	3,120C	84–24	N	0–Y–N	44.3†	50.4†	5–2254	624	43
Seminole, Okla.	9–6	1,980–....	2,400M	84–24	N	0–Y–N	14.4	19.9	8–3923	1179	35
Shaker Hghts, Ohio	40–0	2,730–3,120	4,680M	72–24	N	1–Y–N	122.6	159.3	6-note 5		
Shawnee, Okla.	23–0	1,824–2,208	2,820M	84–10	N	.–Y–N	45.5	48.2	6–2542	968	36
Shelby, N.C.	10–10	2,028–2,028	....	..–24	N	.–Y–N	....	....	7–3226	1277	47
Shelbyville, Ind.	11–6	2,200–2,200	3,000M	84–24	N	2–Y–N	26.1‡	30.4	5–2352	758	40
Shenandoah, Pa.	0–850	None–None	100	..–..	N	.–N–N	....	14.2	not available		
Sherman, Tex.	29–0	1,665–1,920	2,520A	84–24	N	1–N–N	56.7	72.4	17-note 1		
Shorewood, Wis.	19–3	2,980–3,120	4,200B	84–24	N	0–Y–N	53.2‡	58.6	5–2299	1001	38
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	8–20	2,220–2,280	3,000C	48–3P	65	.–Y–Y	23.8‡	52.5	7–3490	1115	31
South Orange, N. J.	18–0	2,574–3,315	C	72–10	..	0–Y–N	64.2	69.2	D-note 2		
S. Pasadena, Calif.	18–0	2,556–3,060	4,224A	72–24	65	1–N–N	42.9	45.7	6–2679	946	39
South River, N. J.	0–70	None–None	25D	..–..	..	.–.–.	1.7‡	3.0	E-note 2		
S. St. Paul, Minn.	9–6	2,550–2,700	3,420B	72–24	N	0–Y–N	22.3‡	25.7	7–3370	854	36
Southbridge t, Mass.	15–34	2,735–2,735	3,234C	84–10	..	0–Y–N	....	....	4-note 3		
Statesville, N. C.	9–9	1,980–2,124	2,460	72–24	N	.–Y–N	18.9‡	24.9	6–2529	898	45
Sterling, Ill.	8–14	2,280–2,280	2,880	..–24	65	.–Y–Y	....	....	5–2347	802	36
Stillwater, Okla.	14–20	1,800–1,920	3,180M	84–24	65	0–Y–Y	28.4‡	31.5	6–2824	728	34
Stoneham, Mass.	12–21	2,800–3,000	4,200	70–10	65	.–Y–N	....	....	5-note 3		
Stratford t, Conn.	25–50	1,940–2,660	4,040A	72–10	N	2–N–N	61.2‡	75.2	6-note 3		
Streator, Ill.	12–14	2,596–2,596	3,015B‡	84–24	65	.–Y–N	....	35.3	7–3034	1285	37
Struthers, Ohio	3–17	2,544–2,544	3,004M	72–24	N	0–N–N	9.2‡	10.8	7-note 5		

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1948—Continued

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Comp. Retirement Age	Fire Prevention and Bldg. Permits (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands): Salaries and Wages	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands): Total for Department	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
Suffolk, Va	17–20	$2,148–2,328	$2,928A	84–24	N	0-Y-Y	$ 37.6‡	$ 43.2	2164 814 46
Summit, N. J	12–50	2,400–2,800	3,800C	84–24	65	1-N-Y	38.3‡	47.3	D-note 2
Sumter, S. C	12–15	2,166–2,166	3,000	84–24	N	1-Y-Y	24.8‡	30.6	6–2900 929 46
Swampscott t, Mass	26–0	2,770–2,770	3,795C	84–12	65	.-Y-N	73.9	81.0	4-note 3
Sweetwater, Tex	15–8	2,010–2,280	3,000A	84–24	N	1-N-N	31.1‡	34.8	19-note 1
Swissvale, Pa	6–0	2,334–2,592	2,964C	84–24	..	0-Y-N	16.2‡	18.6	4–1950 649 24
Tallahassee, Fla	29–0	1,914–2,706	3,762A	84–24	N	1-Y-N	60.2	70.7	6–2840 933 40
Tamaqua, Pa	0–11	....–....	360C	..–..	..	.-.-N	....	....	not available
Temple, Tex	28–0	1,800–1,860	2,400A	84–24	65	.-N-.	....		19-note 1
Texarkana, Tex	35–0	1,980–1,980	3,000C	72–12	N	0-Y-N	68.3	77.4	14-note 1
Tiffin, Ohio	19–0	2,070–2,262	2,940M	72–24	N	.-Y-Y	44.1	47.7	5–2199 803 36
Tonawanda, N. Y	20–200	2,450–2,750	3,300C	72–10	70	0-N-N	54.0	72.5	5–2282 641 40
Traverse City, Mich	11–15	2,100–2,340	3,140A	73–24	70	0-N-N	24.8‡	29.4	6–2756 740 28
Trinidad, Colo	13–0	2,064–2,064	2,520	84–24	N	0-Y-Y	26.2	33.2	6–2794 1103 31
Twin Falls, Idaho	21–3	2,070–2,280	2,700C‡	84–24	65	0-Y-N	....	53.2	6–2983 1090 40
Two Rivers, Wis	11–0	2,190–2,520	3,150B	84–24	N	1-Y-N	27.9	31.7	5–2287 852 40
Union tp, N. J	25–45	2,560–2,915	4,615C	72–10	N	1-N-N	85.4‡	99.5	D-note 2
Uniontown, Pa	14–135	2,520–2,520	3,000	72–12	N	0-Y-Y	36.0‡	39.5	not available
University Park, Tex	21–0	2,480–2,640	4,020	..–24	55	1-N-N	65.6	68.9	19-note 1
Urbana, Ill	11–0	2,220–2,340	2,760M	84–24	N	.-Y-Y	26.5	27.6	6–2855 1229 40
Valdosta, Ga	19–0	2,100–2,400	3,000C	84–24	70	0-Y-Y	....	....	7–3346 1390 43
Vallejo, Calif	87–0	2,700–3,620	4,920	72–24	65	3-Y-N	....	....	5–2489 933 41
Vancouver, Wash	42–0	2,565–2,940	3,840M‡	72–24	N	2-N-Y	124.0	137.6	5–2305 821 39
Vandergrift, Pa	0–50	None–None	None	..–..	..	.-.-N	....	....	not available
Vicksburg, Miss	35–0	1,950–2,100	3,000C‡	..–24	N	0-Y-Y	....	....	5–2144 807 45
Vincennes, Ind	28–0	2,100–2,100	3,000M	72–24	70	0-Y-N	45.6†	49.8†	5–2335 812 40
Virginia, Minn	34–0	2,010–2,160	3,300B	48–3P	60	0-Y-Y	80.6	86.6	5–2245 780 37
Wakefield, Mass	21–23	2,928–2,928	3,800	70–10	65	.-N-N	....	....	5-note 3
Wallingford, Conn	14–26	2,704–2,704	3,380C	72–10	N	0-N-N	46.6‡	51.6	6-note 3
Warren, Pa	17–0	1,941–2,166	3,114M	84–24	N	0-Y-Y	41.2	43.1	not available
Watertown, S. D	11–0	1,860–2,160	2,640M	84–12	N	0-Y-N	23.8	30.5	7–3138 977 34
Watertown, Wis	14–10	2,209–2,324	2,928B	84–24	N	1-Y-N	30.6‡	40.7	6–2408 1014 39
Waterville, Me	10–72	2,059–2,288	440C	84–10	65	0-N-N	....	31.6†	not available
Watervliet, N. Y	21–0	1,900–2,200	2,650C	84–24	N	1-N-N	46.8	54.1	5–2049 770 30
Waukesha, Wis	26–0	2,370–2,700	3,480B	84–24	N	1-N-N	68.3	73.9	5–2191 729 40
Waynesboro, Pa	3–2	1,820–1,820	300C	SP	N	.-N-N	6.0	10.0	not available
Webster Groves, Mo	14–4	1,800–2,400	3,600C‡	72–24	N	.-Y-N	33.3†	39.4†	6-note 3
Weehawken tp, N. J	53–0	2,600–3,000	4,500C	84–10	65	0-Y-Y	....	....	C
Wellesley t, Mass	33–32	3,000–3,000	4,500B	70–10	65	0-Y-N	81.2†	93.6†	4-note 3
Wenatchee, Wash	18–6	2,940–3,060	4,260M	72–24	N	1-Y-N	51.4‡	58.1	4–1807 724 31
West Chester, Pa	0–400	None–None	200	..–..	..	.-N-N	....	....	5–2274 732 21
West Frankfort, Ill	3–6	1,800–2,280	2,580M‡	56–3P	N	.-Y-Y	....	8.3	8–3849 1490 46
W. Springfield t, Mass.	38–4	2,704–2,808	4,228B	56–10	65	1-N-N	108.3‡	120.2	5-note 3
Westerly t, R. I	2–135	....–....	3,000D	..–..	N	1-N-N	....	....	....
Westfield, Mass	29–23	2,600–2,600	3,700M	70–..	65	0-N-N	79.4†	86.6†	5-note 3
Westfield, N. J	16–0	2,300–2,500	3,800M	72–10	65	1-N-N	....	....	C-note 2
Weymouth t, Mass	51–20	2,300–2,630	3,880C	70–10	65	0-Y-N	120.5‡	145.4	4-note 3
Whiting, Ind	15–0	2,520–3,120	3,660M	72–24	N	1-Y-N	40.0	43.0	4–1919 819 38
Whittier, Calif	23–0	2,580–3,096	4,848C	72–24	60	1-Y-N	63.3	79.2	6–2608 758 30
Willimantic, Conn	12–27	2,366–2,557	3,878M	84–10	60	0-Y-Y	35.5	41.0	6-note 3
Wilmette, Ill	13–1	2,760–2,940	4,200C	84–24	65	0-Y-Y	39.1‡	43.6	5–2086 888 46
Wilson, N. C	16–24	2,316–2,556	3,840A	84–24	N	.-Y-Y	45.2	57.8	5–2401 905 43
Winchester t, Mass	23–18	2,590–2,890	4,000C	70–10	65	.-Y-N	73.2‡	83.7	4-note 3
Winchester, Va	4–350	1,800–2,400	NoneC	SP	N	0-N-N	....	15.3	7–3035 863 43
Winnetka, Ill	14–12	2,760–3,180	5,100A	78–24	N	.-Y-N	38.0‡	52.1	5–2205 826 40
Winona, Minn	35–0	2,160–2,400	3,600B	70–24	65	.-Y-N	74.0	103.7	5–2148 646 28
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	14–0	2,556–2,736	3,300B	78–24	N	0-Y-N	32.9	35.5	6–2919 965 45
Woburn, Mass	22–12	2,628–2,628	3,438M	48–..	70	.-Y-N	41.2†	65.5†	4-note 3
Wooster, Ohio	11–19	2,100–2,400	3,000S	72–24	N	0-Y-N	23.6‡	30.9	6–2934 1051 34

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1948—Continued

City	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Comp. Retirement Age	Fire Prevention and Bldg. Permits (see code)	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Xenia, Ohio.........	7–8	$2,241–2,640	$2,940A	72–24	N	.–Y–N	$19.2‡	$21.5	6–2999 1107 30
Ypsilanti, Mich......	19–0	3,024–3,124	3,872B	73–24	65	0–Y–N	57.8	68.3	7–3150 1130 32

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[1] The fire defenses of Texas cities are graded by the engineers of the Board of Insurance Commissioners of the state of Texas. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city, and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis rate is determined. National Board data are available for the Texas cities over 25,000 (Table XVII-A) because these figures are compiled by the Board for the use of company members doing business in Texas.

[2] In classifying the fire defenses of cities under 25,000 the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides for only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board Grading Schedule, a Class "B" town 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A Class B city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a Class 3 city elsewhere. The letter "S" after the class indicates that the municipality or a part thereof has a seasonal population and/or serious frame structural conditions.

[3] The rating organization operating in Connecticut and Massachusetts supplied only the total or final classification figure for each city; the summary of the gradings was not made available because such data are not furnished to insurance companies that contribute to the support of the agency. Gradings for cities in Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont are not made available by the rating organization. The rating bureau in Missouri supplied only the total or final class; Missouri cities of less than 25,000 are not graded under the deficiency point system used by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

[4] The rating organization in New Hampshire uses letters in designating the classification; all cities over 10,000 in this state are in class A1 except Manchester which is AA1, a still higher classification. Standards for the A1 class require an adequate water supply, a standard fire and police department, an approved fire alarm system, and building codes and other regulatory ordinances.

[5] The Ohio Inspection Bureau reports that three of the five towns where no detailed information is shown have been partially graded as of January 26, 1948, and the 1948 grading program of this bureau contemplates complete gradings of all five.

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Sources of Statistics: Fire

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Police Administration

Developments in 1947

By J. D. Holstrom

Chief of Police, Berkeley, California

The president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police keynoted the 1947 Conference of the Association in an address from which these are excerpts: "For a little more than two years our countries have been at peace, endeavoring to work out the problems of reconstruction. . . . In law enforcement we are not at peace. . . . Society is preyed upon by the criminal. . . . Unrelenting war against crime is the only means to protect society. . . . Our first front is crime in general. . . . Criminal activity is on the uptrend in all categories. . . . Our second front is in the traffic field, with increasing fatalities. . . . Our third front . . . not so easily defined . . . nor with responsibilities clearly discernible . . . is danger . . . to free nations to attacks upon our governmental structure from within. . . . We recognize police responsibility in exposing and counteracting this revolutionary minority. . . . We need to make better use of the weapons available to us, and we must constantly seek improved ones . . ."

Crime rates. As was anticipated last year the upward trend of crime in 1947 was less pronounced. According to *Uniform Crime Reports,* for the first six months of 1947 major crime was down 2.3 per cent in urban centers, but there was still more than a 12 per cent increase in major crime in cities in 1947 compared with the first six months of 1941. Burglaries increased 2.1 per cent in 1947 compared with the first six months of 1946, larcenies 1.1 per cent, rapes 3.5 per cent, aggravated assaults 2 per cent and robberies 1.5 per cent. Negligent manslaughters decreased 10.8 per cent, murders 6.4 per cent, and auto thefts 22.3 per cent. The auto theft rate was a sensitive index of the change in conditions in conversion from war to peacetime economy.

The value of property stolen per offense increased again; losses ranged from $187 in the average robbery and $131 in the average burglary to $61 in the average larceny, and $733 for the average stolen automobile. Ninety-five per cent of stolen automobiles were recovered, and 24 per cent of other types of property. Of crimes against persons 78.9 per cent of the cases were cleared by arrest and 25.2 per cent of crimes against property were cleared by arrest.

The number of persons arrested and fingerprinted increased 20 per cent over the previous year. In that year the increase was 14.2 per cent higher than the year before. Again in 1947 age 21 predominated for males and age 22 for females arrested, as was the case in 1946.

Labor-Management Disputes. In 1947 fewer labor management disputes warranted the tactical intervention of police to control breaches of the peace. It was evident, generally, that police had benefited by painful experiences of previous years in this, one of the most difficult of police operations. Where police were active there were few major instances where an individual police department was open to valid criticism by either management or labor. Yet, as was pointed out in the 1947 MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, techniques for control of such situations need broad-scale improvement. Municipal agencies for settling labor disputes established by Louisville, New York, St. Louis, and Toledo showed positive results. In some other cities where the police were the buffers between two forces (or more), they found it of practical value to deal with responsible top union officials and management association officials.

Juvenile Control. The outstanding development was the Delinquency Control Institute at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, which was opened in 1946. It seemed likely to point the way for the future in a field which is less developed than any other in police administration. Many departments continued the development of specialized units to process cases involving juveniles.

In 1946 one of the pioneering ventures in the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders was placed in effect. The Attorney General of the United States authorized all United States attorneys to arrange for voluntary probation or supervision without trial for juveniles in federal violations. Such supervision has been an accepted procedure in some cities for many years.

In November, 1946, with an attendance of over 800, the National Conference for the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency was held in Washington. The reports of 15 panels were published in 1947, with valuable recommendations in this field. Following the Conference recommendation for state action, a similar conference at the state level was held in Illinois and in Pennsylvania in April. A state conference is scheduled for California early in 1948.

The controversial question continued concerning the extent to which police, in dealing with juveniles, should enter into such activities as police-sponsored ball teams, teen-age clubs, and summer camps. Many police administrators felt that such activities are a recreation responsibility. Others argued there is a vital need for the police to approach closer association with children through such agencies. Various junior police organizations designed to improve relationships with juveniles were adopted in many cities, including Armonk Village, New York; Clinton, Iowa; Gary, Indiana; Freeport, Texas; Kings County, Washington; Hartford, Vermont; Morristown, New Jersey; Moore County, Tennessee; Norman, Oklahoma; and Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

LaCrosse, Wisconsin, Oakland, California, and Plattsburg, New York, were added to the list of cities which have adopted a bicycle licensing program. While this is a traffic activity, it has a practical application to juvenile control in reducing accidents, reducing thefts, increasing recovery of stolen bicycles, and developing good relationships between the police and juveniles.

Legislation. The Indiana Legislature passed a bill providing for a work week for policemen of six days of eight hours each, except in cases of public emergencies duly determined by a mayor. An enabling statute of the Michigan legislature made possible the five-day week for policemen ordered by the city of

Detroit. The Minnesota legislature provided for the revocation of all state and local licenses of any establishment which keeps a gambling device. California required the local registration of any person convicted of a sex crime.

Court Decisions. The Supreme Court in two decisions (*Davis* v. *United States,* 66 S. Ct. 1256–1946; and *Zap* v. *United States,* 66 S. Ct. 1277–1946) for the first time since 1914 (*Weeks* v. *United States,* 232 U. S. 383) ruled on the law of search and seizure with respect to evidence taken in searches. These and other rulings during the year concerning legality of searches under arrest writs caused considerable comment in law enforcement circles. The most recent ruling of the Supreme Court, by a five-to-four decision, held that under proper circumstances search and seizure incidental to lawful arrest is an integral and proper part of law enforcement procedures and is not a violation of the guarantees of the Fourth Amendment.

Personnel. By the end of the year most departments had been able to recruit to authorized strength for the first time since the war. Some of those which were unable to do so felt the effect of retention of local residence requirements, and for that reason there was a continued trend to relax local residence restrictions. More cities were recognizing the desirability of conducting thorough character investigations in recruiting.

The trend continued toward one-man cars in entire or partial operation, thus making better use of authorized strength. Some cities, particularly those affected by population migration, were finding increased reason for employment of Negro policemen. New York and Phoenix made studies concerning possible merging of fire and police operation; however, the practical method of accomplishing this merger was far from clear, and in the opinion of many such a proposal would meet strenuous opposition from both services, if seriously considered.

The five-day work week for policemen was gaining momentum, having been adopted in such cities as Bay City, Michigan; Columbus, Ohio; Detroit; Los Angeles; Mount Vernon, New York; and San Gabriel, California. Meantime, improved working conditions were moving much more slowly in some cities. Some were for the first time just adopting the six-day week. And Fort Scott, Kansas, for example, moved backward from an eight-hour day to a nine-hour day, giving as a reason, shortage of funds.

Use of auxiliary police was declining because of lack of need and natural loss of interest in peacetime operations. There was some opposition by regular police to performance of police duty by relatively inexperienced citizens. However, Newton, Kansas, for example, recruited special policemen from citizens to aid in handling of special events. New Haven, Connecticut, established an auxiliary force of 100 auxiliary policemen. The Ohio State Highway Patrol, faced with the problem of keeping busy the 2,000 auxiliaries recruited during the war, developed a public speaking program on traffic safety subjects and assigned auxiliaries to make public appearances throughout the state. Albuquerque adopted a system of special police to police the grounds of the University of New Mexico. California gave full peace officer powers to state policemen on the grounds of the seven campuses of the University of California.

Police Unions. The Missouri Supreme Court held that municipal employees do not have the right to organize labor unions for the purpose of collective bargaining. The California Court of Appeals upheld the resolution of the police board of Los Angeles, preventing police officers from joining labor unions. The Texas Legislature has declared unlawful any collective bargaining with public employees. The New York legislature enacted a bill forbidding strikes by public employees. At the eleventh annual conference of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, in Washington in December, 1946, the opening session was devoted to employee unions. The best reference on police unions continues to be *Police Unions and other Police Organizations,* published in 1944 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Training. Despite the inadequacy of police training generally throughout the country, the police continued to give more attention to training than did any other branch of municipal government, largely because of the impetus given to police training by the FBI. Most cities of any size have adopted a recruit training program of some type, ranging from a few hours to about two weeks. Sponsoring recruit training, and to a much less extent additional in-service training programs, were: the FBI in conjunction with local agencies, or local departments without assistance from any other agency, or police chiefs associations in some states.

Generally the picture was the same as last year with respect to assistance given by colleges and universities. A few of them extended assistance in in-service training, and the program was growing as regards establishing pre-service police training in some colleges and universities. Both type of programs seem firmly established in American colleges and universities.

With the completion of the 36th session in the fall, the FBI National Academy has graduated from its three-month courses more than 1,400 police officers from all states and from foreign countries. In addition, the Academy has re-established retraining sessions for former graduates. The Academy, established primarily for police administrators and instructors, has an outstanding international reputation in its field.

The Northwestern University Traffic Institute continued to expand its training facilities. In addition to its four-month traffic courses at Northwestern, traffic training in a special program has been made available to selected Army personnel. Two-week institutes offered on University campuses with NUTI facilities and instructors have made traffic training available throughout the nation. Retraining institutes for former Institute graduates have been established. The newest program provides for special traffic training for judges and prosecutors, with the active support of the American Bar Association. The Northwestern University Traffic Institute and the institutes which it sponsors, continue to be the outstanding traffic training program in the country and one which has proved of great benefit to many cities.

The Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, sponsored by the International City Managers' Association, continued to offer the only correspondence course of its kind in Municipal Police Administration. The Association has made this course available to qualified persons through the facilities of the Armed Forces Institute.

The School of Naval Administration at Stanford University graduated its third and final class of regular Navy officers in the spring. This school was established to give specialized training in governmental administration to officers who now administer the Navy's naval government in the islands of the Pacific. The phase of this school dealing with police administration was staffed with civilian police specialists.

Despite the continued but slow expansion of police training, the need is quite apparent throughout the country. The necessity is so great for both pre-service and in-service training that it seems evident that there is sufficient room in the entire field for the best efforts of all of the agencies which are able to offer various aspects of training.

Equipment. Police buildings are being planned or constructed in such cities as Colorado Springs, El Dorado (Kansas), Evanston, Richmond and Oakland (California), and Summit (Illinois). The committee on model police buildings at the 1947 conference of the IACP submitted a report on the subject.

Microfilming of police records to conserve storage space was accomplished by Berkeley and Dayton.

A lie detector was added as equipment in some cities, such as Tulsa, and veteran users of this instrument, such as Berkeley and Wichita, purchased new models.

Ediphone equipment was purchased by Pocatello, Idaho, to conserve patrolmen's time in report writing. This may be a prophetic move. There is constant emphasis upon the value of police reports coupled with the necessity of conserving overtime or time away from police field duty.

East Cleveland, Ohio, placed in service a general utility patrol car for the combined purpose of mobile patrol and all purpose emergency service.

Changes in police uniforms were adopted by such cities as Kalamazoo, Natchez, and Oakland.

In many cities new radio installations were made, usually being a conversion to three-way and to FM equipment.

Buffalo instituted a $2 fee in cases where persons requested police to check files for criminal records. Such a system doubtless would decrease the time consuming demand which has grown in many cities for such service.

More cities contributed to and benefited from use of the FBI's national fraudulent check file which within the past two years has shown excellent and increasing results in apprehensions in this type of crime.

Surveys and Reorganizations. The only complete police reorganization survey during the year was that conducted by consultants August Vollmer and Lieutenant A. H. Fording, both of Berkeley, for the Portland, Oregon, police department. The FBI through its records consulting service assisted in establishing police record units in a number of cities, including Cambridge, Massachusetts; Kansas City, Missouri; Kingsport, Tennessee; Natchez, Mississippi; and Pensacola, Florida. Public Administration Service in conjunction with a general administrative survey gave some detailed treatment to the Minneapolis police department.

Of unusual interest was the re-survey of the New Orleans police department by Bruce Smith (Institute of Public Administration, New York). This was a follow-up and review for progress following the 1946 survey of the same department by Mr. Smith. Although it is customary for the Traffic Division of the IACP to follow up on original traffic surveys, it has been seldom that a city has had the foresight to provide for a consultant to return and measure progress. Yet there is considerable evidence that this procedure is perhaps the most important phase, if improvements are really desired.

Organizational readjustments were effected with respect to special activities or the entire police departments of Dallas, East Hartford, Kansas City, St. Louis, the Michigan State Police, and the Texas Department of Public Safety. Notable were central record installations in Bluefield, Virginia; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Brownsville, Texas; Dayton, Ohio; Griffin, Georgia; and Johnson City, New York. Some of these readjustments resulted from consulting surveys made prior to 1947.

Professional Organization. State organizations of peace officers generally were able again to hold annual conferences, particularly in such states as California, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wisconsin. These organizations, when well established, are of vital importance to cooperative municipal police operation.

The Associated Police Communication Officers, recognized by the International Association of Chiefs of Police as the official national organization in this specialized field, held its annual conference in Los Angeles.

The International Association for Identification, the organization of police identification officers which is affiliated with many state identification associations, and which claims a membership of over a thousand, held its 32nd annual meeting in June.

The Pacific Coast International Association of Law Enforcement Officials, with a membership of about five hundred from Alaska to southern Central America, on the Pacific Coast, held its annual meeting in El Paso.

The International City Managers Association in its annual meeting, for the first time, arranged for participation by police representatives in panel discussions.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (1011 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington 7, D.C.) grew to over 2,000 members. The 54th annual conference of the IACP was held in Duluth in September. Some eight hundred police executives and their guests attended one of the most productive police conferences ever held. The proceedings are published in *The Police Yearbook*.

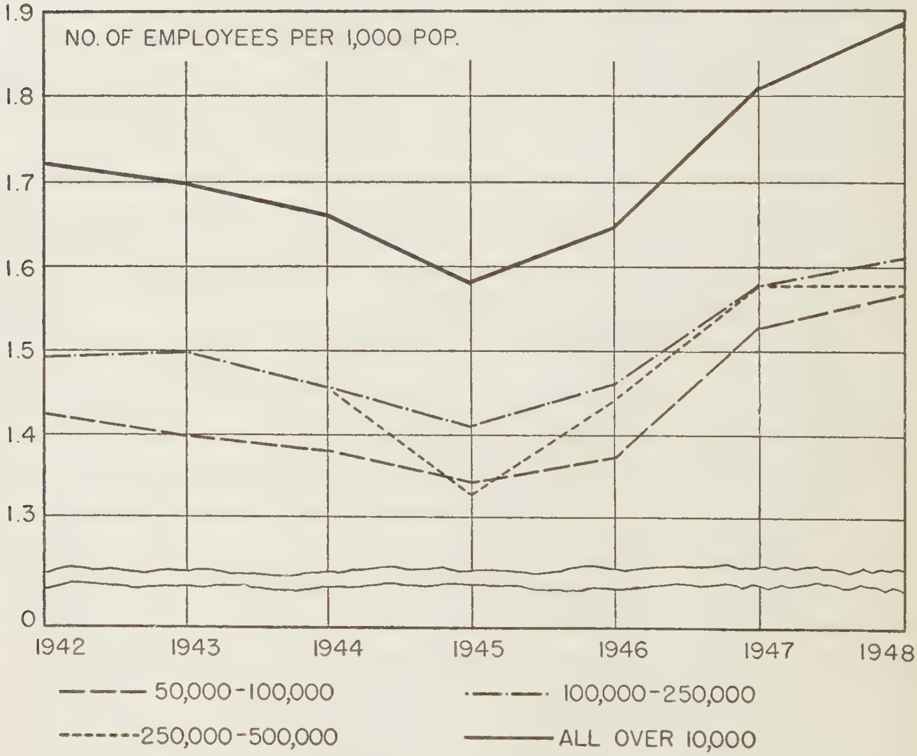
Police Department Statistics

A detailed picture of police administration in 1947 is presented in Table XVIII for cities over 10,000 population. In this table is reported the number of police employees and motor vehicles, the extent of patrol motorization, the use of one-man patrol cars, the extent to which patrol cars are radio equipped, and police department expenditures. There are also personnel data covering work hours, salaries, overtime payment, educational requirements, retirement age, and months needed to rise from patrolman's entrance to maximum salary. For a comparison of police and fire data, see "Fire Department Statistics" elsewhere in this Year Book.

Number of Police Employees. Table XVIII shows for cities over 10,000 the total number of both civilian and uniformed police employees reported to the Year Book by city officials late in 1947 and early in 1948. A total of 877 cities over 10,000 have an average of 1.89 police employees per 1,000 population which is the highest average in seven years. During the war the average decreased steadily to 1945 when a low of 1.58 was reached. However, the 1946 average of 1.65, and the 1947 average of 1.81, and the 1948 average of 1.89 reflect the steady upswing in police employment. The 1948 average represents a 4.4 per cent increase over that for 1947. Every city-size group but that from 250,000 to 500,000 reported a higher average in 1948 than in 1947 with the largest increase of 6 per cent, from 1.29 in 1947 to 1.37 in 1948, occurring in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Police employees in the 100,000 to 250,000 population group increased from 1.58 to 1.61 employees per 1,000 population, or 1.9 per cent, which is the smallest percentage increase; the cities over 500,000 showed an increase of 4.7 per cent with an average of 2.47 employees in 1948 (see Table 1). The per capita police employment in the 250,000 to 500,000 group remained the same, 1.58 employees in 1947 and in 1948.

The number of police employees per 1,000 population is further analyzed in Table 2, which shows the range, quartiles, and median for each population group. As in previous years, the median number of employees is over two per 1,000 population in cities over 500,000; while the medians for cities under 500,000 ranged from 1.57 to 1.26 per 1,000 population. Table 2 shows a wide variation in number of employees among the cities within each population group; in the cities over 500,000 the city with the highest number of employees has almost twice as many in relation to population as the city with the lowest number, and in the 10,000 to 25,000 group approximately 12 times that of the lowest. Comparisons between individual cities must be made with caution, however, as there are many factors to be considered. For example, reserve officers may or may not be used to replace absentees; some departments use two shifts, others use three; some cities use special school-crossing guards, others use regular police for this purpose; police departments may or may not operate their own alarm and radio system; or a heavy volume of traffic in a city may require a larger-than-average proportion of the force on traffic duty. Furthermore, some cities reported personnel quotas rather than the actual number of employees on active duty.

Police Salaries. Table XVIII shows data on entrance and maximum salaries of patrolmen and salaries of police chiefs as reported by city officials late in 1947 and early in 1948. The entrance salary shown is the total amount paid a patrolman during his first year on the force, although the monthly rate may vary during a probationary period. Table 1 shows that uniformed policemen have received steady increases in salary for the five years for which comparable information was reported to the Year Book. The median entrance salary paid patrolmen at the start of 1948 is at least 23 per cent higher than it was in 1944. The greatest increases in entrance salaries were received by patrolmen in cities from 50,000 to 100,000 and totaled $653, or 35 per cent, of the 1944 salary. Median maximum salaries increased at least 5 per cent during the five-year period. The greatest increases occurred in the cities from 100,000 to 250,000 and totaled $305, or 12 per cent.



Trends in the Average Number of Police Department Employees Per 1,000 Population

See Table 2 for number of employees per 1,000 population and for all groups.

TABLE I

POLICE DEPARTMENT TRENDS, 1943–1948*

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION					
Cities over 500,000.....	2.28	2.11	2.16	2.36	2.47
250,000 to 500,000......	1.46	1.33	1.43	1.58	1.58
100,000 to 250,000......	1.46	1.41	1.46	1.58	1.61
50,000 to 100,000.......	1.38	1.34	1.37	1.53	1.57
25,000 to 50,000........	1.21	1.20	1.25	1.40	1.44
10,000 to 25,000........	1.07	1.10	1.15	1.29	1.37
All Cities over 10,000...	1.66	1.58	1.65	1.81	1.89
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000.....	$2,130	$2,164	$2,300	$2,500	$2,711
250,000 to 500,000......	1,920	2,004	2,100	2,197	2,431
100,000 to 250,000......	1,920	1,980	2,097	2,190	2,434
50,000 to 100,000.......	1,890	1,980	2,080	2,205	2,343
25,000 to 50,000........	1,920	1,980	2,100	2,163	2,375
10,000 to 25,000........	1,800	1,825	1,945	2,100	2,250
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000.....	$2,618	$2,648	$2,700	$3,180	$3,210
250,000 to 500,000......	2,250	2,340	2,400	2,512	2,703
100,000 to 250,000......	2,221	2,280	2,400	2,476	2,781
50,000 to 100,000.......	2,100	2,169	2,281	2,460	2,687
25,000 to 50,000........	2,100	2,160	2,278	2,400	2,610
10,000 to 25,000........	1,980	2,040	2,100	2,340	2,460
POLICE CHIEF'S SALARY: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000.....	$7,350	$7,750	$7,500	$8,400	$8,425
250,000 to 500,000......	5,085	5,100	5,384	5,700	5,812
100,000 to 250,000......	4,310	4,320	4,500	4,800	5,150
50,000 to 100,000.......	3,682	3,900	4,020	4,500	4,620
25,000 to 50,000........	3,182	3,252	3,400	3,745	4,000
10,000 to 25,000........	2,580	2,700	2,880	3,000	3,300
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, PER CAPITA*					
Cities over 500,000.....	$6.13	$6.36	$6.39	$6.98	$7.66
250,000 to 500,000......	3.15	3.26	2.98	3.98	4.61
100,000 to 250,000......	3.22	3.36	3.46	3.87	4.26
50,000 to 100,000.......	3.02	3.37	2.87	3.61	4.23
25,000 to 50,000........	2.72	2.84	2.88	3.36	3.84
10,000 to 25,000........	2.14	2.32	2.43	2.94	3.35
All Cities over 10,000...	4.07	4.24	4.17	4.80	5.52
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
POLICE DEPARTMENT TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA*					
Cities over 500,000.....	$6.81	$7.08	$7.25	$7.25	$8.32
250,000 to 500,000......	3.52	3.65	3.51	4.44	5.18
100,000 to 250,000......	3.59	3.68	3.87	4.47	4.80
50,000 to 100,000.......	3.43	3.79	3.25	4.58	4.85
25,000 to 50,000........	3.11	3.29	3.33	3.89	4.50
10,000 to 25,000........	2.55	2.78	2.87	3.51	4.03
All Cities over 10,000...	4.57	4.76	4.77	5.30	6.17

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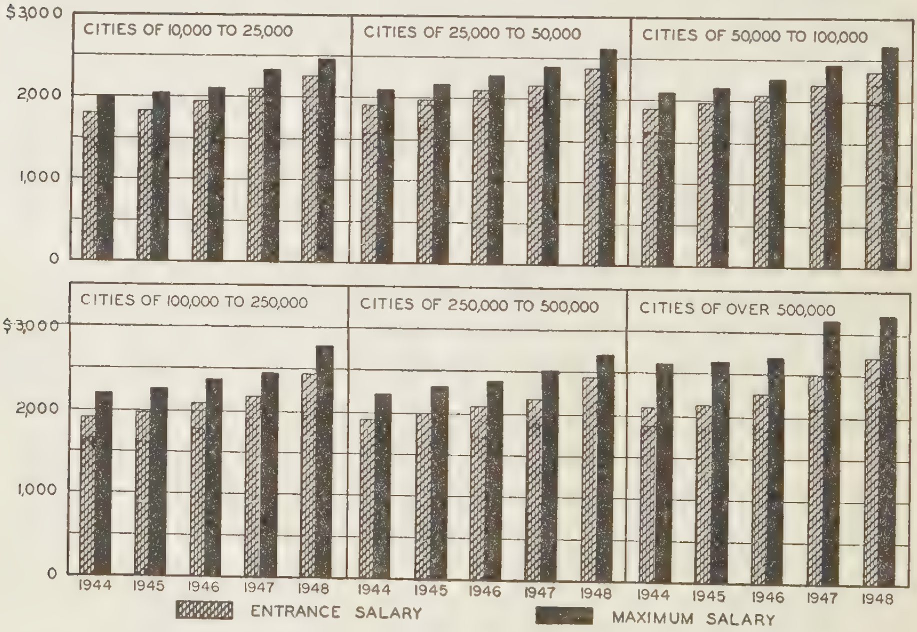
* These data are summarized from "Police Department Statistics," in the 1944 to 1947 editions of the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK and from data collected for this edition; expenditure data are for the years 1943 to 1947.

While salaries are generally higher now than they were in 1947, the one-year increases are only a small part of the total five-year increase. Increases in median entrance salaries range from $138, or 6 per cent, in cities of 50,000 to 100,000 population to $244, or 11 per cent, in cities of 100,000 to 250,000. Increases in median maximum salaries range from $30, or 1 per cent, in cities over 500,000 to $305, or 12 per cent, in cities 100,000 to 250,000. Table 2 shows the wide range between the lowest and highest salaries paid in each population group and the chart on this page shows the upward trend in entrance and maximum salaries.

As shown in Table 1 the 1948 salary medians for police chief have shown a marked increase over those for 1947 in all population groups. The largest increase of 10 per cent was in cities from 10,000 to 25,000 while the lowest, .29 per cent, occurred in the cities over 500,000.

Hours of work. The median hours of work per week is 48 for every population group and for all cities over 10,000 as shown in Table 3, with data for individual cities reported in Table XVIII. By definition, the number of hours in the regular work week is the number of hours worked in seven calendar days; variation in the hours worked per week will depend on the hours in the regular shift and the days off per week or month.

Overtime Payment. The cities paying policemen for overtime work and the method of payment are shown in Table XVIII. Of the 877 cities reporting,



Trends in Median Salaries of Patrolmen, 1944 to 1948

The entrance salary is the total salary paid to uniformed patrolmen during the first 12 months on the force; the maximum salary is the highest salary paid patrolmen. See Table 2 for exact median salaries for each population group.

only 204 cities indicated that policemen were paid for overtime work. Of these 204 cities, 78 permit compensatory time off, 65 pay straight time for extra hours worked, 35 pay a flat hourly rate unrelated to the regular salary, 10 grant time and one-half, and 10 pay an hourly rate fixed at some percentage of the salary. Six additional cities use a combination of overtime payment methods, the most popular of which is compensatory time off and a flat hourly rate unrelated to the regular salary. No precise definition of overtime work was presented in the questionnaire but not shown in the tabulation are those cities whose policemen may receive compensation from private individuals for policing public events, dance halls, and the like during off hours. Furthermore, some of these cities do not grant overtime wages if the extra hours of duty are caused by an

TABLE 2

POLICE EMPLOYEES AND POLICE SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000[1]

	Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
NO. OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1948)[2]						
No. of Cities Reporting...	13	19	48	88	182	440
Lowest..................	1.67	1.02	1.02	.89	.78	.36
Lower Quartile...........	2.22	1.33	1.36	1.23	1.15	1.01
Median.................	2.55	1.48	1.57	1.51	1.37	1.26
Upper Quartile...........	2.76	1.80	1.91	1.82	1.74	1.59
Highest.................	3.04	2.34	2.45	3.82	2.75	4.50
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1948)						
No. of Cities Reporting...	14	20	48	88	181	474
Lowest..................	$2,220	$1,740	$1,850	$1,590	$1,650	$1,160
Lower Quartile...........	2,373	2,315	2,250	2,160	2,160	2,000
Median.................	2,711	2,431	2,434	2,343	2,375	2,250
Upper Quartile...........	2,940	2,662	2,597	2,600	2,580	2,500
Highest.................	3,180	3,120	3,010	3,651	3,180	3,200
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1948)						
No. of Cities Reporting...	13	20	48	88	183	475
Lowest..................	$2,400	$2,376	$2,231	$2,040	$1,800	$1,680
Lower Quartile...........	2,995	2,640	2,582	2,448	2,400	2,240
Median.................	3,210	2,703	2,781	2,687	2,610	2,460
Upper Quartile...........	3,563	3,000	2,975	3,000	2,875	2,760
Highest.................	3,900	3,504	3,384	3,818	3,962	3,540
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (1948)						
No. of Cities Reporting...	14	20	48	88	181	475
Lowest..................	$ 6,300	$5,000	$2,951	$2,810	$2,460	$1,920
Lower Quartile...........	7,629	5,444	4,467	4,005	3,500	2,940
Median.................	8,425	5,812	5,150	4,620	4,000	3,300
Upper Quartile...........	10,380	6,945	6,000	5,500	4,515	3,840
Highest.................	13,500	7,980	7,392	7,020	6,900	6,500
NO. MONTHS FROM ENTRANCE TO MAXIMUM SALARY (1948)						
No. of Cities Reporting...	14	17	47	83	176	455
Lowest..................	12	12	0	0	0	0
Lower Quartile...........	18	24	18	15	6	3
Median.................	30	36	30	24	24	12
Upper Quartile...........	36	36	36	36	36	36
Highest.................	84	60	240	180	240	120

[1] For explanation of quartiles and medians see p. 10.

[2] The 1940 census population figures were used in calculating ratios.

emergency such as a riot or a fire.

Retirement Age. The MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK for the first time reports the compulsory retirement age for uniformed policemen in effect the latter part of 1947. As shown in Table 3, the median compulsory retirement age for all cities is 65, with the age requirements of individual cities ranging from 50 to 72 years. Of the 834 cities reporting whether or not they have compulsory retirement ages, 341 cities indicated they had compulsory retirement ages, 458 cities have no compulsory retirement age limits, and 35 cities did not report. There were a few other cities with limitations on the length of service, permitting retirement after 20 or 25 years of service, or at a specified age limit, usually 55, after 25 years of service. None of these latter cities were included in the calculation of the median retirement age.

TABLE 3

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM AGE FOR RECRUITS, AND COMPULSORY RETIREMENT AGE FOR UNIFORMED POLICE EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1948

Population Group	Hours Worked Per Week		Recruits' Minimum Age		Recruits' Maximum Age		Compulsory Retirement Age	
	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Cities over 500,000	40–56	48	21–22	21	27–35	31	63–70	70
250,000 to 500,000	44–56	48	21–25	21	29–35	32	65–70	68
100,000 to 250,000	40–56	48	21–25	21	27–35	33	55–72	65
50,000 to 100,000	40–63	48	21–25	21	28–45	35	50–70	65
25,000 to 50,000	40–60	48	21–25	21	28–55	35	50–70	65
10,000 to 25,000	40–84	48	21–28	21	21–60	35	55–70	65
All over 10,000	40–84	48	21–28	21	21–60	35	50–72	65

Recruits' Minimum and Maximum Entrance Ages. All cities were asked to report the minimum and maximum ages at which police recruits would be accepted for employment. The median minimum age is 21, and the median maximum age is 35, indicating an average age spread of 14 years according to Table 3. No city over 100,000 accepts a recruit over 35 years of age although a few cities in the smaller population groups accept men as old as 55 or 60. Generally, however, 35 is the top entrance age. No municipality accepts a recruit under 21 years although a few cities set their minimum employment age limit as high as 25 and 28 years.

Police Minimum Education Standards. Whether or not a high school education or its equivalent is required of all police recruits was another new question asked by the YEAR BOOK. Of the 823 cities reporting, 430, or 52 per cent, require a high school education or its equivalent of recruits entering the police service and 393 cities do not have such requirements. The 250,000 to 500,000 group have the best showing with 11 out of 18 reporting cities requiring a high school education. For the other groups the proportions are 103 out of 188 for cities of 25,000 to 50,000; 242 out of 468 for cities from 10,000 to 25,000; 48 of 93 for cities from 50,000 to 100,000; 21 of 47 for cities 100,000 to 250,000; and last, only five of 13, or 38 per cent, of the cities over 500,000. In four of the six city-size groups, over half of the cities reporting require a high school education of their recruits but in two groups—cities over 500,000 and those from 100,000 to 250,000—the majority of the cities do not have this minimum education standard.

Residence Requirements. In nine out of 10 cities the policeman must be a resident of the municipality on whose police force he serves. Only 80 of the 877 cities reporting allow residence outside of the city limits. In 789 cities the patrolman must be a resident, while eight cities did not report. A few departments have temporarily abandoned this restriction until the supply of local housing becomes more plentiful. Cities of the lowest population groups were the most inclined to allow residence elsewhere but the non-restrictive cities are very few in any of the population groups, with residence required by 93 per cent of the cities above 500,000, all of the cities from 250,000 to 500,000, by 89 per cent of the cities from 100,000 to 250,000, by 96 per cent of the cities from 50,000 to 100,000, by 94 per cent of the cities from 25,000 to 50,000, and by 89 per cent of the cities from 10,000 to 25,000.

Retirement Systems. More than three-fourths of the cities over 10,000 population have some kind of retirement plan for police employees. Information on retirement systems for police department employees is contained in the Personnel section elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.

Method of Appointment of Police Chief. Table XVIII shows for each city the authority making the original appointment of the police chief, regardless of any requirement of confirmation by other authorities. These data were obtained from city officials early in 1948. In 29 per cent of the reporting cities (655 of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 reported), the chief is appointed by the mayor, in 26 per cent by the council, in 14 per cent by a police safety board, in 22 per cent by the city manager, in 5 per cent by the director of safety or police commissioner; in 3 per cent he is elected directly by the people. In two cities (Baltimore and Boston) the chief is selected by the governor.

Police Department Expenditures. City officials were asked to report the following police department expenditures for the year 1947 or the last fiscal year: (1) salaries and wages; and (2) all other police expenditures including new equipment but excluding pension payments to retirement fund and to former employees. These figures are reported for individual cities in Table XVIII and in summary form in Table 4.

As shown in Table 4, total police department expenditures, not including retirement, for the 773 cities reporting was $6.17 per capita for the year 1947, an increase of 87 cents per capita over the previous year. Total expenditures per capita increased in 1947 in all city-size groups. The increases range from 27 cents in cities from 50,000 to 100,000 to $1.07 in cities over 500,000.

While average total police department expenditures have increased $1.60 in the five years 1943 to 1947, expenditures for salaries and wages have increased $1.45. Average salary expenditures continued to increase in 1947 for all six city-size groups, raising the national average from $4.80 per capita in 1946 to $5.52 in 1947.

Salaries and wages comprise almost 90 per cent of total police expenditures, excluding retirement payments, this ratio generally showing a small decrease from the largest to the smallest cities (Table 4). Per capita police expenditures in the largest population group are much greater than in the other groups, and are a little more than two times as great as those in cities between 10,000 and 25,000. Since total expenditures are so much a reflection of the number of police employees and salary levels, it is to be expected that the larger cities with their many more employees per capita, as well as higher average salaries than the small cities, will consequently pay a larger per capita bill for police protection.

Table 4

Police Department Expenditures in 1947

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Department Expenditures: 1947				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		Per Cent Salaries and Wages of Total
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Over 500,000..........	12	20,921	$160,368	$7.66	$174,123	$8.32	92.1
250,000 to 500,000.....	17	5,694	26,286	4.61	29,529	5.18	89.0
100,000 to 250,000.....	45	6,344	27,052	4.26	31,061	4.89	87.1
50,000 to 100,000......	82	5,624	23,815	4.23	27,290	4.85	87.2
25,000 to 50,000.......	160	5,582	21,483	3.84	25,218	4.50	85.1
10,000 to 25,000.......	457	6,826	22,923	3.35	27,570	4.03	83.1
All cities over 10,000...	773	50,991	$281,927	$5.52	$314,791	$6.17	89.5

Number of Motor Vehicles. City officials were asked to report the number of motor vehicles and motorcycles owned by the police department. A total of 11,511 motor vehicles and 4,657 motorcycles were reported by these cities late in 1947. Table 5 summarizes the motor vehicles and motorcycles in terms of population and the number of police employees. The number of motor vehicles per 100,000 population is 20.5, a slight increase over that for late 1946, and is 10.8 per 100 employees. The steady increase in the number of employees during the past few years has brought a continued decline in the number of motor vehicles per 100 employees—from 11.4 in 1945, 11.0 in 1946, to 10.8 late in 1947. On the other hand, the number of motorcycles per 100,000 population

Table 5

Number of Police Motor Vehicles in Cities Over 10,000: 1948

Population Group	Motor Vehicles				Motorcycles			
	Number of Cities Reporting	Total Number	Total Number		Number of Cities Reporting	Total Number	Total Number	
			Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 100 Employees			Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 100 Employees
Cities over 500,000...	13	3,759	17.3	7.0	13	1,094	7.3	2.9
250,000 to 500,000....	20	1,837	27.0	17.2	21	737	10.4	6.6
100,000 to 250,000....	49	1,582	22.7	14.0	49	791	11.3	7.0
50,000 to 100,000.....	97	1,440	21.7	13.8	97	748	11.3	7.2
25,000 to 50,000......	195	1,367	20.3	14.1	194	660	9.8	6.8
10,000 to 25,000......	490	1,526	20.8	15.2	479	627	8.7	6.3
All cities over 10,000 .	864	11,511	20.5	10.8	853	4,657	9.4	5.2

increased from 7.3 in 1945, to 8.1 in 1946, and to 9.4 late in 1947, and also the number per 100 employees rose from 4.4 to 5.2 in the year.

Approximately 33 to 50 per cent as many motorcycles are used in police patrol as all other motor vehicles. For all cities over 10,000 there are approximately two cars and one motorcycle for each 20 employees. In relation to the number of employees, cities under 500,000 are much more highly motorized than cities over 500,000. The number of automobiles per 100 employees and the number of motorcycles per 100 employees in the small cities is double that of the large cities.

The preceding data on motorcycles includes both two-wheeled and three-wheeled motorcycles. Of the 4,657 motorcycles in Table 5, 1,049, or 22.5 per cent, are of the three-wheeled variety. Almost 30 per cent of the motorcycles owned by cities under 100,000 are three-wheeled, while the proportions range from 13 to 23 per cent for the three top city-size groups. The 1,049 three-wheeled motorcycles are distributed among the population groups as follows: 145 in cities over 500,000; 171 in cities 250,000 to 500,000; 146 in cities 100,000 to 250,000; 215 in cities from 50,000 to 100,000; 194 in cities from 25,000 to 50,000; and 178 in cities from 10,000 to 25,000.

Police Radio Facilities. The number of police patrol vehicles equipped with radio is shown in Table XVIII. Of the 827 reporting cities above 10,000, 790 cities have patrol cars equipped with radio, and of these 790 cities, 40 have one-way radio only, 459 cities have two-way radio only, and 170 cities have three-way radio only, with the remaining 121 having combinations of one-, two-, and three-way radio. All of the reporting cities above 25,000 population have at least some radio-equipped patrol cars. All the nonradio equipped vehicles are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group where 7.7 per cent of the cities have no radio equipment.

Table 6 shows for 867 cities over 10,000 the total number of patrol vehicles equipped with radio, whether one-way, two-way, or three-way. Seventy per cent of the 9,007 patrol vehicles that are radio equipped use two-way radio; 16.0 per cent use one-way radio, and 13.4 per cent have three-way radio. Three-way radio is most extensively used by the cities below 50,000, for a little more than

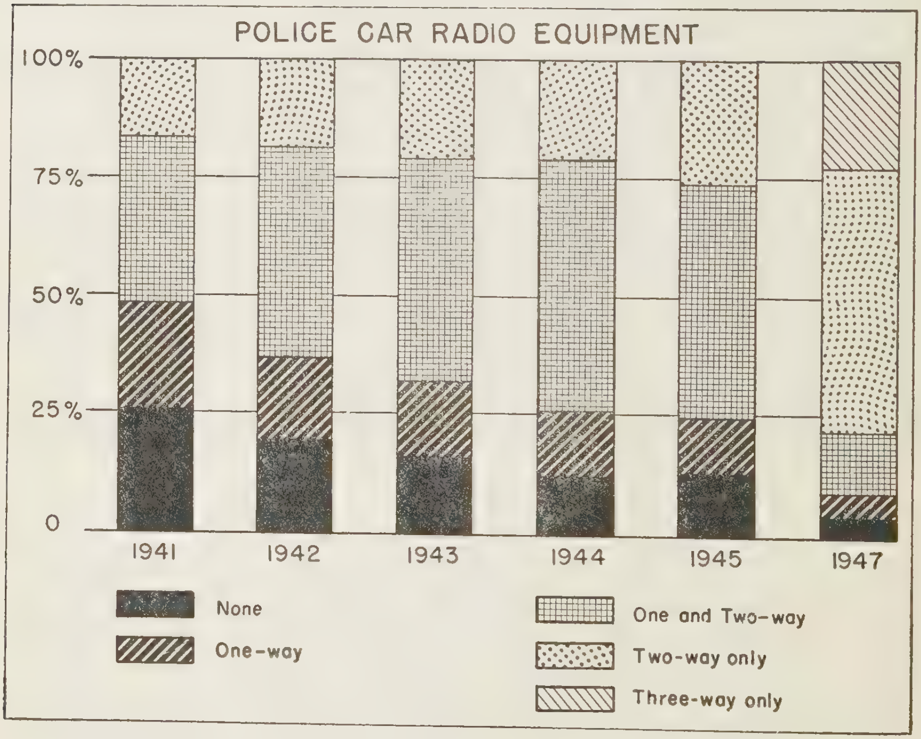
TABLE 6

PATROL VEHICLES WITH ONE,- TWO,- AND- THREE-WAY RADIO: 1948

Population Group	Patrol Vehicles					Motorcycles			
	Number of Cities Reporting	Total No. Patrol Vehicles With Radio	Per Cent With			Number of Cities Reporting	Total No. of Motorcycles	Per Cent With	
			One-Way Radio Only %	Two-way Radio Only %	Three-way Radio Only %			One-way Radio Only %	Two-way Radio Only %
ties over 500,000	13	2,290	27.3	72.5	.2	13	1,094	49.6	0
0,000 to 500,000	20	1,624	22.8	71.2	6.0	21	737	20.2	3.1
0,000 to 250,000	48	1,313	8.8	73.5	17.7	49	791	44.1	5.2
,000 to 100,000	97	1,225	13.7	70.8	15.5	97	748	42.2	8.2
,000 to 50,000	195	1,226	3.6	70.1	26.3	194	660	43.2	6.1
,000 to 25,000	494	1,329	8.8	63.9	27.3	479	627	28.4	5.4
l cities over 10,000	867	9,007	16.0	70.6	13.4	853	4,657	39.1	4.3

one-quarter of the radio-equipped patrol vehicles have three-way radio. One-way radio is most used by the cities over 250,000 where 25 per cent of the radio-equipped patrol cars have only one-way radio.

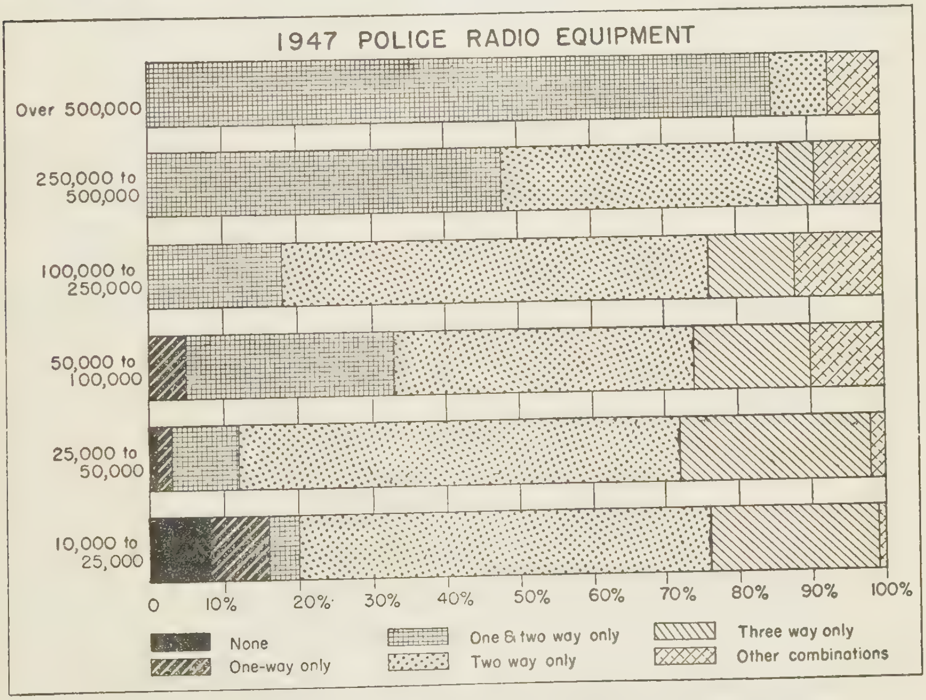
Table 6 also reports the extent to which motorcycles are radio equipped. Of the 4,657 motorcycles reported to the Year Book by 853 cities, 1,820, or 39.1 per cent, have one-way radio; 199, or 4.3 per cent, have two-way radio; and one motorcycle has three-way radio. In the cities over 500,000, 49 per cent of the 1,094 motorcycles use one-way radio, with slightly lower proportions prevailing in the per cent use one-way radio, and 13.4 per cent have three way radio. Three-way other city-size groups, except in the cities from 250,000 to 500,000 and 10,000 to 25,000 where the proportion of radio-equipped motorcycles runs 20.2 and 28.4 per cent, respectively. In terms of number of cities, 270 of the 626 cities reported as owning motorcycles use radio equipment on these vehicles. Of these 270 cities, 203 used only one-way radio, 32 only two-way radio, 29 both one- and two-way radio, one city three-way radio, and five cities did not report their radio equipment.



Police Car Radio Equipment, 1941–1945, and 1947

The chart shows the per cent of all cities over 10,000 reporting patrol vehicles equipped with one-way radio only, two-way radio only, both one-way and two-way radio, three-way radio, and the per cent reporting no radio equipment. The portion of the 1947 column representing cities with one- and two-way radio also contains a small percentage of cities (2.9 per cent) having other combinations of one-, two-, and three-way radio.

Trends in the use of one-, two-, and three-way radio by cities over 10,000 population are illustrated in the chart on page 396 while the chart on this page shows the different types of radio equipment in use late in 1947 among the cities in each of the population groups. These charts illustrate the fact that one city may use any combination of one-, two-, and three-way radio, particularly the chart below which portrays the variety of police radio systems employed by the municipalities in each of the population groups, especially in the 10,000 to 25,000, and 25,000 to 50,000 city-size groups. In all but the two top classes of cities, more municipalities use two-way radio only than any other arrangement. Three-way radio is used extensively by the smaller cities, for at least 25 per cent of the cities below 50,000 reporting their radio equipment have three-way radio equipped patrol cars. Yet a few cities over 250,000 population do use three-way radio—one city reported using three-way radio only, two cities use a combination of one-, two-, and three-way radio, and one city uses a combination of two- and three-way radio. Presumably the larger cities are justifiably reluctant to replace their one- and two-way radio equipment with three-way radio during periods of high prices. A word of caution should be made to point out that these charts show the distribution of police radio equipment by type in terms



Percentage Distribution of Cities According to Type of Radio Equipment Used in Patrol Cars, by Population Groups

The chart shows the per cent of all cities over 10,000 reporting patrol vehicles with one-way radio only, two-way radio only, both one-way and two-way radio, three-way radio only, and other combinations of radio equipment used by the police late in 1947.

of the municipalities while Table 6 reports the distribution of such equipment in terms of the patrol cars.

Police Methods. Of the 841 cities reporting the extent to which the police force was motorized, 24 cities do all police patrol work with motor vehicles, 813 use both motor vehicles and patrolmen on foot, while four cities (all below 25,000 population) do not use any motor vehicles for patrolling. Eighty-seven per cent of the 24 cities using completely motorized patrols are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Every city above 100,000 uses both men on foot and men in patrol cars. Only two cities between 50,000 to 100,000 use completely motorized patrols.

A total of 129 cities over 10,000 population, or 15 per cent, of the 826 cities whose police chiefs reported to the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK late in 1947, use one-man cars exclusively; 401 cities, or 48 per cent of the reporting cities, use both one- and two-man patrol cars; while 296 cities, or 36 per cent, use only two-man patrol cars (see Table 7). Three-fourths of the 129 cities using one-man cars exclusively are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Of the 92 cities over 100,000, four use one-man cars exclusively, 39 use both one- and two-man cars, 39 use only two-man cars, and the practice of 10 cities is unknown. Thus a comparatively small number of cities use one-man police cars exclusively but it is interesting to note that nearly 64 per cent of the 826 reporting cities make use of some one-man patrol cars.

TABLE 7

MANNING OF POLICE PATROL CARS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1948

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting Motorized Patrol	Two-Man Patrol Cars Only		One-Man and Two-Man Patrol Cars		One-Man Patrol Cars Only	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000	14	8	57.1	5	35.7	1	7.1
250,000 to 500,000	21	8	38.1	12	57.1	1	4.8
100,000 to 250,000	47	23	48.9	22	46.8	2	4.3
50,000 to 100,000	95	53	55.8	36	37.9	6	6.3
25,000 to 50,000	191	72	37.7	97	50.8	22	11.5
10,000 to 25,000	458	132	28.8	229	50.0	97	21.2
All cities over 10,000	826	296	35.8	401	48.5	129	15.6

There were 785 cities which reported on both the use of one-man patrol cars and the extent of motorization. Of the 23 cities indicating complete motorization, 10 use some one-man cars, 10 use no one-man cars, and 3 use all one-man cars (two of the three are between 10,000 and 25,000 population). The largest single number of cities, 371, is partially motorized and uses both one-man and two-man vehicles. The second largest group, 271 cities, is also partially motorized and employs only two-man vehicles. There are 120 other municipalities using one-man cars on a partially motorized force.

TABLE XVIII

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1948

This table includes all the 410 incorporated municipalities over 25,000 population and all but 157 of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000, according to the 1940 census. The cities between 10,000 and 25,000 that did not report are listed at the end of the table. All these data were reported to the YEAR BOOK late in 1947 or early in 1948 by city officials. ¶ Under **Number of Employees** is shown the number of full-time paid officers and civilians. ¶ **Work Hours Per Week** shows the average number of hours worked in seven days; **Overtime**, shown by alphabetical symbols after Work Hours Per Week, signifies that policemen are paid for work in excess of the normal work week (see code below and preceding article). ¶ **Number of Months Minimum to Maximum Salary** reports the number of months of service required for advancement from the patrolman's minimum salary to the maximum salary. ¶ Under **High School Education Y** (yes) and **N** (no) indicates whether or not completion of high school or its equivalent is the minimum educational requirement for membership on the police force. ¶ **Compulsory Retirement Age** indicates the age at which policemen must retire from active service. ¶ Under **Patrol; Motorized, One-man,** the first letter shows the extent to which the patrol force is motorized, A (all), S (some), N (none); the second letter shows with the same symbols the extent to which patrol cars are manned by one man. ¶ **Total Expenditures for Department** include new equipment and all other expenditures except payments by city into pension or retirement fund or payments to retired employees. A dagger (†) indicates 1947 figures. Leaders (...) indicate data not reported. See preceding article for detailed explanation. Refer to Table IV, page 51, for population figures for these cities.

POLICE CHIEF—HOW APPOINTED

A—by city manager
B—by police or safety board
C—by city council
E—elected by the people
G—appointed by governor
M—by mayor
S —by police or safety commissioner or director
‡—city has commission government (used with C, M, and S)

OVERTIME PAY

F—flat hourly rate, regardless of salary
H—time-and-one-half in excess of normal work week
P—hourly rate at percentage of salary
S—straight time pay for extra hours worked
T—compensatory time off

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week; Overtime	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Mos. Min. to Max. Salary	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	No. Patrol Cars with One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	Police Department Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.........	7,646	48	$2,778–3,210	$10,778M	24	N	63	SN	46–140– 0	$24,272	$26,134
Detroit, Mich.......	4,260	40	2,986–3,700	10,000S	36	Y	N	SN	196–257– 0	13,724	14,225
Los Angeles, Calif...	4,413	41T	3,120–3,780	12,500B	36	Y	N	SN	54–280– 4	11,907	13,021
New York, N. Y....	18,027	48	2,850–3,900	13,500M	60	..	N	SS	..–...– .	58,404	64,044
Philadelphia,, Pa....	5,205	48	2,625–2,990	8,600S	24	N	N	SS	55–233– 0	15,620	16,054
Over 500,000 to 1,000,000											
Baltimore, Md......	2,188	56	2,236–2,704	6,300G	24	N	70	SS	19– 70– 0	5,672	6,135
Boston, Mass.......	2,344	48	2,500–3,000	8,250G	24	N	70	SN	5–111– 0	7,059	8,532
Buffalo, N. Y.......	1,330	48	2,700–3,000	8,000M	12	Y	70	SN	106– 63– 0	3,458	3,695
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1,924	48	2,677–3,426	7,152S	12	N	N	SS	7–140– .	5,973	6,848
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1,264	48T	2,940–3,300	7,674B	36	Y	N	SS	2– 88– 0	4,106	4,377
Pittsburgh, Pa......	1,123	54	2,246–3,088	7,673M	84	N	N	SN	0– 60– 0	3,451	3,650
St. Louis, Mo.......	2,217	56	2,220–2,400	7,500B	12	N	70	SN	51– 46– 0	5,698	6,367
San Francisco, Calif..	1,499	44	3,180–....	10,380B	36	Y	68	SA	68– 84– 0	4,690	5,124
Washington, D. C...	1,857	48P	2,721–3,398	10,000	60	N	64	SN	16– 89– 0	6,112	6,429

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week; Overtime	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Mos. Min. to Max. Salary	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	No. Patrol Cars with One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	Police Department Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
250,000 to 500,000											
Atlanta, Ga.	524	48	$2,306–2,783	$7,650C	36	N	65	SN	16– 42– 0	$1,317	$1,573
Birmingham, Ala.	316	48	2,400–2,640	5,660C‡	36	Y	N	SS	0– 46– 0	831	958
Cincinnati, Ohio.	745	48	2,578–3,007	7,047A	51	N	N	SS	68– 54– 0	1,894†	1,924
Columbus, Ohio.	312	48T	2,484–2,676	5,250S	24	N	N	SS	0– 0–65	....	....
Dallas, Tex.	433	48	2,340–2,640	6,720A	15	Y	N	SS	89– 36– 0	1,067	1,292
Denver, Colo.	549	48	2,793–3,000	5,622M	36	Y	N	SN	0– 92– 0	1,042†	1,312
Houston, Tex.	540	48	2,460–2,640	6,000M	12	Y	65	SS	26– 76– 0	1,426	1,639
Indianapolis, Ind.	645	48	2,400–2,700	6,300B	12	..	70	SN	0– 66– 0	1,922	2,068
Jersey City, N. J.	(not reporting)										
Kansas City, Mo.	720	56	1,740–2,580	7,020B	..	Y	70	SS	16– 98– 4	1,535	1,833
Louisville, Ky.	460	56	1,956–2,376	5,000S	24	Y	N	SN	0– 63– 0	1,042	1,237
Memphis, Tenn.	327	56S	2,250–2,520	5,400C‡	12	Y	N	SN	9– 52– 0	767	907
Minneapolis, Minn.	532	48T	2,724–3,204	5,924M	48	Y	65	SS	0– 58– 0	1,622	1,754
Newark, N. J.	1,194†	48T†	2,350–3,250†	6,250†S‡	..	..	..	SN†	..– ..– .	4,046	4,419
New Orleans, La.	937	48	2,280–2,400	10,000	..	N	N	SN	44– 40– 0	1,884†	2,077
Oakland, Calif.	708	44S	3,120–3,504	7,980A	24	N	70	SS	0– 70– 0	2,201	2,531
Portland, Ore.	681	48T	2,670–3,000	5,700M‡	30	Y	N	SN	0–110– 0	1,957	2,009
Providence, R. I.	516	48	2,402–2,705	5,200B	36	N	N	SS	31– 28– 0	1,192	1,333
Rochester, N. Y.	481	48	2,200–2,700	5,600S	60	N	70	SS	6– 32– 0	1,285	1,398
St. Paul, Minn.	334	48	2,582–2,893	6,000B‡	36	..	65	SS	0– 36– 0	906	1,014
San Antonio, Tex.	338	48	2,400–2,400	5,400S‡	..	Y	N	SA	5– 85– 0	632	765
Seattle, Wash.	707	47	2,700–2,940	7,500M	36	Y	N	SS	0– 47–28	2,038	2,327
Toledo, Ohio.	411	48	2,620–3,300	5,575S	24	N	N	SN	60– 26– 0	1,132	1,237
100,000 to 250,000											
Akron, Ohio.	250	40	2,460–2,820	5,220M	36	Y	N	SN	25– 19– 6	707	884
Albany, N. Y.	352	48	2,090–2,400	5,225B	36	N	N	SN	0– 27– 0	823†	899
Bridgeport, Conn.	265	56	2,245–2,910	6,500B	42	N	N	SN	0– 23– 2	630	710
Cambridge, Mass.	220	48	2,428–3,000	5,410A	36	N	65	SN	0– 14– 0	625	722
Camden, N. J.	231†	48†	1,950–2,700†	4,425†	..	..	..	SN†	.– ..– .	560	613
Canton, Ohio.	132	48T	2,490–2,880	4,320M	24	N	N	SN	0– 23– 0	368	471
Charlotte, N. C.	158	48	2,232–2,676	6,000C	18	N	N	SN	0– 0–21	367	422
Chattanooga, Tenn.	136	48	2,100–2,760	4,260S‡	36	Y	N	SS	0– 15– 0	...	...
Dayton, Ohio.	224	48	2,670–2,940	5,040A	24	N	N	SN	0– 54– 0	591†	682
Des Moines, Iowa.	166	49	2,292–2,382	4,456C‡	12	Y	72	..	8– 20– 8	452	489
Duluth, Minn.	139	48	2,580–2,820	5,540S‡	48	Y	65	SS	0– 25– 0	360	409
Elizabeth, N. J.	237	48	2,700–3,300	5,500B	51	N	65	SN	0– 9– 0	765	818
Erie, Pa.	143	48	2,640–2,940	4,380M‡	42	N	N	SS	0– 10– 0	390	435
Fall River, Mass.	205	48T	2,429–2,429	4,500B	0	N	65	SS	0– 10– 0	530	614
Flint, Mich.	171	48S	2,734–3,081	6,305A	24	Y	N	SS	14– 20– 0	656	796
Fort Wayne, Ind.	170	40T	2,610–2,700	4,500M	12	N	N	SS	0– 18– 0	414	444
Fort Worth, Tex.	335	48	2,400–3,000	6,180A	..	Y	65	SN	0– 0–59	824	970
Gary, Ind.	196	40	2,760–3,120	4,500M	9	Y	65	SS	0– 18– 0	445†	488
Grand Rapids, Mich.	231	48	2,508–2,908	5,675A	24	N	60	SS	0– 42– 0	576	764
Hartford, Conn.	362	48S	2,646–2,826	7,000B	36	N	65	SA	1– 31– 0	1,034	1,125
Jacksonville, Fla.	295	48	2,333–2,986	6,000C	240	N	N	SN	0– 0–50	812	953
Kansas City, Kan.	126	56	2,400–2,580	4,440M	24	N	N	SN	0– 19– 0	350	418
Knoxville, Tenn.	159	52S	1,920–2,580	4,320M	36	Y	N	SS	10– 14– 0	428	520
Long Beach, Calif.	362	46	3,010–3,300	6,600A	36	Y	N	SN	0– 24– 0	1,014	1,143
Lowell, Mass.	175	56F	2,708–2,708	4,151A	0	..	65	SS	0– 7– 0	502	522
Miami, Fla.	422	48T	2,604–3,048	6,054A	30	Y	N	SN	0– 12– 0	892†	1,148
Nashville, Tenn.	226	48	2,360–2,520	5,460M	36	N	N	SN	5– 0–21	494	553
New Bedford, Mass.	217	50	2,068–2,277	4,050M	12	N	65	SS	0– 6– 0	527	552
New Haven, Conn.	344	48S	2,462–2,766	6,000M	36	N	68	SS	0– 0–21	1,012†	1,896
Norfolk, Va.	308	40	2,208–2,592	5,358A	36	..	65	SN	0– 48– 0	828	926
Oklahoma City, Okla	237	56	2,280–2,460	5,700A	12	Y	70	SN	.– ..– .	562	602
Omaha, Neb.	300	48H	2,160–2,400	4,740C‡	24	Y	N	SN	0– 39– 0	702	852
Paterson, N. J.	239†	48†	2,300–2,700†	4,400†B	..	..	..	SN†	.– ..– .	691	751
Peoria, Ill.	147	48	2,550–2,850	4,800M	18	Y	55	SS	0– 15– 0	388	459

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week; Overtime	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Mos. Min. to Max. Salary	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	No. Patrol Cars with One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	Police Department Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
100,000 to 250,000—Continued											
Reading, Pa	155	40	$1,991–2,231	$2,951C‡	36	N	..	..	1– 10– .	$ 356	$ 371
Richmond, Va	354	48	2,284–2,635	5,500S	24	Y	70	SS	0– 66– 0	799	907
Sacramento, Calif	198	48T	2,640–3,180	6,000A	36	Y	70	SN	0– 28– 1	531	611
Salt Lake City, Utah	210	48	2,460–2,700	4,980S‡	24	Y	N	SS	0– 30– 0	372	627
San Diego, Calif	445	44	2,586–3,384	7,392A	36	N	N	SS	0– 82– 0	1,362	1,551
Scranton, Pa	180	48	2,300–2,660	3,300M	36	N	55	SS	0– 6– 0	462	494
Somerville, Mass	160	48	2,438–2,920	5,200M	24	N	65	SN	0– 10– 0	461	488
South Bend, Ind	138	56	2,624–2,838	4,500M	9	Y	N	..	5– 28– 0	373	460
Spokane, Wash	178	48	2,580–3,044	4,451S‡	24	Y	N	SS	0– 8–11	494	630
Springfield, Mass	320	44S	2,600–2,808	6,656B	18	N	65	SN	0– ..–..	863	942
Syracuse, N. Y	318	48T	2,250–2,550	6,000M	36	Y	65	SS	5– 30– 0	771	872
Tacoma, Wash	...	..	....–....	....	..	..	..	..	.– ..– .	603	740
Tampa, Fla	178	48	2,340–2,592	4,851M	36	Y	N	SS	0– 30– 0	378	470
Trenton, N. J	244	48	2,250–3,100	5,100S‡	60	N	65	SN	15– 12– 0	746	788
Tulsa, Okla	204	48	2,105–2,476	4,920M‡	36	Y	N	SS	0– 0–19	514	602
Utica, N. Y	160	48T	1,850–2,350	4,300S	36	N	70	SS	0– 0–14	399	501
Wichita, Kan	174	48S	2,190–2,580	5,280B	18	Y	N	SA	1– 25– 0	424	499
Wilmington, Del	205	48	2,447–2,631	4,815B	12	N	N	SN	0– 17– 0	448†	480†
Worcester, Mass	372	48	2,358–2,722	6,365M	12	N	65	SN	0– 18– 0	...	...
Yonkers, N. Y	285	48	1,940–3,000	7,000A	72	N	64	SN	25– 5– 0	912	996
Youngstown, Ohio	203	48	2,520–2,760	4,540M	24	N	N	SS	0– 43– 0	557	604
50,000 to 100,000											
Allentown, Pa	111	48	2,190–2,740	3,640M‡	24	Y	N	SS	0– 10– 0	247	306
Altoona, Pa	82	48T	2,245–2,520	3,300C‡	..	Y	65	SN	0– 4– 0	...	...
Amarillo, Tex	84	48	2,160–2,340	4,800A	180	Y	N	SN	0– 10– 0	184	249
Asheville, N. C	72	56	2,064–2,226	3,600A	12	Y	N	SS	0– 8– 0	175	214
Atlantic City, N. J	..	..	...–...	...	..	..	..	..	.– ..– .	698	744
Augusta, Ga	124	48	2,346–2,346	4,020B	0	N	65	SS	0– 15– 0	316	374
Austin, Tex	133	48S	2,064–2,520	4,500A	12	Y	..	SS	6– 19– 0	330	454
Bayonne, N. J	...	..	...–...	...	..	..	..	..	.– ..– .	744	780
Beaumont, Tex	80	48T	2,160–2,520	5,400A	60	Y	N	SS	0– 8– 6	164†	196†
Berkeley, Calif	121	44ST	3,180–3,480	6,960A	48	Y	60	AA	22– 69– 0	398	534
Bethlehem, Pa	51	48S	1,920–2,580	3,360	36	..	65	SN	2– 4– 0	...	...
Binghamton, N. Y	119	48	2,455–2,910	4,900M	60	..	N	SN	0– 12– 0	...	...
Brockton, Mass	101	42	2,350–2,750	4,250M	24	N	65	..	2– 5– 0	271	295
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	85	48	2,340–2,640	4,200C‡	24	Y	N	SS	2– 0– 0	169	201
Charleston, S. C	148	56	2,022–2,338	4,438M	12	N	N	SN	23– 0– 0	328	419
Charleston, W. Va	83	48T	2,340–2,520	3,060	12	N	65	SN	0– 3– 0	191	203
Chester, Pa	80	..	2,400–2,712	4,368M‡	36	..	N	SN	0– 0–14	...	...
Cicero, Ill	75	56	2,100–2,873	4,752M	12	N	N	SN	0– 6– 0	275	304
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	63	48T	2,365–3,150	4,950A	24	N	N	AN	0– 0– 8	200	216
Columbia, S. C	142	..H	2,040–2,280	4,260M‡	12	Y	N	SN	3– 13– 0	320	369
Columbus, Ga	102	56S	2,172–2,424	5,808C	84	N	N	SN	2– 13– 0	257	294
Corpus Christi, Tex	118	48S	2,340–2,460	4,500C	12	N	N	SS	8– 9– 0	252	335
Covington, Ky	75	48	2,190–2,400	3,540A	15	Y	N	SN	0– 6– 0	176	213
Davenport, Iowa	76	54	2,276–2,580	4,065M	18	N	70	SN	0– 11– 0	154†	170†
Dearborn, Mich	177	40T	2,950–3,333	6,250M	24	Y	N	SS	0– 35– 0	646	669
Decatur, Ill	64	48	2,160–2,580	3,480B‡	24	N	63	SN	4– 8– 0	150	169
Durham, N. C	96	48	1,980–2,673	5,400A	36	Y	65	SN	0– 14– 0	192	250
East Chicago, Ind	97	48	2,280–2,940	4,500M	12	N	N	SS	0– 7– 0	291	311
East Orange, N. J	114	48	2,450–3,000	5,500M	36	N	65	SN	0– 0– 6	340	368
East St. Louis, Ill	68	58	2,100–2,280	3,600B‡	6	Y	50	SN	0– 10– 0	197†	257†
El Paso, Tex	137	48	2,424–2,616	5,244C‡	36	N	70	SN	1– 18– 0	295	390
Evanston, Ill	104	48	2,820–3,072	6,000M	36	Y	N	SS	0– 10– 0	333	368
Evansville, Ind	171	56	2,280–2,460	4,500M	12	N	N	SN	.– ..– .	413	462
Fresno, Calif	159	40T	2,700–3,180	5,100M‡	60	Y	N	SS	1– 28– 0	356	415
Galveston, Tex	85	48	2,160–2,520	4,320	15	N	65	SS	0– 10– 0	191†	224†
Glendale, Calif	109	48T	3,048–3,600	6,804A	48	Y	65	SN	0– 8– 0	366	452

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week; Overtime	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Mos. Min. to Max. Salary	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	No. Patrol Cars with One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	Police Department Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—Continued											
Greensboro, N. C....	107	48	$2,190–2,580	$5,100A	24	Y	N	SN	0– 17– 0	$258	$308
Hamilton, Ohio	70	48	2,512–2,760	4,200A	12	N	N	SN	1– 6– 0	139	157
Hammond, Ind......	117	48	2,760–3,120	4,800M	48	Y	N	SS	0– 0–16	343	387
Harrisburg, Pa.......	144	48	2,212–2,340	3,680M‡	24	N	65	SS	0– 1– 0	358	397
Highland Park, Mich	112	48	3,651–3,818	5,330B‡	6	Y	60	SS	7– 8– 0	351	387
Hoboken, N. J......	191	48	2,600–3,200	6,200	24	N	65	SN	0– 0– 5	...	...
Holyoke, Mass......	(not reporting)										
Huntington, W. Va..	88	48S	2,430–2,490	4,290M	6	Y	65	SN	0– 20– 0	235	280
Irvington, N. J......	92	48	2,400–3,200	5,800	48	N	65	SN	0– 0– 5	...	...
Jackson, Miss.......	23	56S	2,010–2,340	4,200C‡	24	Y	N	SN	6– 8– 2	193†	232†
Johnstown, Pa......	80	48T	2,199–2,620	3,420M‡	24	Y	N	SN	0– 0– 3	...	...
Kalamazoo, Mich....	81	48	2,560–2,860	5,633A	24	Y	65	SS	0– 10– 0	226	288
Lakewood, Ohio.....	63	48T	2,760–3,460	4,620M	24	Y	N	SN	0– 0– 8	242	262
Lancaster, Pa.......	70	48	1,980–2,380	3,600	48	Y	N	SN	1– 0– 3	160	190
Lansing, Mich......	106	48	2,843–3,193	5,520B	24	N	65	SS	0– 10– 0	306	372
Lawrence, Mass.....	130	..	2,860–2,860	4,000S‡	0	N	65	SN	0– 4– 0	371	397
Lincoln, Neb........	96	48	2,160–2,520	4,620C	12	Y	N	SN	4– 13– 0	219	271
Little Rock, Ark....	103	48S	2,126–2,363	3,870B	24	Y	N	SS	2– 10– 0	260	312
Lynn, Mass.........	178	48T	2,535–2,760	4,040M	24	Y	65	SN	0– 9– 0	...	...
McKeesport, Pa.....	76	48	2,457–2,847	3,624C‡	9	Y	N	SA	1– 4– 0	201	207
Macon, Ga.........	77	56	2,100–2,640	5,500C	18	N	N	SN	0– 11– 0	208	245
Madison, Wis.......	110	48T	2,556–2,856	5,076C	60	N	..	SS	0– 0–11	316	369
Malden, Mass.......	104	63FT	2,750–2,750	4,220S	..	N	65	SN	0– 9– 0	280	307
Manchester, N. H...	112	48	2,643–2,734	6,000B	60	Y	N	SA	0– 9– 0	301	338
Medford, Mass......	109	60	2,600–2,900	4,250M	24	N	65	SN	1– 6– 0	294	303
Mobile, Ala.........	165	56	2,148–2,218	4,851C‡	..	N	N	SN	0– 17– 0	361†	419
Montgomery, Ala...	131	48F	1,860–2,040	4,200M‡	..	Y	N	SN	3– 23– 0	304	349
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	137	48	2,600–3,600	6,350	60	N	65	SS	15– 0– 0	436	476
New Britain, Conn..	121	48S	2,856–2,999	5,500B	24	N	70	SN	0– 10– 0	357	399
New Rochelle, N. Y..	135	42	2,750–3,550	6,250S	60	N	70	SS	13– 3– 0	517	564
Newton, Mass......	134	48	2,540–2,940	5,500M	48	..	65	SS	0– 14– 0	...	...
Niagara Falls, N. Y..	149	48	2,340–3,246	5,004A	144	Y	70	SS	1– 13– 0	446†	477
Oak Park, Ill.......	78	48	2,923–3,082	6,300M	6	N	N	SS	1– 9– 1	247	267
Pasadena, Calif.....	136	48P	2,940–3,420	6,342A	36	Y	65	SS	0– 18–10	307	385
Passaic, N. J........	110	48	2,400–2,800	3,900S	60	N	65	..	0– 0– 8	325	343
Pawtucket, R. I.....	144	48	2,314–2,314	4,000	..	Y	N	SA	2– 6– 0	329	364
Phoenix, Ariz.......	146	48	2,990–3,444	5,700A	24	Y	N	SN	1– 25– 0	450	534
Pontiac, Mich.......	83	48	2,676–3,000	4,920A	36	Y	62	SS	0– 0–11	249	282
Portland, Me.......	125	48S	2,236–2,444	4,226A	24	Y	65	SA	2– 8– 0	289	323
Portsmouth, Va.....	71	48	2,134–2,520	4,000A	12	..	..	SN	0– 11– 0	170	195
Pueblo, Colo........	56	56S	2,100–2,100	3,240C‡	0	N	N	SS	1– 7– 0	142	165
Quincy, Mass.......	138†	48F†	2,200 2,400†	4,000†M	..	..	..	SS†	.– .– .	...	...
Racine, Wis.........	84	56	2,484–2,814	4,464B	24	Y	N	SS	1– 0– 9	241	249
Roanoke, Va........	111	48	2,160–2,460	4,320A	24	Y	70	SN	2– 0–13	275	331
Rockford, Ill........	88	48	2,786–2,981	4,838B	12	N	65	SN	.– 11– 0	284	339
Saginaw, Mich....	117	40	2,730–2,940	5,280A	36	N	65	SS	0– 27– 0	289	337
St. Joseph, Mo......	101	56	1,590–2,040	3,300B	15	N	N	SN	0– 0–12	186	214
St. Petersburg, Fla..	80	48T	2,040–2,400	4,800A	78	Y	60	SS	0–13 – 0	159	186
San Jose, Calif......	103	48	2,616–3,276	5,172A	..	N	65	SS	0– 13– 5	297	365
Santa Monica, Calif.	138	..	2,934–3,444	6,600A	36	Y	65	SS	0– 15– 0	409	486
Savannah, Ga.......	164†	56†	2,218–2,496†	4,685†M	..	..	..	SN†	.– ..– .	409	471
Schenectady, N. Y...	169	48	2,350–2,700	6,000A	36	Y	64	SN	0– 9– 0	479	518
Shreveport, La......	140	48	2,118–2,352	5,400S‡	12	N	N	SN	5– 9– 0	356	419
Sioux City, Iowa....	96	56	2,040–2,400	3,480S‡	36	N	N	SS	1– 14– 0	212	254
Springfield, Ill......	127	48	2,520–2,520	3,720M‡	0	Y	63	SN	1– 0– 6	280	312
Springfield, Mo.....	82	48	1,860–2,280	3,300M‡	24	N	N	SA	1– 13– 0	163	188
Springfield, Ohio....	72	48	2,190–2,460	4,500A	36	N	N	SN	0– 12– 0	201	216
Stockton, Calif......	103	48	2,928–3,276	5,676A	24	N	N	SS	0– 14– 6	334	401
Terre Haute, Ind....	79	48	2,520–2,700	4,500M	12	Y	N	SN	0– 9– 0	174	199

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week; Overtime	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Mos. Min. to Max. Salary	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	No. Patrol Cars with One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	Police Department Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—Continued											
Topeka, Kan.	80	56	$2,124–2,376	$3,564S‡	24	Y	N	SN	0-11-0	$178	$211
Troy, N. Y.	166	48	2,200–2,365	3,518S	24	N	N	SN	1-6-0	379	398
Union City, N. J.	115	48T	2,600–3,000	5,200S‡	48	N	70	SN	0-0-9	326†	350†
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	104	48	2,285–2,606	6,200	24	N	N	SS	12-0-0	...	...
Waco, Tex.	81	48	2,250–2,610	4,240C	..	Y	N	SS	0-8-0	152	176
Waterbury, Conn.	204	56S	2,431–2,744	6,800B	36	N	65	SS	0-0-22	567	626
Waterloo, Iowa	55	48	2,220–2,520	3,720M	36	Y	N	SS	0-5-0	112	133
Wheeling, W. Va.	75	48	1,980–2,544	3,664A	36	Y	65	SS	0-6-0	175	197
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	96	48	1,800–2,430	4,040C‡	36	N	N	SS	6-0-0	229	253
Winston-Salem, N. C.	146	46	2,160–2,820	7,020C	48	Y	N	SN	2-12-0	316	369
York, Pa.	65	48S	1,910–2,310	2,810C‡	36	Y	65	SN	0-0-4	174	191
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex.	55	48F	2,070–2,220	4,200	..	N	N	SN	0-6-0	72†	94†
Alameda, Calif.	68	40	3,120–3,120	6,000A	36	Y	N	SS	0-19-0	213	252
Albuquerque, N. M.	58	48S	2,445–2,580	4,740A	6	Y	65	SS	0-0-6	119†	143†
Alexandria, La.	51	48S	2,120–2,400	4,500M‡	..	Y	N	SS	0-10-0	131	149
Alexandria, Va.	68	48	2,160–2,860	4,560A	60	Y	N	SS	0-12-0	193	215
Alhambra, Calif.	50	48T	2,556–3,192	4,704A	60	Y	60	SN	0-8-0	172	209
Aliquippa, Pa.	..	..	....–....	....	..	..	..	..	.-.-.	63	73
Alton, Ill.	..	..	....–....	....	..	..	..	..	.-.-.	63	69
Amsterdam, N. Y.	43	48	2,160–2,460	3,180	60	N	N	SS	0-0-3	103	116
Anderson, Ind.	73	48	2,640–2,700	5,200M	6	Y	N	SS	0-10-0	181	231
Ann Arbor, Mich.	53	48	2,718–3,048	4,692B	12	Y	55	SS	0-8-0	132	165
Anniston, Ala.	35	56	2,040–2,280	3,900	36	..	65	SN	0-7-0	88	108
Appleton, Wis.	33	52	2,295–2,535	3,250B	36	Y	N	SS	0-4-0	78	93
Arlington t, Mass.	69	48	2,657–2,930	4,720M	36	Y	65	SS	0-0-5	173†	191†
Ashland, Ky.	31	48	2,460–2,460	3,000C	0	Y	N	SN	0-3-0	79	95
Auburn, N. Y.	46	48	2,200–2,500	3,806A	36	N	65	SS	0-0-3	110	131
Aurora, Ill.	47	48	2,280–2,580	3,780M	12	Y	N	SN	0-4-0	127	140
Bakersfield, Calif.	75	48T	3,000–3,300	5,480A	240	N	N	SS	0-14-0	204	240
Bangor, Me.	52	48T	2,496–2,496	4,420A	0	N	65	SS	0-5-0	130	148
Baton Rouge, La.	47	48	1,920–2,160	4,440C‡	12	N	N	SN	0-6-0	88†	113†
Battle Creek, Mich.	52	48S	2,554–2,912	5,480C‡	15	Y	65	SS	0-0-10	155	187
Bay City, Mich.	68	40H	2,400–2,796	4,200C	24	Y	N	SS	0-9-0	205	251
Belleville, Ill.	27	56	2,220–2,220	2,820M	0	N	Y	SN	0-3-0	62	67
Belleville, N. J.	53	48	2,100–3,000	4,500S‡	48	Y	65	SS	0-0-6	...	...
Bellingham, Wash.	34	40	2,580–2,760	3,600M	48	N	N	SN	0-0-6	95	109
Belmont t, Mass.	43	54	2,500–2,800	5,100C	36	N	65	SS	0-4-0	119†	134†
Beloit, Wis.	40	42	2,520–2,820	3,720B	24	Y	N	SS	0-0-7	109	123
Berwyn, Ill.	..	..	....–....	....	..	..	..	..	.-.-.	117	133
Beverly, Mass.	44	..S	....–2,646	3,300M	..	..	70	SS	0-3-0	129	146
Beverly Hills, Calif.	56	48	3,000–3,540	6,400C	60	Y	55	SS	1-13-0	181	220
Bloomfield, N. J.	88	48	2,300–3,000	4,800C	96	N	65	SS	1-7-0	246	260
Bloomington, Ill.	36	48	2,688–2,688	3,200M	0	N	N	SS	0-3-0	89	98
Boise City, Idaho	46	48	2,280–2,580	4,200M	36	N	N	SS	0-7-0	130	213
Bristol, Conn.	37	48F	2,863–2,982	4,950	24	N	N	SS	0-0-5	127	143
Brookline t, Mass.	115	48T	2,950–2,950	5,000C	0	N	65	SS	0-16-0	312	359
Burbank, Calif.	76	48	3,108–3,828	6,900A	60	Y	55	SS	0-0-7	274	329
Burlington, Iowa	38	48P	2,112–2,340	2,700A	2	Y	N	SS	0-0-3	84	111
Burlington, Vt.	35	48	2,100–2,340	3,600C‡	..	Y	N	SS	0-0-3	72	86
Butte, Mont.	29	48	2,760–2,880	3,600M	120	N	65	SN	1-3-0	62	73
Central Falls, R. I.	34	48	2,158–2,314	4,400	12	N	N	SS	0-2-0	...	...
Chelsea, Mass.	78	48F	2,920–2,920	4,330M	0	N	65	SN	0-4-0	195	216
Chicopee, Mass.	62	48	2,519–2,519	4,000M	0	N	65	SA	5-0-0	161	179
Clarksburg, W. Va.	25	48	2,280–2,340	3,600	6	..	65	SS	1-2-0	60	66
Clifton, N. J.	58	48	2,400–3,200	5,275A	48	Y	65	SS	0-0-8	181	209
Clinton, Iowa	26	56	2,516–2,622	3,516M	24	Y	N	SS	0-3-0	50	60
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	48	48	2,160–2,580	5,100A	24	N	N	SA	0-9-0	119	146

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week; Overtime	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Mos. Min. to Max. Salary	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	No. Patrol Cars with One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	Police Department Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—Continued											
Concord, N. H.	35	48S	$2,300–2,600	$4,500B	24	Y	..	SS	0– 0– 4	$ 88	$ 105
Council Bluffs, Iowa	34	52	2,040–2,280	2,820M	24	Y	N	..	0– 5– 0	66	82
Cranston, R. I.	55	48	2,600–2,600	4,700C	0	N	N	SN	0– 12– 0	124	149
Cumberland, Md.	47	48T	2,040–2,400	3,336C‡	12	N	N	SN	0– 1– 0	106	124
Danville, Ill.	30	60	2,100–2,400	2,932B‡	12	N	N	SS	0– 3– 0	63	70
Danville, Va.	56	54	2,100–2,400	3,333S	24	Y	65	SN	0– 6– 0	103†	116†
Dubuque, Iowa	37	48S	2,184–2,556	3,720A	36	N	65	SN	0– 4– 0	99	117
E. Cleveland, Ohio	55	48	1,920–3,000	4,800A	24	Y	N	SS	0– 0–10	128	142
Easton, Pa.	45	48	2,090–2,310	3,540M‡	24	Y	N	SS	0– 0– 5	103	131
E. Providence t, R.I.	35	56	2,409–2,653	4,207C	24	Y	N	SA	0– 10– 0	108	130
Eau Claire, Wis.	45	44S	2,460–2,700	3,800B‡	24	N	N	SN	1– 4– 0	115	133
Elgin, Ill.	43	48F	2,610–2,610	3,390	0	Y	63	SN	0– 0– 5	117	138
Elkhart, Ind.	51	48T	2,640–2,640	3,600M	0	Y	N	SS	0– 5– 0	135	145
Elmira, N. Y.	79	48	2,562–2,745	4,245A	24	Y	N	SA	0– 7– 0	224	245
Elyria, Ohio	30	48	2,448–2,640	3,240M	36	N	N	SS	0– 5– 0	78	89
Enid, Okla.	25	56	2,160–2,160	2,700M	0	Y	N	SS	1– 4– 0	50	63
Everett, Mass.	91	51	2,700–2,925	4,500M	36	N	65	SN	4– 5– 0	261	281
Everett, Wash.	49	41	2,977–3,177	4,309S‡	24	N	N	SS	1– 0–10	147	173
Fargo, N. D.	44	48	2,400–2,520	4,800C	12	Y	N	SS	0– 0– 5	96	124
Fitchburg, Mass.	43	48	2,565–2,682	4,107M	12	N	65	SA	0– 6– 0	130	147
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	30	48T	2,295–2,496	3,120B‡	18	N	N	SA	0– 0– 4	74	86
Fort Smith, Ark.	42	56S	1,982–2,220	3,276M‡	12	N	N	SS	0– 4– 0	85	110
Gadsden, Ala.	68	48	2,305–2,340	4,200C‡	6	N	65	SN	0– 6– 0	...	...
Galesburg, Ill.	34	48	2,385–2,385	2,740M	0	N	N	SN	0– 3– 0	68†	75†
Garfield, N. J.	39	48	1,700–2,700	3,700M	60	N	65	SN	0– 0– 4	81†	88†
Great Falls, Mont.	34	48T	2,400–2,910	3,660M	12	N	65	SA	2– 5– 0	88	120
Green Bay, Wis.	61	49	2,280–2,580	4,200B	24	N	N	SS	0– 5– 0	142	155
Greenville, S. C.	71	56T	2,259–2,424	3,744C	6	Y	N	SS	1– 6– 0	166	200
Hackensack, N. J.	45	48	2,200–2,800	4,000A	84	N	N	SA	0– 0– 5	160	183
Hagerstown, Md.	44	56	2,310–2,442	3,600B	6	Y	N	SN	0– 3– 0	118	126
Hamtramck, Mich.	90	48T	3,000–3,660	4,940S	36	Y	..	SN	0– 26– 0	360	376
Haverford tp, Pa.	42	56	2,363–2,700	5,500C	24	Y	N	SN	0– 5– 0	118	139
Haverhill, Mass.	66	48S	2,409–2,409	3,600C‡	0	N	65	SN	0– 3– 0	157	181
Hazelton, Pa.	30	48	2,340–2,340	2,760C‡	0	N	N	SS	0– 2– 0	71	78
High Point, N. C.	60	48	2,070–2,340	4,320A	30	Y	N	SS	0– 6– 0	116	148
Huntington Pk, Calif.	41	48	3,090–3,240	4,886C	24	Y	65	SS	0– 5– 0	126	146
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	49	2,070–2,160	3,540M	12	Y	..	SA	0– 7– 0	...	87
Inglewood, Calif.	40†	44†	2,739–2,904†	4,224†C	..	..	..	SN†	.– .– .	122	149
Jackson, Mich.	73	48	2,870–3,095	5,279C	36	Y	65	SS	0– 9– 9	194	216
Jamestown, N. Y.	63	48	2,747–2,885	4,000M	36	Y	70	SN	0– 8– 0	182	214
Johnson City, Tenn.	23	48	1,650–1,800	2,460A	12	N	N	SN	0– 2– 0	39	49
Joliet, Ill.	54	49	2,400–2,400	3,450B‡	0	N	63	SN	1– 0– 4	...	...
Joplin, Mo.	38	56F	1,920–1,920	2,796M‡	0	Y	N	SN	0– 4– 0	71	85
Kearny, N.J.	93	44	2,500–3,000	5,000M	60	N	65	SS	0– 0–11	321	355
Kenosha, Wis.	62	46	2,673–2,799	4,600B	24	N	N	SN	2– 8– 0	186	207
Kingston, N. Y.	45	48	2,040–2,400	3,310B	36	N	N	SN	0– 4– 0	104	116
Kokomo, Ind.	56	48F	2,220–2,400	3,500B	6	N	N	SN	0– 6– 0	138	154
La Crosse, Wis.	63	48T	2,246–2,686	3,600B	96	Y	N	SN	0– 0– 8	163	...
Lafayette, Ind.	49	48T	2,220–2,460	3,600M	9	Y	N	SN	0– 5– 0	124	145
Laredo, Tex.	40	48S	1,800–....	3,000E	..	N	N	..	0– 1– 0	100	110
Lebanon, Pa.	28	48	1,920–2,160	2,760M‡	24	Y	64	SS	0– 3– 0	63	70
Lewiston, Me.	55	48T	2,520–2,640	4,200B	36	N	65	SS	0– 0– 0	118‡	140‡
Lexington, Ky.	91	48	2,200–2,460	4,224A	..	..	N	SN	0– 10– 0	226	257
Lima, Ohio	47	48	2,040–2,640	3,540M	12	Y	65	SN	0– 4– 0	122	151
Lorain, Ohio	43	48	3,108–3,108	4,068S	..	N	N	SS	0– 8– 0	128	157
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	110	48	2,230–2,850	6,500C	48	Y	N	SS	0– 0–18	307	387
Lubbock, Tex.	65	48	2,393–2,508	4,428C	12	Y	N	SS	0– 12– 0	164	191
Lynchburg, Va.	63	48	1,890–2,283	4,741A	36	N	N	SS	0– 11– 0	147	191
Mansfield, Ohio	42	46	2,445–2,550	3,090S	3	Y	N	SN	0– 4– 0	...	...

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week; Overtime	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Mos. Min. to Max. Salary	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	No. Patrol Cars with One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	Police Department Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—Continued											
Marion, Ind	36	56	$2,250–2,400	$3,500M	6	N	N	SN	0– 4– 0	$ 93	$105
Marion, Ohio	26	48	2,375–2,670	3,330S	24	N	..	SN	0– 3– 0	60	...
Mason City, Iowa	34	56	2,256–2,436	3,900A	24	Y	N	SA	0– 6– 0	50	58
Massillon, Ohio	24	48	....–2,640	3,120S	12	Y	N	SN	0– 2– 0	59	65
Maywood, Ill	22	48	2,610–2,700	4,020	6	N	N	AN	0– 0– 3	63	75
Melrose, Mass	31	45	2,500–2,800	3,900M	6	..	65	SN	0– 4– 0	100	106
Meriden, Conn	60	48	2,756–2,756	4,320B	0	N	N	SN	0– 5– 0	146	185
Meridian, Miss	54	56S	2,250–2,400	3,600M‡	6	..	N	SN	0– 0– 8	128	166
Miami Beach, Fla	..	48	3,180–3,960	....	60	Y	65	SS	0– 0–14	419	517
Michigan City, Ind	38	48	2,520–2,520	3,500M	0	Y	N	SN	0– 4– 0	101	117
Middletown, Conn	34	54T	2,840–2,840	3,800C	0	N	65	SA	0– 0– 2	89	100
Middletown, Ohio	41	48T	2,337–2,640	3,600C‡	12	N	N	S.	0– 7– 0	120	137
Mishawaka, Ind	37	48	2,550–2,610	3,500M	6	Y	N	SS	0– 6– 0	83†	95†
Moline, Ill	29	56	2,415–2,808	3,680M	24	Y	N	SN	0– 0– 4	68	75
Monroe, La	42	56	2,004–2,064	3,540C‡	6	N	N	SS	1– 4– 0	84	109
Montclair, N. J	75	48	2,400–3,000	5,000S‡	48	Y	65	SN	0– 0– 9	240†	276†
Muncie, Ind	66	48	2,580–2,580	4,500M	0	Y	N	SS	0– 8– 0	...	...
Muskegon, Mich	62	48H	2,640–2,940	5,120A	24	Y	60	SS	0– 15– 0	145	185
Muskogee, Okla	44	48	2,100–2,172	3,708A	12	Y	N	SS	0– 0– 5	97	122
Nashua, N. H	47	48F	2,366–2,756	4,483B	36	Y	70	SS	0– 4– 0	...	142
New Albany, Ind	22	..	2,400–2,400	3,500M	0	Y	N	SN	0– 0– 3	...	...
Newark, Ohio	30	48	2,220–2,460	2,940S	36	N	N	SN	0– 4– 0	70	74
New Brunswick, N. J.	..	..	....–....	....	..	..	..	..	.– .– .	148	160
Newburgh, N. Y	53	48	2,300–2,700	3,900A	48	Y	N	SS	0– 0– 3	140	157
New Castle, Pa	52	48	2,500–2,550	3,000C‡	12	N	65	SS	0– 3– 0	129	173
New London, Conn	60	48	2,800–3,040	4,300A	24	Y	65	SS	0– 0– 4	164	176
Newport, Ky	54	48S	2,190–2,190	2,580A	0	N	N	SN	5– 0– 0	112	130
Newport, R. I	73	45	2,248–2,521	3,704	36	N	N	SA	0– 4– 0	...	...
Newport News, Va	81	48	2,226–2,550	5,000A	60	Y	N	SA	0– 10– 0	192	217
Norristown, Pa	33	52	2,100–2,520	3,640C	6	Y	65	SA	0– 5– 0	84	97
N. Bergen tp, N.J	77	48	2,400–2,900	5,400S‡	6	N	65	SS	0– 0–11	...	...
Norwalk, Conn	61	48T	2,508–2,909	5,110	12	Y	N	SS	0– 6– 0	174	193
Norwood, Ohio	42	48	2,438–2,648	3,577M	12	N	N	SS	0– 6– 1	...	...
Ogden, Utah	65	48T	2,364–2,604	4,680M‡	12	N	65	SN	0– 9– 0	163	204
Orange, N. J	68	..T	2,100–3,000	5,100S‡	48	Y	65	SS	0– 5– 0	194	217
Orlando, Fla	71	..	2,160–2,520	4,200C	120	N	65	SS	0– 0–12	...	...
Oshkosh, Wis	56	56	2,754–2,934	4,194B	24	N	N	SS	1– 5– 0	154	175
Ottumwa, Iowa	25	48S	2,400–2,400	2,820S‡	..	Y	70	SS	0– 2– 0	...	72
Owensboro, Ky	41	48	2,160–2,280	3,600C‡	6	Y	N	SN	0– 6– 0	82	109
Paducah, Ky	42	48T	1,896–2,010	3,000A	12	Y	N	SS	0– 0– 4	78†	93†
Parkersburg, W. Va	33	48	1,920–2,400	2,760C‡	24	N	65	SN	0– 0– 5	56	71
Pensacola, Fla	71	48T	2,096–2,400	4,440A	12	N	65	SN	1– 8– 0	168	205
Perth Amboy, N. J	75	48	2,550–2,950	4,700S‡	36	Y	65	..	.– .– .	...	...
Petersburg, Va	46	48	1,920–2,100	3,500A	12	Y	65	SN	0– 6– 0	105	125
Pittsfield, Mass	57	48	2,336–2,518	4,000M	12	Y	70	SA	0– 8– 0	144	163
Plainfield, N. J	67	48	2,410–3,160	4,860M	84	Y	65	SN	0– 0– 5	171	193
Port Arthur, Tex	41	48H	2,160–2,520	4,500A	12	Y	N	SN	2– 6– 0	80†	106†
Port Huron, Mich	49	48T	2,664–2,844	3,918A	12	Y	N	SS	0– 0– 5	127	157
Portsmouth, Ohio	38	48	2,160–2,460	3,600A	12	N	N	SS	4– 6– 0	100	112
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	68	48	2,555–2,875	4,040S	24	N	70	SA	0– 7– 0	190	222
Quincy, Ill	43	56	2,220–2,220	2,820M	0	Y	N	SN	0– 5– 0	100	122
Raleigh, N. C	64	48P	1,980–2,280	4,000S	12	N	N	SN	0– 8– 0	...	174
Revere, Mass	85	48	2,550–2,550	....M	..	N	65	SN	0– 3– 0	...	...
Richmond, Ind	43	48	2,490–2,520	4,500	6	N	N	SS	0– 6– 0	104	121
Riverside, Calif	69	48	2,556–3,000	5,040B	54	Y	65	SS	0– 8– 0	179	221
Rochester, Minn	30	40	2,430–2,700	4,200B	16	N	N	SS	0– 4– 0	77	94
Rock Island, Ill	50	56	2,400–2,400	3,450B	..	Y	N	SN	0– 0– 6	...	...
Rocky Mount, N. C.	34	56	2,280–2,508	4,000A	36	Y	65	SS	0– 3– 0	90	104
Rome, Ga	39	56	1,896–2,124	3,360C	36	Y	65	SS	0– 0– 4	88	114

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week; Overtime	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Mos. Min. to Max. Salary	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	No. Patrol Cars with One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	Police Department Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—Continued											
Rome, N. Y.	39	48	$2,300–2,700	$4,000S	48	Y	65	SS	0– 4– 0	$116	$124
Royal Oak, Mich.	31	48	2,700–3,400	4,225A	24	Y	65	SS	0– 4– 0	101	121
Salem, Mass.	90†	48†	2,402–2,402†	2,900†M	..	..	..	SN†	.– .– .	207	222
Salem, Ore.	44	48	2,670–2,820	4,080A	6	N	60	SS	0– 0– 8	97	110
San Angelo, Tex.	31	48	1,980–2,160	3,000E	60	N	N	SS	0– 5– 0	82	94
San Bernardino, Cal.	93	48	2,670–3,096	4,680M	42	Y	65	SN	0– 13– 0	203	249
Santa Ana, Calif.	54	48	2,520–2,760	4,800E	24	Y	65	SN	0– 8– 0	138	152
Santa Barbara, Calif.	60	48	2,820–3,180	4,980B	36	Y	N	SN	0– 12– 0	154	215
Sharon, Pa.	24	48S	2,700–2,730	4,050C‡	6	Y	N	..	0– 0– 3	69	76
Sheboygan, Wis.	43	48	2,610–2,700	3,780B	24	Y	N	SS	0– 5– 0	115	127
Sioux Falls, S. D.	59	48	2,022–2,280	3,420M‡	18	N	N	SS	0– 5– 0	133	150
South Gate, Calif.	34	48	2,940–3,240	5,160C	24	Y	65	SS	0– 0– 6	...	135
Spartanburg, S. C.	60	48	2,081–2,353	3,348A	6	..	N	SN	0– 0– 5	151	197
Stamford, Conn.	113†	48†	2,600–3,000†	5,625†	..	..	..	SN†	.– .– .	354	389
Steubenville, Ohio	40	48	2,620–2,736	3,336S	3	Y	N	SN	1– 2– 0	112	122
Superior, Wis.	52	54	2,340–2,520	3,800B	36	Y	N	SS	1– 5– 0	144	160
Taunton, Mass.	55	54F	2,208–2,616	3,401M	12	N	65	SS	0– 3– 0	...	...
Teaneck tp, N. J.	40	52T	1,930–2,875	4,600A	48	N	65	SS	1– 6– 0	116	144
Torrington, Conn.	40	48	2,629–2,837	4,210M	24	Y	N	SN	0– 4– 0	97†	112†
Tucson, Ariz.	69	48T	2,730–3,300	5,100A	48	Y	65	SA	0– 12– 0	153	236
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	31	..	2,100–2,568	3,600C‡	12	N	65	SN	0– 4– 0	74	87
Tyler, Tex.	35	48	1,980–2,340	3,600A	12	N	N	SS	0– 4– 0	79	100
University City, Mo.	36	48	1,868–2,340	3,000	6	N	60	SN	4– 0– 0	85	97
Waltham, Mass.	..	..	....–....	....	..	..	..	..	.– .– .	126†	137†
Warren, Ohio	40	48	2,376–2,900	4,100S	36	N	N	SN	0– 5– 0	123†	143†
Warwick, R. I.	39	60	2,184–2,496	3,800B	12	Y	N	SA	0– 18– 0	88	119
Washington, Pa.	24†	48†	2,400–2,400†	2,730†C‡	..	..	..	SA†	.– .– .	...	...
Watertown t, Mass.	61	..	2,700–2,900	4,300C	6	Y	65	SS	0– 6– 0	184	201
Watertown, N. Y.	41	48	2,370–2,670	3,800A	36	Y	70	SA	0– 0– 3	96	109
Waukegan, Ill.	36	48	2,100–2,460	4,020M	6	Y	50	SN	0– 5– 0	85	134
Wausau, Wis.	34	56	2,160–2,340	3,300B	36	N	65	..	0– 0– 3	65†	81†
Wauwatosa, Wis.	37	48	2,580–3,000	4,260B	48	N	N	SN	0– 4– 0	...	...
West Allis, Wis.	51†	48†	2,538–2,778†	4,038†B	..	..	..	SS†	.– .– .	174	192
W. Hartford t, Conn.	60	48P	2,860–3,120	5,086A	12	Y	65	SA	0– 9– 0	191	219
West Haven t, Conn.	30	48	2,585–2,828	4,180B	24	N	N	SA	0– 3– 0	...	...
West New York, N. J. (not reporting)											
West Orange, N. J.	51	52	2,250–3,000	4,800S‡	48	Y	65	SS	0– 0– 5	139†	154†
West Palm Beach, Fla.	51	48	2,280–2,520	4,200E	4	Y	N	SS	0– 0–10	115	145
White Plains, N. Y.	104	42	2,150–3,150	5,125S	96	Y	N	SS	0– 10– 0	327	361
Wichita Falls, Tex.	60	48	2,160–2,568	4,155A	60	Y	N	SN	0– 9– 0	127	162
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	36	48H	2,580–2,640	3,440C	12	N	N	SS	0– 0– 3	86	106
Williamsport, Pa.	44	..	2,042–2,042	2,946M‡	..	N	65	SS	0– 3– 0	87	94
Wilmington, N.. C.	74	48	2,174–2,400	4,200A	12	Y	N	SS	0– 0– 8	179	205
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	47	48	2,520–3,000	4,600	24	Y	65	SS	0– 5– 0	...	...
Woonsocket, R. I.	88	48	2,022–2,367	4,530B	36	..	N	SA	0– 6– 0	210	232
Wyandotte, Mich.	54	44	3,099–3,489	5,335B	6	N	60	SN	0– 5– 0	187	208
Yakima, Wash.	48	48	2,760–3,000	4,200C‡	24	Y	N	SS	0– 9– 0	123	150
Zanesville, Ohio	30	48	1,920–2,172	2,784S	12	N	N	SS	0– 4– 0	...	...
10,000 to 25,000											
Aberdeen, S. D.	20	48	1,980–2,280	3,240S	24	Y	N	SS	0– 0– 2	41.2	51.6
Abington tp, Pa.	30	48	2,004–2,484	5,200B	12	Y	N	AA	1– 8– 0	78.0	92.0
Ada, Okla.	15	48	1,970–2,190	2,640M	..	N	N	SS	2– 0– 0	25.9	28.5
Adrian, Mich.	16	45	2,310–2,520	3,600S‡	12	Y	65	SS	0– 2– 0	37.8	49.4
Albany, Calif.	16	44	2,760–3,180	5,100E	60	Y	N	SS	0– 5– 0	38.5	49.3
Albany, Ga.	30	56	2,337–2,494	3,600	12	Y	65	SS	0– 3– 0	71.9	87.2
Alpena, Mich.	12	48S	2,050–2,520	3,300A	24	Y	55	SS	0– 0– 2	34.1	39.2
Ames, Iowa	15	48	2,160–2,580	3,240M	48	N	55	SS	0– 3– 0	31.3	39.6
Anaconda, Mont.	6	56T	2,400–2,520	2,928M	120	Y	65	SA	0– 1– 0	...	...

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week; Overtime	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Mos. Min. to Max. Salary	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	No. Patrol Cars with One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	Police Department Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
Anaheim, Calif.	17	48	$2,597–2,802	$4,500C	12	..	N	AS	0– 4– 0	$ 28.2†	$ 39.2†
Anderson, S. C.	36	56F	2,218–2,218	2,970C	0	Y	N	SN	0– 3– 0	79.9	94.2
Andover t, Mass.	14	48S	2,444–2,704	3,380C	60	Y	65	..	3– 0– 0	30.2†	34.4†
Ardmore, Okla.	25	..	1,980–1,980	2,600A	0	Y	N	SN	0– 2– 0	40.7	43.5
Arkansas City, Kan.	12	60	2,092–2,180	2,935A	3	N	N	..	0– 0– 0	28.2	35.6
Arnold, Pa.	10	48	2,280–2,280	2,520C‡	0	N	N	SA	0– 0– 0	13.7†	18.1†
Asbury Park, N. J.	47	48	2,484–3,000	4,000A	12	Y	65	SS	0– 4– 0	148.8	170.1
Ashland, Ohio	14	48	2,412–2,592	2,724M	3	N	N	SN	0– 2– 0	36.2	40.9
Ashland, Wis.	11	56	1,740–2,109	2,520B	3	Y	..	SA	0– 0– 0	24.8	28.7
Ashtabula, Ohio	26	48	2,500–2,740	3,800A	24	N	N	SS	2– 3– 0	70.3	84.3
Astoria, Ore.	19	48H	2,628–2,988	3,816A	60	N	60	SN	0– 4– 0	45.1	51.2
Atchison, Kan.	14	56S	1,800–1,980	2,400A	12	Y	N	SS	0– 3– 0	28.8	36.4
Athens, Ga.	29	56T	2,041–2,020	3,060	6	Y	65	SN	0– 0– 3	...	78.6
Athol t, Mass.	11	63	2,815–2,814	3,380C	..	Y	65	SA	0– 0– 3	32.4	42.6
Attleboro, Mass.	29	48FT	2,504–2,504	3,200M	0	N	70	SS	0– 4– 0	84.0	101.0
Auburn, Me.	24	51	2,108–2,321	2,850A	24	N	65	SS	0– 3– 0	52.6	67.5
Austin, Minn.	25	46H	2,580–2,700	3,420M	6	Y	N	SS	1– 2– 0	39.2†	44.8†
Barberton, Ohio	22	48	2,310–2,574	3,300M	36	Y	N	SN	0– 3– 0	50.1	56.2
Bartlesville, Okla.	13	72	1,920–2,280	3,000A	12	..	N	SS	2– 0– 0	28.3	31.2
Batavia, N. Y.	20	48T	2,000–2,300	2,996C	36	Y	70	SS	0– 0– 2	47.7	62.6
Bath, Me.	14	48S	2,184–2,184	2,650C	..	Y	65	S.	0– 0– 2	33.8	30.1
Beacon, N. Y.	21	48	2,250–2,650	3,200M‡	48	Y	70	SS	0– 0– 0	57.8	62.2
Beatrice, Neb.	10	72	2,100–2,100	2,580M‡	0	Y	N	SN	0– 2– 0	19.5	27.5
Beaver Dam, Wis.	9	56	1,860–	3,000B	..	Y	..	SA	0– 2– 0	19.9	23.0
Beaver Falls, Pa.	21	48S	2,716–2,716	3,420C‡	0	Y	N	SS	0– 2– 0	...	...
Bell, Calif.	15	48	2,750–3,100	3,795C	18	Y	65	..	0– 4– 0	36.3†	44.3†
Bellevue, Pa.	10	48	....–2,220	2,640C	72	..	N	S.	1– 0– 0	22.9	28.9
Bend, Ore.	13	48	2,850–3,240	3,960A	12	N	N	SS	0– 2– 0	28.1	36.9
Benton Harbor, Mich.	32	48	2,412–2,700	4,000	24	Y	65	SS	0– 4– 0	67.0	78.0
Bergenfield, N. J.	14	48F	2,450–2,550	3,600M	24	Y	65	SN	0– 0– 2	...	...
Berwick, Pa.	5	40	2,400–2,400	2,700C	0	..	N	..	0– 2– 0	16.2	21.2
Big Spring, Tex.	19	48	2,190–....	3,600A	9	N	N	SN	0– 2– 0	42.9	53.4
Billings, Mont.	30	56	2,550–2,820	3,840M	120	Y	65	SS	0– 2– 0	63.5	71.2
Biloxi, Miss.	26	50S	2,016–2,016	3,120C‡	0	N	N	SN	0– 2– 0	52.8	63.0
Birmingham, Mich.	20	48T	2,940–3,240	4,800A	24	Y	57	SS	0– 3– 0	59.9	69.5
Bismarck, N. D.	18	48S	1,970–2,520	2,700C‡	36	N	65	SS	0– 1– 0	32.7	37.5
Bluefield, W. Va.	20	48H	2,330–2,460	3,000A	12	N	..	SS	0– 0– 3	51.8	66.1
Bogalusa, La.	14	72	1,800–2,160	3,300C‡	12	N	N	..	0– 3– 0	28.0	43.2
Boone, Iowa	15	48F	2,160–2,460	2,880M	12	Y	55	SS	0– 0– 2	30.0	38.0
Borger, Tex.	7	72	2,400–	....	..	N	..	..	0– 2– 0	24.9	30.3
Boulder, Colo.	13	65	1,890–2,103	2,580A	36	Y	N	SS	0– 4– 0	25.4	33.4
Bowling Green, Ky.	25	56	1,800–1,800	2,400M	0	N	N	SN	0– 2– 0	...	...
Braddock, Pa.	25	48	2,400–2,400	3,000C	0	Y	N	SS	2– 0– 0	50.9†	57.7†
Bradford, Pa.	22	48	2,088–2,400	2,960M‡	12	N	N	SN	0– 3– 0	56.0	60.2
Brainerd, Minn.	11	48	2,436–2,736	3,096B	60	N	65	SN	0– 1– 0	25.8	28.9
Braintree t, Mass.	28	48FT	2,350–2,650	3,600C	36	N	65	SS	0– 3– 0	...	...
Brawley, Calif.	16	48	2,820–3,240	4,200	12	N	N	SS	0– 0– 3	40.0	50.8
Bristol, Pa.	12	54	2,182–2,236	3,600M	6	N	N	SS	0– 1– 0	27.8	33.2
Bristol t, R. I.	10	..F	2,444–2,444	3,276C	0	Y	60	SS	2– 0– 0	25.9	30.0
Brookfield, Ill.	12	48	2,400–2,820	3,600B	12	N	65	..	0– 2– 0	35.8	40.7
Brownsville, Tex.	39	56	1,800–1,920	3,420	12	N	N	SS	0– 4– 0	57.6	69.4
Brunswick, Ga.	32	48S	1,950–2,100	4,464A	18	N	N	SN	0– 4– 0	...	105.1
Burlingame, Calif.	25	48	2,880–3,240	4,800C	36	Y	65	SS	0– 7– 0	73.0	92.2
Burlington, N. J.	16	54T	2,395–2,683	3,307E	6	Y	65	SS	0– 2– 0	...	...
Burlington, N. C.	32	52	2,010–2,400	3,600C	48	Y	N	SS	0– 4– 0	64.6	70.7
Butler, Pa.	25	48	2,190–2,250	2,790M‡	12	Y	N	SN	0– 2– 0	56.6	72.6
Cairo, Ill.	12	..	1,800–2,016	2,280S‡	3	Y	N	SS	2– 1– 0	20.5	26.2
Calumet City, Ill.	12	48	2,520–2,520	3,120M	0	N	N	AS	0– 2– 0	27.6†	32.7†
Cambridge, Ohio	14	48F	2,004–2,328	2,370	60	Y	N	SS	1– 0– 0	30.1	30.3

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week; Overtime	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Mos. Min. to Max. Salary	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	No. Patrol Cars with One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	Police Department Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
Campbell, Ohio	15	48T	$2,160–2,520	$3,300M	6	Y	N	SN	0– 2– 0	$ 39.2	$ 45.8
Canonsburg, Pa	14	48	1,860–2,280	2,760C	36	N	N	N.	0– 0– 0	...	35.7
Canton, Ill	10	48	2,160–2,160	2,400M	0	N	N	..	0– 2– 0	23.3	25.8
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	15	56	1,800–1,800	1,980M‡	0	N	N	SA	0– 1– 0	...	27.2†
Carlisle, Pa	14	60	1,800–1,800	2,220	0	N	N	N.	0– 0– 0	24.8	47.9
Carteret, N. J	23	48	2,585–2,938	4,700C	36	N	65	SA	0– 2– 0	73.0	80.5
Casper, Wyo	19	48	1,920–2,880	3,480M	60	Y	60	SA	0– 3– 0	41.8	55.5
Centralia, Ill	13	48	2,172–2,496	3,060M‡	12	Y	N	AN	0– 2– 0	35.6	43.4
Chambersburg, Pa	18	48S	2,045–2,111	3,433C	6	N	N	SS	0– 2– 0	41.4	53.9
Champaign, Ill	29	48	2,100–2,400	3,000B‡	6	N	N	SS	0– 2– 0	...	70.7
Chanute, Kan	10	52	2,000–2,500	2,700M‡	24	Y	N	SS	0– 2– 0	22.9	27.3
Charlottesville, Va	36	48	1,920–2,280	3,600C	24	N	N	SN	0– 4– 0	76.0	91.6
Cheltenham tp, Pa	28	..	2,000–2,636	4,750C	30	Y	N	SA	0– 0– 9	78.1†	98.7†
Cheyenne, Wyo	23	64	1,920–2,880	3,600M‡	60	Y	60	SS	0– 5– 0	59.2†	72.5†
Chickasha, Okla	18	48	1,920–2,040	2,520	6	N	N	SA	0– 0– 2	40.0	48.6
Chillicothe, Ohio	15	48S	1,920–2,220	2,340M	..	Y	N	SS	1– 2– 0	20.1	26.8
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	14	48	1,965–2,275	2,552B	24	N	N	SN	0– 0– 1	25.3†	34.4†
Clairton, Pa	25	44F	2,730–2,730	3,810M‡	3	N	65	SN	0– 2– 0	69.0	77.1
Clarksdale, Miss	15	72	1,980–2,400	3,120M‡	24	N	N	AN	0– 0– 0	37.3	45.2
Clayton, Mo	23	48	2,145–2,574	3,900E	12	Y	N	SN	3– 0– 0	62.8	68.7
Clearwater, Fla	22	48	2,040–2,280	4,400C	18	Y	N	SA	0– 0– 3	...	65.4
Cleburne, Tex	10	72S	1,800–1,800	2,400	0	Y	N	AN	0– 1– 0	...	...
Cleveland, Tenn	..	..	1,800–	2,700	..	N	..	SN	0– 0– 2	23.8	40.7
Clinton, t, Mass	12	48S	2,397–2,397	2,988C	0	N	65	S.	0– 0– 2	...	...
Clovis, N. M	14	..	2,400–2,640	3,000C	8	Y	N	SS	0– 0– 3	33.4	38.8
Coatesville, Pa	..	48	....–2,400	2,880C‡	12	Y	N	SN	0– 2– 0	47.6	57.2
Coffeyville, Kan	23	56	1,980–2,280	3,120M‡	6	Y	65	SS	0– 3– 0	49.5	59.7
Cohoes, N. Y	44	48	2,300–2,300	3,000S	0	Y	N	SN	0– 0– 0	...	...
Collingswood, N. J	16	48S	1,800–2,400	3,250S‡	48	Y	70	SS	0– 0– 2	39.9†	52.5†
Columbia, Pa	6	48	1,920–2,100	2,220C	24	N	N	S.	0– 0– 0	11.7	17.0
Columbia, Tenn	15	70	1,920–2,100	2,280	12	Y	N	SN	0– 0– 2	...	...
Columbus, Miss	19	56S	2,178–2,178	3,000C	0	Y	N	SS	0– 0– 2	34.5†	46.0†
Concord, N. C	19	56	1,920–2,220	3,300C	18	Y	..	SN	0– 0– 3	39.8	55.9
Connellsville, Pa	30	40F	2,160–2,700	3,000M‡	24	Y	..	SS	0– 2– 0	...	...
Coraopolis, Pa	10	54	2,420–2,420	3,000	0	N	N	SA	0– 2– 0	25.4	40.4
Corning, N. Y	17	48	2,350–2,650	3,600B	48	N	70	SA	0– 2– 0	42.4	46.8
Corsicana, Tex	15	84	1,866–1,956	3,000M‡	6	..	N	SS	0– 2– 0	26.6	30.2
Cortland, N. Y	18	48	2,218–2,650	3,500B	36	Y	70	SA	0– 2– 0	46.8	59.4
Coshocton, Ohio	13	48	2,280–2,340	2,640M	12	N	N	SS	0– 2– 0	30.6	34.6
Cranford tp, N. J	21	48	2,530–2,750	4,100C	36	..	N	SA	0– 3– 0	59.6	68.7
Crawfordsville, Ind	17	48	2,376–2,436	3,336M	..	N	N	SS	0– 2– 0	40.4	46.9
Cudahy, Wis	12	56	1,980–2,280	2,940B	12	Y	N	AN	2– 0– 0	27.0	42.7
Cumberland, t R. I.	7	48	1,750–1,750	2,650C	0	Y	N	..	1– 0– 0	...	...
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	23	48	2,520–2,940	3,600M	24	Y	N	SN	0– 0– 3	59.2	75.0
Dalton, Ga	20	56	2,100–2,100	2,700E	0	..	..	SS	0– 0– 2	...	...
Danbury, Conn	28	48	2,700–2,900	4,100M	24	N	65	SA	0– 3– 0	...	...
Daytona Beach, Fla.	42	48S	2,256–2,328	3,600C	12	N	65	SS	0– 0– 7	97.1	130.6
Decatur, Ga	21	56	2,100–2,520	3,000A	36	Y	N	SN	0– 3– 0	46.0	56.2
Dedham t, Mass	21	56	....–2,810	3,800B	36	N	65	SS	0– 3– 0	...	...
Denison, Tex	16	48F	1,800–2,100	2,920C‡	12	Y	N	SS	0– 0– 5	32.3	39.5
Denton, Tex	18	48	2,280–2,400	3,180E	..	Y	N	SS	0– 3– 0	42.2	55.2
Dickson City, Pa	9	48	2,175–2,400	3,600C	16	Y	60	SA	0– 2– 0	...	...
Dixon, Ill	13	48	2,280–2,280	2,700M‡	0	N	..	SS	0– 2– 0	19.0†	20.8†
Donora, Pa	12	48	2,400–2,658	3,257C	24	Y	N	SA	0– 0– 0	33.2	...
Dothan, Ala	29	72	2,280–2,580	3,300	..	N	65	..	0– 3– 0	73.6	93.2
Dover, N. H	18	48	....–2,560	3,400B	..	Y	70	..	0– 1– 0	42.5	49.0
Du Bois, Pa	8	48	2,280–2,280	2,580M‡	0	N	N	N.	0– 0– 0	...	...
Dunkirk, N. Y	25	48	2,240–2,420	3,460	36	Y	70	SS	0– 0– 2	...	...
Dunmore, Pa	15	48	2,160–2,160	2,340	0	N	N	SS	0– 1– 0	32.5	34.9

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week; Overtime	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Mos. Min. to Max. Salary	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	No. Patrol Cars with One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	Police Department Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
Duquesne, Pa.......	20	48T	$2,760–2,760	$3,600C‡	0	N	N	SN	0– 0– 0	$ 55.8	$ 64.3
Durant, Okla.......	11	72	1,800–1,980	2,400E	12	N	N	SA	0– 1– 0	14.3	18.7
Dyersburg, Tenn....	19	56	1,750–1,800	2,700C	3	Y	N	SN	0– 3– 0	35.3	46.5
E. Hartford t, Conn..	49	48S	2,922–2,922	4,600B	0	N	65	SS	0– 8– 0	144.1	164.2
East Liverpool, Ohio.	18	48	2,610–2,610	2,850S	0	Y	N	SS	0– 3– 0	40.1†	45.7†
East Moline, Ill.....	13	48	2,100–2,316	2,600M	12	Y	N	SN	0– 0– 2	29.8	33.2
East Point, Ga......	24	48	....–2,820	4,320C	36	Y	65	SN	0– 0– 4	69.8	78.5
East Hampton t, Mass.	11	..	2,652–2,652	3,424C	0	..	..	SA	0– 2– 0	32.1	37.3
Ecorse, Mich.......	38	40T	3,172–3,432	4,862S	24	Y	60	SS	0– 6– 0	115.6	121.2
El Centro, Calif.....	17	54S	2,700–3,100	4,340C	12	Y	N	SS	1– 0– 0	37.1	48.4
El Dorado, Ark.....	16	72	2,340–2,340	3,180M	0	Y	N	SN	0– 2– 0	...	...
El Dorado, Kan.....	12	48P	1,845–2,200	2,760A	18	Y	N	SS	0– 0– 2	21.6	49.5
Elizabeth City, N. C.	19	55	2,070–2,160	3,048B	6	Y	N	..	0– 3– 0	39.4	53.5
Elmwood Park, Ill...	13	48	2,100–2,415	3,108C	36	N	N	SN	0– 2– 0	...	...
Elwood, Ind........	11	48	2,070–2,070	3,000M	0	N	N	SA	0– 2– 0	23.5	26.3
Emporia, Kan......	14	54	1,920–2,100	2,400C‡	12	N	N	SS	0– 2– 0	33.6	40.1
Endicott, N. Y......	35	48	2,574–2,860	4,345C	24	N	N	SS	0– 2– 0	95.6	107.4
Englewood, N. J....	36	..	2,800–	4,800M	48	N	65	SS	0– 6– 0	127.9	155.2
Escanaba, Mich.....	15	48T	1,920–2,248	3,000A	24	N	70	SS	0– 0– 2	31.5	38.5
Euclid, Ohio........	29	48	2,370–3,174	4,068M	24	N	N	SN	0– .– .	...	...
Eugene, Ore........	32	44T	2,460–2,760	3,900A	24	N	60	S.	0– 0– 6	77.8	93.7
Eureka, Calif.......	19	48S	2,730–2,760	3,600M	3	Y	65	SS	0– 3– 0	47.3	60.8
Fairmont, W. Va....	25	60	2,340–2,340	2,740	0	Y	60	SA	0– 2– 0	59.4	84.4
Farrell, Pa..........	16	..	2,520–2,640	3,300C‡	6	Y	N	SN	0– 0– 3	40.3	45.4
Fayetteville, N. C...	61	48	2,040–2,340	3,900C	12	N	N	SS	0– 5– 0	98.8	121.9
Fergus Falls, Minn..	8	54	2,280–2,520	2,820B	12	Y	65	SS	0– 0– 0	13.9	16.2
Ferndale, Mich......	29	48	3,200–3,500	4,400C	18	Y	55	SS	0– 4– 0	94.8	115.1
Floral Park, N. Y...	24	48	2,700–3,300	4,945M	60	Y	70	SA	0– 0– 5	77.6	85.1
Florence, S. C.......	33	60	2,280–2,400	3,600C	12	Y	N	SS	0– 5– 0	77.9	78.7
Forest Park, Ill.....	17	48	2,632–2,863	3,738B‡	6	N	62	SN	0– 2– 0	42.1	49.0
Fort Collins, Colo...	12	54	1,890–2,040	2,520M	6	Y	..	..	1– 2– 0	25.1	30.9
Fort Dodge, Iowa...	26	48	2,100–2,400	3,180S‡	48	Y	N	SN	0– 0– 2	46.0	59.3
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	37	48	1,780–2,600	3,900C	12	Y	N	SS	0– 5– 0	...	130.1
Fort Madison, Iowa.	11	60	2,100–2,220	2,700M	6	Y	55	SS	0– 0– 2	...	...
Fort Myers, Fla.....	12	..	2,496–2,496	3,100M	0	Y	N	AN	2– 0– 0	36.9	46.1
Fort Scott, Kan.....	13	63	1,680–1,860	2,160M‡	..	N	N	SN	0– 0– 0	18.7	23.8
Fostoria, Ohio......	14	48	2,400–2,580	2,880	24	N	N	SS	0– 0– 2	33.0	37.2
Framingham t, Mass.	26	48	2,800–2,800	3,800C	0	N	70	SA	0– 2– 0	73.0	87.9
Frankfort, Ind......	19	48	2,340–2,520	3,000	3	..	..	SS	0– 2– 0	...	...
Frankfort, Ky.......	12	72	1,920–2,040	2,442M	6	N	N	SN	2– 0– 0	...	...
Frederick, Md......	25	60	1,649–1,887	2,346M	12	N	65	SA	0– 0– 3	45.5	50.8
Fredericksburg, Va..	20	50	1,920–2,070	3,000B	12	N	N	SS	0– 0– 2	43.4	60.0
Freeport, Ill........	20	48	2,070–2,280	2,940B	15	N	N	SS	0– 2– 0	...	45.7
Freeport, N. Y......	43	45	2,760–3,513	4,950C	60	N	70	SA	0– 5– 0	142.4	157.6
Fremont, Ohio......	15	48T	2,160–3,060	3,540	36	Y	60	SS	0– 3– 0	36.4	44.4
Fullerton, Calif......	14	48	2,664–2,904	4,680C	8	Y	65	SS	0– 4– 0	41.0	55.3
Fulton, N. Y.......	19	48	2,188–2,545	3,260	36	N	65	..	0– 0– 2	...	59.5
Gainesville, Fla.....	28	48S	2,100–2,580	4,140A	60	Y	60	SN	0– 0– 3	54.7	64.7
Garden City, N. Y..	30	48	3,000–3,450	5,170C	84	..	N	SA	0– 6– 0	93.1	108.8
Gardner, Mass......	21	47	2,577–2,577	3,900M	0	N	65	SA	0– 2– 0	50.0	63.8
Garfield Hgts., Ohio.	16	48	2,840–3,040	3,636M	12	N	N	AS	0– 3– 0	43.9	60.2
Gastonia, N. C......	37	48	2,061–2,382	3,570A	24	N	N	SN	0– 0– 3	68.9	86.4
Geneva, N. Y.......	24	48T	1,800–2,508	3,630B	48	N	..	SN	0– 1– 0	56.1	62.3
Glens Falls, N. Y....	36	48	2,363–2,445	3,500B	3	N	70	SS	0– 0– 0	72.1	84.6
Gloucester City, N. J.	19	..PT	2,000–2,400	2,900C	48	N	65	..	0– 1– 0	44.4	56.4
Gloversville, N. Y....	26	48	2,345–2,675	3,775	36	Y	70	SA	0– 2– 0	74.5	90.2
Goldsboro, N. C.....	24	56	1,944–2,076	3,264	12	..	N	SN	0– 4– 0	52.3	66.2
Goshen, Ind........	9	60	2,460–2,460	3,120M	0	..	N	SS	0– 2– 0	...	...
Grand Forks, N. D..	25	48	2,280–2,472	3,180C	24	N	65	SA	0– 3– 0	47.7	54.8

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week; Overtime	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Mos. Min. to Max. Salary	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	No. Patrol Cars with One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	Police Department Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
Grand Island, Neb...	25	56	$2,160–2,340	$3,000M	24	Y	70	SS	0– 3– 0	$ 53.1	$ 68.1
Grand Junction, Colo.	19	48	2,220–2,580	3,600	24	Y	N	SS	0– 3– 0	46.8	60.1
Granite City, Ill.....	14	48	2,520–	2,880M	0	N	N	AS	0– 2– 0	38.0†	44.1†
Greeley, Colo........	14	54S	2,004–2,328	3,000C	24	N	N	SS	1– 2– 0	...	...
Greenfield t, Mass...	21	48T	2,496–2,901	3,965C	12	Y	65	SA	0– 0– 3	64.0	...
Greensburg, Pa......	18	48F	2,100–2,664	3,072M‡	..	..	..	..	0– 0– 0	55.1	...
Greenville, N. C.....	24	56	2,100–2,340	3,300C	36	Y	N	SN	0– 0– 2	...	...
Greenville, Tex......	20	48	1,870–1,980	2,580E‡	6	Y	N	SN	0– 3– 0	29.7	40.9
Greenwood, Miss....	20	72	2,325–2,400	3,840C‡	3	N	..	SS	0– 4– 0	33.4	45.9
Greenwood, S. C....	27	56F	2,100–2,100	3,000A	0	N	N	SN	0– 2– 0	50.0	64.4
Griffin, Ga..........	32	52F	1,860–2,280	4,200A	26	N	65	SN	0– 0– 3	62.0	81.4
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	26	48T	2,960–3,320	4,800C	12	Y	65	AS	0– 5– 0	89.8	97.2
Guthrie, Okla........	9	72	1,920–2,040	2,640A	12	N	N	SA	0– 1– 0	18.4	22.5
Hannibal, Mo........	23	48	1,800–2,028	2,400	36	Y	65	SN	0– 3– 0	46.9	60.6
Hanover tp, Pa......	24	52	2,280–2,280	 C	0	..	N	SS	0– 0– 0	48.8	52.5
Harlingen, Tex......	19	60	2,280–2,280	3,600M	0	Y	N	SS	0– 0– 4	35.8	47.0
Harrisburg, Ill......	5	..	2,040–2,040	2,220S‡	0	N	N	S.	0– 1– 0	11.6	14.4
Harrison tp, Pa.....	6	48	2,100–2,460	2,580	12	Y	N	AN	0– 0– 0	...	...
Hastings, Neb......	25	48	2,325–2,400	3,204M	3	Y	65	SS	0– 0– 3	44.9	53.4
Hawthorne, N. J....	11	..	2,500–2,775	3,450S‡	36	N	65	..	0– 0– 2	32.9	40.7
Helena, Mont.......	19	56	2,460–2,640	3,060C‡	6	N	65	SS	0– 3– 0	...	...
Hempstead, N. Y....	39	48T	2,800–3,500	6,000C	36	Y	70	SA	1– 0– 5	123.9†	135.3†
Henderson, Ky......	22	48	1,836–1,836	2,256C‡	0	N	N	SN	0– 2– 0	...	...
Hibbing, Minn......	27	48	1,740–2,226	3,060C	48	N	N	SS	0– 3– 0	62.0	69.7
Highland Park, Ill...	16	48	2,500–2,800	4,100C‡	12	Y	63	SS	0– 0– 4	43.1	56.4
Hobbs, N. M.......	13	56	2,700–2,700	4,200M	0	Y	N	SS	0– 0– 2	31.7	40.9
Hoquiam, Wash.....	13	45	2,670–2,790	3,600M	12	N	..	SS	0– 3– 0	33.9†	41.0†
Hornell, N. Y.......	22	48	2,312–2,510	3,500S	36	Y	70	SS	0– 0– 2	55.5	60.6
Hudson, N. Y.......	19	48	2,350–2,350	2,850B	..	N	70	..	.– .– .	40.8	48.4
Huntington, Ind.....	16	48	2,400–2,400	3,120M	0	N	N	SA	0– 2– 0	39.4	44.7
Huntsville, Ala......	34	48	1,980–2,328	4,200C	24	N	N	SN	0– 0– 3	70.4	90.4
Huron, S. D........	12	48S	2,220–2,280	2,820C‡	6	N	..	SS	0– 0– 1	27.7	33.6
Idaho Falls, Idaho...	25	48	2,340–2,580	3,240M	18	Y	65	SS	1– 2– 0	65.7	79.0
Independence, Kan..	9	70	1,545–1,704	2,460C	6	N	N	SN	0– 0– 2	17.1	23.5
Independence, Mo...	17	50P	2,250–2,400	3,180E	6	Y	N	AN	0– 2– 0	40.8	45.8
Iowa City, Iowa.....	18	48	1,790–2,310	2,700M	48	Y	55	SN	0– 0– 2	40.6	51.3
Iron Mountain, Mich.	7	48	1,800–	2,808B	12	N	65	SA	0– 0– 0	13.2	19.0
Irondequoit t, N. Y..	18	48	2,500–2,800	3,500C	24	Y	60	SA	2– .– .	50.8	58.8
Ironwood, Mich.....	16	48	2,220–2,220	2,700A	0	Y	65	..	0– 0– 0	33.4	37.4
Ithaca, N. Y........	22	48	2,400–2,800	3,800M	36	Y	70	SA	0– 2– 0	66.7	75.4
Jackson, Tenn.......	29	56	2,250–2,280	3,480M‡	2	Y	65	SN	0– 0– 4	65.0	79.3
Jacksonville, Ill.....	17	48	2,100–2,100	2,700	0	N	..	SA	0– 0– 3	36.0	40.0
Janesville, Wis......	27	48	2,460–2,820	4,020B	24	Y	N	SS	0– 2– 0	67.2	74.9
Jeannette, Pa.......	14	48H	2,520–2,760	3,120	24	N	65	SS	0– 2– 0	35.3	42.3
Jeffersonville, Ind...	13	48	2,400–2,400	3,000S	0	Y	N	SS	0– 2– 0	21.1†	25.6†
Johnson City, N. Y..	20	48	1,960–2,600	3,700C	48	Y	N	SS	0– 4– 0	56.4	66.0
Johnstown, N. Y....	12	48	2,110–2,420	2,970M	36	Y	70	SA	0– 0– 0	30.3	35.1
Jonesboro, Ark......	12	72	1,980–1,980	2,700M	0	Y	N	SA	0– 0– 2	...	28.0
Kankakee, Ill.......	23	56	2,144–2,364	....M	12	Y	N	SS	0– 2– 0	55.6	61.6
Keene, N. H........	15	48	2,340–2,496	3,600C	12	Y	65	SS	0– 2– 0	35.8	43.5
Kenmore, N. Y.....	19	48	2,805–3,117	4,048M	3	..	70	SS	3– 0– 0	64.2	70.4
Keokuk, Iowa.......	18	48	1,920–2,142	2,700C‡	12	N	N	SS	0– 0– 2	...	...
Kewanee, Ill........	15	48	2,220–2,220	2,520	0	N	N	SN	0– 2– 0	31.9	35.0
Key West, Fla......	18	56	1,985–2,100	3,000E	3	N	N	SA	0– 0– 0	41.4	51.6
Kingsport, Tenn.....	24	48S	2,100–2,640	3,600A	72	Y	N	SN	0– 0– 3	54.1	62.9
Kinston, N. C.......	25	48	1,160–2,340	3,300C	12	Y	N	SS	0– 3– 0	54.4	65.8
Kirkwood, Mo......	17	..	1,800–2,580	2,940C‡	6	Y	65	SN	0– 0– 3	35.6	43.7
Klamath Falls, Ore..	28	48S	2,520–2,700	3,540M	18	Y	N	..	0– 0– 5	59.0	68.6
La Grange, Ga......	30	56	1,896–1,992	3,900B	12	N	N	SN	0– 2– 0	...	...

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week; Overtime	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Mos. Min. to Max. Salary	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	No. Patrol Cars with One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	Police Department Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
La Grange, Ill	19	48	$2,310–3,036	$4,560M	24	Y	N	SN	0– 2– 0	$ 45.9	$ 53.5
La Salle, Ill	16	48	2,541–2,541	2,985M	0	Y	N	SS	0– 2– 0	...	...
Lackawanna, N. Y	56	48	....–3,000	4,050	..	Y	70	SS	4– 0– 0	187.6	...
Laconia, N. H	15	48S	2,402–2,665	3,550	12	Y	65	SN	0– 1– 0	...	...
Lafayette, La	25	56	1,800–1,800	3,300M‡	6	N	N	SN	0– 3– 0	43.9	50.7
Lake Charles, La	27	52	1,875–1,920	3,300M	3	N	N	SS	2– 2– 0	52.6†	65.4†
Lakeland, Fla	38	48S	2,430–2,790	4,530A	18	Y	65	SS	0– 0– 4	...	123.7
Lancaster, Ohio	19	48T	2,264–2,300	2,600S	3	N	N	SN	0– 2– 0	42.3	48.3
Lansdowne, Pa	13	48	2,330–2,530	4,000C	12	..	..	..	0– 2– 0	34.6	44.0
Laramie, Wyo	11	48ST	1,920–2,880	3,300A	48	Y	60	SS	1– 2– 0	31.1	36.7
Latrobe, Pa	11	54	2,220–2,400	2,840	6	Y	N	SA	1– 0– 0	29.8	32.3
Lawrence, Kan	17	56	1,710–1,980	2,640M	30	Y	N	SN	0– 2– 0	35.2	42.9
Leavenworth, Kan	22	52P	1,800–1,800	2,400	..	N	N	SN	3– 0– 0	...	...
Leominster, Mass	19	48	2,549–2,549	3,750M	0	N	65	SN	0– 3– 0	53.3	58.2
Lewiston, Idaho	21	48F	2,520–2,700	3,720C‡	12	Y	N	SA	0– 2– 0	37.3	43.4
Lewistown, Pa	14	60	2,070–2,160	2,544	6	N	N	SS	0– 1– 0	27.7	34.9
Lexington t, Mass	20	50	2,559–2,855	3,800C	12	N	65	SN	0– 2– 0	...	...
Lincoln, Ill	8	48	2,100–2,100	2,400M	0	N	N	SA	0– 1– 0	16.9	21.4
Lincoln Park, Mich	22	48	2,850–3,350	4,191B	48	Y	60	SS	0– 3– 0	73.7	83.4
Linden, N. J	73	48	2,400–3,000	4,800C	24	N	65	SN	0– 9– 0	...	...
Little Falls, N. Y	10	48	2,250–2,550	3,000B	36	Y	70	SS	0– 0– 0	25.8	30.7
Lock Haven, Pa	13	48	1,920–2,160	3,000M‡	24	Y	N	SA	1– 1– 0	25.6	31.1
Lodi, Calif	18	54	2,796–3,156	4,956C	36	Y	N	SS	0– 0– 4	42.8	59.4
Logan, Utah	12	54	2,190–2,340	3,180M‡	12	N	N	SA	0– 0– 2	31.4	42.1
Logansport, Ind	30	48F	2,310–2,400	3,500M	12	Y	N	SN	0– 3– 0	67.5	78.0
Long Branch, N. J	44	48	2,700–3,000	4,000S‡	12	Y	65	SS	0– 7– 0	114.0	128.7
Longview, Tex	21	48	2,160–2,316	3,180A	12	N	N	SS	0– 0– 2	30.1	47.6
Longview, Wash	18	48	2,520–2,880	3,420	48	Y	N	SS	0– 3– 0	49.3	64.2
Lyndhurst tp, N. J	26	48T	2,600–3,000	4,100S‡	60	N	70	SN	0– 3– 0	79.8	92.8
Lynwood, Calif	18	48	2,400–2,760	3,540	18	Y	60	SS	0– 3– 0	56.1	65.4
McAlester, Okla	19	56	1,800–1,800	2,400A	0	Y	N	SA	0– 0– 0	33.3	39.9
McAllen, Tex	12	48	2,370–2,520	4,200A	12	N	N	SS	0– 0– 3	19.4†	26.0†
Mahanoy City, Pa	7	60	2,297–2,297	C	..	Y	65	N.	.– .– .	...	...
Mamaroneck, N. Y	30	48	2,650–3,250	4,550C	60	N	N	SA	0– 0– 5	85.9	97.4
Manhattan, Kan	13	..	1,740–2,160	2,580M‡	3	N	65	SS	0– 2– 0	26.3	39.0
Mankato, Minn	23	48T	2,130–2,403	3,492	30	N	N	SS	0– 3– 0	48.8	62.0
Maplewood, Mo	16	48	2,200–2,460	3,180M‡	6	N	N	..	3– 0– 0	40.2	46.6
Maplewood tp, N. J	42	40	2,400–3,210	4,888C	60	N	65	SN	0– 0– 6	131.4	144.0
Marblehead t, Mass	18	48	2,477–2,477	3,116C	0	N	65	SS	0– 2– 0	...	...
Marietta, Ohio	14	48	2,175–2,175	2,485M	0	N	N	..	0– 0– 2	...	...
Marinette, Wis	13	..H	2,040–2,040	2,400B	0	Y	N	SS	0– 2– 0	24.2	28.3
Marlborough, Mass	20	48	2,508–2,508	3,000M	0	N	70	SA	0– 1– 0	51.1	58.4
Marquette, Mich	14	44T	2,100–2,610	3,330C	24	..	N	SA	0– 0– 3	33.0	38.1
Marshalltown, Iowa	17	48	2,178–2,541	3,412M	24	Y	N	SS	0– 2– 0	23.2†	25.8†
Marshfield, Wis	12	56	1,890–1,980	2,400B	6	Y	N	SN	0– 0– 0	28.7	34.2
Martins Ferry, Ohio	13	48	2,441–2,561	2,945M	12	Y	65	SA	0– 0– 0	33.0	36.1
Martinsburg, W. Va	12	72	1,848–1,848	2,200C	0	N	..	SA	0– 1– 0	17.8†	21.2†
Massena, N. Y	14	48	2,080–2,392	2,964C	24	N	N	SA	0– 0– 2	32.5	38.5
Maywood, Calif	16	48	2,520–3,300	4,500C	120	Y	N	AN	0– 3– 0	40.0	50.0
Meadville, Pa	20	48P	2,334–2,492	3,494M‡	12	N	N	SA	0– 2– 0	...	...
Medford, Ore	18	48	2,580–2,760	3,540M	6	Y	60	SS	1– 2– 0	47.1	80.4
Melrose Park, Ill	16	48	2,700–	4,140C	0	Y	..	AN	3– 0– 0	43.0	46.4
Menasha, Wis	15	56T	2,400–2,400	2,750B	0	Y	N	SA	1– 0– 0	...	...
Menominee, Mich	9	..T	1,920–2,130	2,580C	6	N	N	SS	0– 2– 0	22.1	27.3
Methuen t, Mass	24	40T	2,883–2,883	3,559C	0	..	65	SN	0– 3– 0	79.7	87.0
Middletown, N. Y	36	48	2,080–2,500	3,708B	60	N	N	SA	0– 2– 0	76.2†	87.3†
Midland, Mich	18	48	2,800–3,000	5,000M	12	Y	65	SS	0– 4– 0	48.6	62.4
Milford t, Mass	12	48F	2,496–2,496	3,300C	0	..	65	SN	0– 0– 0	31.0†	34.2†
Millburn tp, N. J	21	..	2,300–3,000	4,200C	72	Y	65	SS	0– 0– 5	67.8	74.2

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work; Hours Per Week; Overtime	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Mos. Min. to Max. Salary	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	No. Patrol Cars with One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	Police Department Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
Millville, N. J.	13	48	$2,288–2,808	$3,224C‡	120	N	. .	SN	0– 1– 0	$ 33.0	$ 39.0
Milton t, Mass.	41	. .	2,613–3,133	4,420C	36	N	65	SS	0– 5– 0	122.1	140.2
Minot, N. D.	25	48F	2,100–2,400	3,600A	12	Y	60	SS	0– 3– 0	41.6	51.4
Missoula, Mont.	20	56	2,340–2,520	3,000C‡	120	N	65	SS	0– 3– 0	42.5	49.5
Mitchell, S. D.	14	48	1,980–2,220	2,520M	24	N	N	SA	0– 1– 0	29.0	31.6
Moberly, Mo.	10	70	1,940–1,980	3,000A	2	N	N	. .	0– 0– 2	21.5	25.6
Modesto, Calif.	35	48	2,640–3,240	5,700C	36	Y	62	SS	0– 7– 0	84.7	128.7
Monessen, Pa.	16	48	2,400–2,400	2,700C‡	0	N	N	SS	0– 1– 0	43.3	48.8
Monrovia, Calif.	20	48	2,520–2,760	3,900C	36	Y	N	SN	0– 4– 0	38.0	50.9
Monterey, Calif.	17	48T	2,640–2,970	3,780A	24	Y	N	SA	0– 4– 0	54.1	68.6
Morgantown, W. Va.	15	72	1,875–2,400	3,180A	24	N	N	SN	0– 3– 0	33.2	48.8
Morristown, N. J. . .	24	48	2,100–2,700	4,500M	60	Y	65	SS	.– .– 3	. . .	. . .
Moultrie, Ga.	16	56	2,080–2,080	3,380	. .	Y	N	SN	0– 0– 0	39.8	46.3
Mount Carmel, Pa. . .	8	48	2,160–2,160	2,460C	0	N	65	SA	0– 0– 0	15.0	. . .
Mount Clemens, Mich	19	54F	2,650–2,900	3,500C‡	6	Y	65	SS	0– 3– 0	50.5	61.5
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	34	48F	1,980–3,120	4,080C	60	. .	N	SS	0– 3– 0	68.4†	82.9†
Munhall, Pa.	19	48S	2,556–2,556	3,564	0	N	N	SN	2– 0– 0	. . .	. . .
Muscatine, Iowa. . . .	18	50	2,043–2,179	2,905M	6	N	N	SN	0– 2– 0	45.1	50.3
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	19	48	2,740–2,940	4,160M	12	Y	. .	SS	0– 4– 0	50.4	61.4
Nampa, Idaho.	20	48	2,400–2,400	3,900M‡	0	. .	N	SA	0– 0– 3	39.1	48.6
Nanticoke, Pa.	19	48	2,043–2,043	2,250C	0	N	N	SA	0– 0– 1	31.4†	35.0†
Natchez, Miss.	26	56S	2,100–2,100	3,000E	3	N	N	SS	0– 3– 0	60.3	74.0
Natick t, Mass.	17	47S	2,800–2,800	3,800C	0	N	70	SA	0– 2– 0	43.7	50.8
National City, Calif.	22	48T	2,430–2,940	4,010C	44	Y	N	SN	0– 0– 5	55.0	71.7
Needham t, Mass. . . .	24	. .	2,420–2,750	4,210C	36	N	65	SS	0– 4– 0	63.2	73.1
Neenah, Wis.	19	49	2,400–2,550	3,090B	24	Y	N	SS	0– 1– 0	45.5	57.2
Neptune tp, N. J. . . .	17	48	1,800–2,900	3,800C	12	N	N	SS	0– 0– 3	49.5†	54.1†
New Bern, N. C.	19	56	1,920–2,160	2,700	12	Y	N	SN	0– 2– 0	39.8	47.2
New Castle, Ind.	20	48	2,280–2,520	3,120M	6	Y	N	SA	0– 2– 0	46.0	55.7
New Philadelphia, Ohio	10	48	2,415–2,415	2,691S	0	N	N	SS	0– 0– 0	23.6	29.7
Newburyport, Mass. .	17	48S	2,236–2,236	2,615M	0	. .	65	SS	0– 1– 0	37.6	42.0
Newton, Kan.	14	56	1,730–2,402	3,242A	12	N	N	SS	0– 0– 3	26.0	33.1
Norfolk, Neb.	13	54	1,920–2,160	2,580M	12	. .	N	SS	3– 0– 0	25.5	28.0
Norman, Okla.	15	48	1,980–2,100	3,120	. .	Y	N	SS	0– 2– 0	39.9	46.4
North Adams, Mass.	26	48	2,307–2,501	3,375M	24	N	65	SS	0– 2– 0	70.0	76.4
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	9	48	2,366–2,366	3,000C	. .	N	65	SA	0– 1– 0	25.5†	29.1†
N. Braddock, Pa. . . .	19	48	2,520–2,520	2,820	0	N	N	SA	0– 0– 0	41.1	46.0
N. Little Rock, Ark. .	40	56	2,040–2,400	3,480M	36	N	N	SS	0– 5– 0	92.7	110.9
N. Tonawanda, N.Y. .	25	. .	2,950–3,050	3,900C	12	N	. .	AS	0– 0– 6	74.2	86.7
Northampton, Mass.	29	48	2,378–2,723	3,408M	6	N	65	SS	0– 2– 0	84.7	90.1
Northbridge t, Mass.	4	48	2,340–2,340	3,000C	0	Y	65	SS	2– 0– 0	. . .	. . .
Norwich, Conn.	42	48	2,577–2,577	3,568C	0	Y	65	SA	0– 3– 0	117.6	132.0
Norwood t, Mass. . . .	23	40	2,400–2,800	4,000	48	N	65	SS	0– 3– 0	67.3	76.7
Nutley, N. J.	34	48	2,300–3,000	4,200C‡	36	N	65	SN	0– 0– 3	106.1	114.0
Ogdensburg, N. Y. . .	17	48	1,500–2,100	3,375M	3	N	70	SA	0– 1– 0	36.8	42.8
Oil City, Pa.	17	48	1,980–2,160	2,700M	6	N	65	SN	0– 0– 2	37.6	51.0
Okmulgee, Okla.	14	56	2,100–2,100	2,440M‡	. .	N	N	SN	1– 2– 0	25.2	27.7
Old Forge, Pa.	3	48	1,656–1,656	1,739C	. .	Y	55	SN	0– 0– 0	5.4	6.1
Olympia, Wash.	19	48	. . . .–2,760	. . . .M‡	3	. .	. .	SS	0– 0– 2	50.2	61.4
Oneida, N. Y.	17	48T	1,800–2,320	3,358S	24	Y	N	SS	0– 2– 0	38.3	42.6
Oneonta, N. Y.	16	48	2,325–2,583	3,018C	48	Y	65	SS	0– 2– 0	40.6	45.2
Ontario, Calif.	27	48	2,700–3,000	4,500C	18	Y	65	SS	0– 5– 0	61.3	80.3
Oskaloosa, Iowa.	10	49	1,995–2,220	2,460M	12	N	70	SS	0– 1– 0	24.0	26.0
Ossining, N. Y.	21	48	2,800–3,200	4,500C	60	Y	N	SS	0– 2– 0	. . .	78.0
Oswego, N. Y.	23	48	2,100–2,400	3,600	36	N	70	SS	0– 2– 0	57.8	59.9
Ottawa, Ill.	15	48F	2,460–2,460	3,000C‡	0	N	N	SS	0– 0– 3	38.2	45.1
Ottawa, Kan.	9	72	2,040–2,040	2,580C‡	0	N	N	SA	0– 2– 0	17.2	27.1
Owosso, Mich.	14	59S	2,000–2,220	2,700C‡	12	Y	60	SA	0– 2– 0	31.4	37.2
Palestine, Tex.	13	. .	1,954–1,954	2,400B	0	. .	N	SN	0– 0– 2	25.2	29.6

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week; Overtime	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Mos. Min. to Max. Salary	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	No. Patrol Cars with One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	Police Department Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
Palo Alto, Calif	31	40S	$2,880–3,540	$5,280B	36	Y	65	SA	0–6–0	$ 90.1	$112.8
Pampa, Tex	22	48	2,400–2,400	3,276A	..	Y	N	SN	0–3–0	41.3	51.4
Parma, Ohio	17	48	2,756–3,220	4,000M	6	N	N	AS	0–0–4	48.4	62.0
Parsons, Kan	24	52	1,950–1,980	2,520M‡	3	N	N	SS	2–0–0	29.3	34.6
Peekskill, N. Y	26	48	2,700–3,000	4,200M	36	Y	70	SS	0–0–2	75.9	91.1
Pekin, Ill	14	60	....–2,400	2,510B‡	6	N	N	SN	0–2–0	29.1	32.8
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	20	60	1,900–2,600	3,200C	48	N	65	..	0–4–0	...	...
Peru, Ind	17	48	2,520–2,520	3,000M	0	Y	65	SN	0–3–0	43.5	50.4
Phoenixville, Pa	11	54	2,100–2,400	3,000	6	Y	N	SA	0–1–0	27.7	34.5
Piqua, Ohio	14	48	2,453–2,592	3,493A	12	N	N	SN	0–2–0	36.2	38.7
Pittston, Pa	22	48	2,078–2,078	2,425C‡	..	N	N	SN	1–0–0	48.0	52.6
Plattsburgh, N. Y	12	48	2,100–2,400	3,000M	48	N	70	S.	1–1–0	28.6	30.4
Pleasantville, N. J	18	48	2,200–2,400	3,200C	24	Y	65	SN	0–5–0	...	...
Plymouth t, Mass	22	48	2,180–2,559	3,720C	48	N	65	SS	0–0–4	55.0	60.5
Pocatello, Idaho	33	56	2,490–2,640	3,600M	24	N	65	SS	0–5–0	78.2	110.0
Pomona, Calif	39	54	2,670–2,820	4,800C	36	N	N	SS	0–8–0	80.2	109.1
Ponca City, Okla	22	48	2,190–2,280	4,080M	6	Y	N	SS	3–0–0	55.0	65.5
Poplar Bluff, Mo	9	60	1,800–1,980	2,700E	48	N	N	SN	1–0–0	17.0	21.0
Port Chester, N. Y	43	48	2,600–3,172	5,000C	60	N	65	SA	0–0–4	120.9	132.4
Pottstown, Pa	23	48	2,100–2,400	2,880C	6	N	N	SN	0–2–0	46.5	72.6
Provo, Utah	22	48	2,400–2,760	3,300M‡	24	Y	65	SS	0–0–5	54.3	68.3
Rahway, N. J	36	48	2,350–2,800	4,100C	36	N	N	SS	0–6–0	108.2	141.5
Reading t, Mass	19	48F	2,500–2,800	3,300	36	..	65	SA	0–2–0	47.1	63.3
Red Bank, N. J	19	48F	2,000–2,700	4,300C	84	Y	65	SA	0–4–0	53.3†	60.9†
Redlands, Calif	19	48	2,472–3,096	4,572B	36	Y	55	SS	0–4–0	47.7	53.5
Redondo Beach, Calif	21	47	2,430–2,580	3,780	6	Y	N	SS	0–0–3	51.4	57.8
Redwood City, Calif.	23	44T	3,000–3,480	4,680A	48	N	65	AS	0–6–0	66.6	79.0
Reidsville, N. C	20	52	1,800–2,400	3,000C	24	N	N	SS	0–2–0	37.8	45.6
Reno, Nev	75	48	2,760–2,940	6,500M	24	Y	N	SN	0–10–0	223.9	272.3
Rensselaer, N. Y	17	48	2,400–2,400	3,000B	0	N	70	SN	2–0–0	40.5	45.0
Richmond, Calif	108	44	3,060–3,240	6,000A	36	Y	N	SS	0–22–0	359.9	430.8
Richmond Hghts, Mo.	14	48	....–2,400	3,120C‡	12	N	N	SS	2–0–0	34.6	39.7
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	13	48	2,400–3,000	3,600M	48	Y	65	SS	1–0–3	40.6	53.8
Ridgewood, N. J	28	48T	2,025–2,800	4,000C‡	60	N	65	SS	0–5–0	82.3	91.1
Rock Hill, S. C.	35	56	2,166–2,196	4,000	3	Y	N	SS	0–0–4	82.8	102.7
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	34	48T	2,800–3,500	5,160M	60	Y	70	SA	0–0–8	136.3	161.6
Roselle, N. J	19	48	2,200–3,000	3,900M	42	Y	65	SN	0–2–0	53.4	60.3
St. Augustine, Fla	21	48	2,436–2,600	3,375	12	..	N	SN	0–0–3	52.3	61.0
St. Charles, Mo	12	48	1,680–1,680	1,980E	0	N	N	SS	0–1–0	21.1	24.8
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	19	48	2,898–3,276	3,900M‡	12	N	N	SN	0–3–0	51.8†	64.5†
St. Cloud, Minn	25	48	2,000–2,240	3,000M	30	N	65	SN	0–2–0	...	69.9
Salem, Ohio	9	48	2,554–2,620	3,016C	6	..	N	..	1–1–0	...	...
Salina, Kan	22	50	1,960–2,220	3,300A	60	N	N	SS	0–0–3	49.5	59.5
Salinas, Calif	29	48	2,760–3,000	4,800C	24	Y	N	SS	2–4–0	81.0	97.2
Salisbury, Md	22	48	2,000–2,000	3,120M	0	N	N	SS	0–2–0	37.8	42.5
Salisbury, N. C	28	48	2,160–2,430	3,856C	12	Y	N	SS	0–4–0	48.4†	53.9†
San Buenaventura, Cal.	21	54	2,664–3,036	4,524A	36	Y	N	SS	0–5–0	62.7	79.0
San Gabriel, Calif	18	48	2,700–2,880	4,020C	12	Y	N	SS	0–4–0	52.1	63.9
San Leandro, Calif	26	48T	3,060–3,240	4,800A	36	Y	65	SN	0–5–0	87.0	101.2
San Mateo, Calif	32	48	2,904–3,144	5,400	36	Y	65	SS	0–5–0	104.9	124.6
Sandusky, Ohio	24	48	2,460–2,760	3,300A	24	Y	65	SN	0–3–0	64.8	77.6
Sanford, Fla	15	48	1,848–1,848	3,090C	0	..	..	SS	0–0–3	34.4	45.5
Santa Cruz, Calif	30	48T	2,628–2,724	4,200C‡	12	Y	55	SS	0–0–7	58.0†	72.0†
Santa Fe, N. M	21	54	2,100–2,100	3,000M	0	Y	N	SS	0–0–3	48.1	57.8
Santa Rosa, Calif	21	48	2,700–2,940	5,400A	24	Y	N	SS	0–0–3	58.7	72.2
Sapulpa, Okla	11	56	1,800–2,100	2,640A	12	Y	N	S.	0–0–2	18.4	24.7
Sarasota, Fla	16	48	2,220–2,520	3,750	24	N	N	SA	0–0–3	39.7	51.3
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	22	48	1,960–2,177	2,970S‡	12	Y	65	SN	0–0–2	...	...
Saugus t, Mass	20	48	2,652–2,652	3,500C	0	N	65	SS	0–2–0	43.5	47.0

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week; Overtime	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Mos. Min. to Max. Salary	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	No. Patrol Cars with One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	Police Department Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Police Department Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands) Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	17	48	$2,435–2,662	$4,370A	12	N	65	SN	0– 2– 0	$ 41.9	$ 56.1
Scarsdale, N. Y.	36	48	2,725–3,325	5,143C	60	N	70	SS	0– 4– 0	96.9	115.4
Scottsbluff, Neb.	16	48	1,980–2,220	3,300	24	N	N	SA	0– 2– 0	29.7	35.4
Sedalia, Mo.	20	48	....–....	....E	..	..	N	SS	0– 2– 0	35.0	50.0
Selma, Ala.	29	72	2,100–2,400	3,900C	36	N	N	SN	4– 0– 0	55.1†	65.2†
Shaker Heights, Ohio	46	48	2,730–3,120	4,680M	24	N	70	SN	0– 0– 7	127.9	150.4
Shaler tp, Pa.	4	52	2,424–2,424	2,700C	0	N	N	SN	0– 2– 0	14.6	20.2
Shawnee, Okla.	25	48	1,950–2,040	2,820A	12	N	N	SN	0– 2– 0	47.0	54.3
Shelby, N. C.	18	51	2,010–2,400	3,180C	..	Y	N	SN	0– 2– 0	...	...
Shelbyville, Ind.	15	48	2,200–2,200	3,000M	0	Y	N	SN	0– 0– 2	32.3	37.2
Shelton, Conn.	8	48	2,000–2,400	3,500B	36	N	N	SA	0– 0– 0	...	...
Shenandoah, Pa.	15	48	2,000–2,000	2,400C	0	Y	N	SA	.– .– .	28.6	29.5
Sherman, Tex.	21	48	1,845–2,100	2,700A	24	Y	N	S.	0– 0– 3	37.6	47.7
Shorewood, Wis.	19	48	2,160–2,520	4,200	36	Y	N	SS	1– 3– 0	59.6	68.1
S. Charleston t, W.Va.	14	48	2,160–2,280	3,000C	12	Y	..	SS	0– 3– 0	29.6	37.1
South Orange, N. J.	37	48	2,376–3,060	4,760C	48	N	65	SN	0– 0– 4	128.8	145.6
South Pasadena, Calif.	19	48S	2,556–3,060	4,428A	48	Y	60	AS	0– 1– 2	46.6	59.7
South Portland, Me.	22	48T	2,132–2,265	2,860A	36	N	N	SS	0– 4– 0	52.3	77.3
South River, N. J.	14	48	2,000–2,750	3,300C	37	Y	65	SS	0– 0– 2	46.5	50.4
S. St. Paul, Minn.	19	48	2,400–2,730	3,960	12	N	N	SS	1– 3– 0	47.6	57.2
Southbridge t, Mass.	18	48	2,730–2,730	3,465C	0	Y	65	SA	0– 3– 0	...	...
Statesville, N. C.	18	72	2,160–2,280	3,000C	6	N	N	SN	0– 2– 0	36.8	53.9
Staunton, Va.	20	48	1,800–2,100	3,060C	..	Y	N	SS	0– 3– 0	40.4	47.1
Stevens Point, Wis.	17	56	2,010–2,280	2,760B	6	Y	N	SS	0– 2– 0	40.5	50.6
Stillwater, Okla.	15	70	1,920–2,040	2,520M	6	N	N	SS	0– 2– 0	27.6	33.7
Stoneham t, Mass.	14	57	2,700–3,000	4,200C	36	N	65	S.	1– 2– 0	...	...
Stratford t, Conn.	28	48	2,430–3,060	4,290A	42	Y	N	AS	0– 5– 0	68.4	95.2
Streator, Ill.	14	48	2,595–2,595	3,069	0	N	..	SS	0– 2– 0	34.8	36.4
Struthers, Ohio	10	48	2,616–2,616	3,000M	0	N	N	SS	2– 0– 0	26.9	31.3
Suffolk, Va.	25	52S	2,148–2,328	3,420A	24	N	N	SS	4– 0– 0	50.5	63.3
Summit, N. J.	31	48	2,860–3,160	4,260M	36	Y	65	SS	0– 0– 4	101.8	114.2
Sumter, S. C.	26	56	1,500–2,304	4,000	36	Y	N	SA	0– 3– 0	46.3	57.1
Sunbury, Pa.	11	48	1,680–1,980	2,280C‡	..	N	N	SS	0– 0– 0	26.2	32.7
Swampscott t, Mass.	21	48	2,770–2,770	3,795C	0	N	70	SA	0– 0– 0	60.2	68.2
Sweetwater, Tex.	15	48	2,025–2,280	2,400A	12	Y	N	SS	0– 0– 2	35.3	43.5
Terrell, Tex.	6	60	1,800–1,920	1,920E	12	N	N	SS	1– 0– 0	8.9†	11.4†
Thomasville, Ga.	14	59S	1,920–2,040	2,820	24	N	N	SS	1– 1– 0	29.8	37.8
Thomasville, N. C.	16	56	1,800–2,256	3,600A	12	N	N	SN	0– 2– 0	30.6	37.4
Tiffin, Ohio	18	48T	2,082–2,262	2,940M	12	N	N	SA	0– 2– 0	37.4	42.9
Tonawanda, N. Y.	22	48T	2,500–2,800	3,300C	18	Y	N	SS	3– 0– 0	62.3	69.9
Traverse City, Mich.	16	44	2,130–2,340	3,220A	24	N	65	SS	0– 2– 0	30.2	36.8
Trinidad, Colo.	13	48	2,064–2,064	2,520C	..	Y	N	SS	0– 2– 0	24.6	29.7
Twin Falls, Idaho	17	48	2,370–2,460	3,120	6	N	N	SS	0– 3– 0	34.9	45.5
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	56H	2,145–2,520	3,150B	36	Y	N	SS	0– 2– 0	26.5	30.7
Uniontown, Pa.	28	48F	2,520–2,520	3,120C	..	..	N	SS	0– 0– 2	66.1	76.5
University Park, Tex	21	..	2,580–2,700	C	12	Y	..	AA	0– 6– 0	48.5	60.6
Vallejo, Calif.	53	40	2,700–3,120	4,920C	36	Y	65	SA	0– 10– 0	160.9†	202.2†
Vancouver, Wash.	57	56T	2,170–3,000	3,900M‡	3	N	N	SS	8– 0– 0	156.9	189.5
Vandergrift, Pa.	7	54	2,460–2,460	3,000C	0	Y	N	SA	0– 0– 0	...	...
Vicksburg, Miss.	33	48S	1,880–2,100	3,000C‡	6	Y	N	SN	0– 3– 0	69.7	87.5
Vincennes, Ind.	22	48	1,980–1,980	3,000M	0	N	N	SS	0– 2– 0	41.1†	46.6†
Virginia, Minn.	23	42	1,995–2,160	3,300B	6	N	60	SA	0– 2– 0	63.3	72.1
Wakefield t, Mass.	21	..	2,928–2,928	3,800C	0	Y	65	SN	0– 4– 0	...	...
Walla Walla, Wash.	32	48T	2,460–2,600	3,762C‡	24	N	N	SS	0– 0– 5	79.8	113.0
Wallingford, Conn.	16	48S	2,392–2,704	3,640C	36	..	N	SA	0– 0– 3	54.0	59.0
Warren, Pa.	11	54	2,200–2,400	3,114C	12	Y	N	SA	0– 1– 0	23.3	31.3
Waterville, Me.	14	48S	2,080–2,288	2,977B	12	N	65	SN	0– 2– 0	32.5†	39.5†
Watervliet, N. Y.	22	48	2,000–2,200	2,600	24	Y	70	SN	0– 1– 0	49.4	54.3
Waukesha, Wis.	25	56T	2,370–2,700	3,480B	24	Y	57	SN	0– 3– 0	64.0	71.4

Table XVIII—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week; Overtime	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	No. Mos. Min. to Max. Salary	High School Education	Comp. Retirement Age	Patrol; Motorized, One-man	No. Patrol Cars with One-, Two-, and Three-way Radio	Police Department Expenditures, 1947 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—Continued											
Waycross, Ga.......	27	56	$1,962–2,207	$3,300A	24	Y	N	SN	0– 0– 3	$ 41.6†	$53.2†
Webster t, Mass.....	14	48	2,574–2,574	3,126	0	N	65	SA	0– 2– 0	...	...
Webster Groves, Mo.	19	60	2,025–2,460	4,140C‡	8	N	60	SN	6– 0– 0	49.0†	57.9†
Weehawken tp, N. J.	56	48	2,600–3,000	4,500C	48	N	65	SN	0– 0– 4	...	...
Wenatchee, Wash...	25	48	2,760–3,120	4,200M‡	12	N	65	..	0– 0– 3	59.3	76.7
West Chester, Pa....	15	60F	2,280–2,400	3,500C	12	N	N	SN	0– 2– 0	42.1	52.0
W. Springfield t, Mass.	27	48F	2,496–2,821	4,228B	6	N	65	SS	0– 4– 0	77.0	85.3
West Warwick t, R. I.	16	53	2,080–2,236	3,100	6	Y	N	SS	2– 0– 0	...	47.5
Westerly t, R. I.....	15	54	2,796–3,282	4,163C	120	Y	N	SN	0– 0– 0	49.3	57.5
Westfield, Mass.....	28	48F	2,600–2,600	3,700M	0	Y	65	SA	0– 3– 0	...	85.4
Westfield, N. J......	29	48	2,300–2,500	....M	..	Y	65	SS	1– 3– 0	...	...
Whittier, Calif......	23	48	2,580–3,096	4,848C	48	Y	65	SS	0– 0– 4	70.3	84.1
Wilmette, Ill........	19	50	2,640–2,640	4,800M	12	N	N	SS	0– 4– 0	57.4	67.1
Wilson, N. C........	26	56	2,430–2,550	3,840A	6	Y	N	SN	0– 2– 0	72.6	84.6
Winchester t, Mass..	27	48	2,590–2,890	4,000C	48	N	65	SS	0– 3– 0	80.2	89.0
Winchester, Va......	16	72	1,800–2,100	2,802M	12	Y	65	SA	0– 2– 0	30.4	35.1
Winnetka, Ill.......	17	44	2,820–3,120	5,700A	..	Y	N	SA	0– 0– 4	52.4	62.5
Winona, Minn......	26	48	2,220–2,400	3,600B	36	Y	65	SN	0– 3– 0	49.9	59.0
Winthrop t, Mass...	21	48	2,500–2,500	3,500C	0	N	65	..	0– 0– 0	59.0	62.7
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	15	48	2,656–2,736	3,300B	12	Y	N	SA	0– 1– 0	35.6	50.5
Woburn, Mass......	21	..	2,628–2,628	3,678M	0	Y	70	SA	0– 3– 0	57.1	64.8
Wooster, Ohio.......	10	48P	2,100–2,400	3,000	36	Y	60	SA	2– 0– 0	30.9	37.0
Xenia, Ohio.........	11	48	2,112–2,640	2,940A	12	Y	N	SN	0– 1– 0	26.3	32.5
Ypsilanti, Mich.....	28	48	2,955–3,225	4,160B	12	Y	65	SS	0– 3– 0	79.5	118.9

Omitted from Table XVIII are the following cities between 10,000 and 25,000 which did not report: Aberdeen, Wash.; Adams t, Mass.; Albert Lea, Minn.; Alliance, Ohio; Ambridge, Pa.; Amesbury t, Mass.; Annapolis, Md.; Ansonia, Conn.; Augusta, Me.; Barre, Vt.; Beckley, W. Va.; Bedford, Ind.; Bellaire, Ohio; Berlin, N. H.; Bessemer, Ala.; Biddeford, Me.; Bloomington, Ind.; Blue Island, Ill.; Blytheville, Ark.; Bremerton, Wash.; Bridgeton, N. J.; Bristol, Tenn.; Brownwood, Tex.; Bryan, Tex.; Cambridge, Md.; Carbondale, Pa.; Carnegie, Pa.; Carthage, Mo.; Charleroi, Pa.; Chicago Heights, Ill.; Claremont t, N. H.; Clarksville, Tenn.; Cliffside Park, N. J.; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Columbia, Mo.; Columbus, Ind.; Compton, Calif.; Connersville, Ind.; Conshohocken, Pa.; Danvers, Mass.; Darby, Pa.; Decatur, Ala.; Del Rio, Tex.; Derby, Conn.; Dormont, Pa.; Dover, N. J.; El Reno, Okla.; Ellwood City, Pa.; Elmhurst, Ill.; Fairfield, Ala.; Fairhaven t, Mass.; Faribault, Minn.; Findlay, Ohio; Florence, Ala.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fremont, Neb.; Gainesville, Ga.; Glen Cove, N. Y.; Gloucester, Mass.; Greenville, Miss.; Gretna, La.; Gulfport, Miss.; Hanover, Pa.; Harrison, N. J.; Harvey, Ill.; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Hickory, N. C.; Highland Park, Tex.; Hillside tp, N. J.; Holland, Mich.; Homestead, Pa.; Hopkinsville, Ky., Hot Springs, Ark.; Indiana, Pa.; Ironton, Ohio; Jefferson City, Mo.; Johnston t, R. I.; Kingston, Pa.; Kirksville, Mo.; La Porte, Ind.; Laurel, Miss.; Lawton, Okla.; Lexington, N. C.; Lincoln t, R. I.; Lockport, N. Y.; Lodi, N. J.; Lynbrook, N. Y., McKees Rocks, Pa.; Manitowoc, Wis.; Marshall, Tex.; Martinsville, Va.; Mattoon, Ill.; Merced, Calif.; Middlesborough, Ky.; Mineola, N. Y.; Monroe, Mich.; Moundsville, W. Va.; Mount Vernon, Ill.; Mount Vernon, Ohio; Naugatuck, Conn.; New Iberia, La.; New Kensington, Pa.; Newton, Iowa; Niles, Mich.; Niles, Ohio; North Plainfield, N. J.; North Platte, Neb.; North Providence, t, R. I.; Olean, N. Y.; Orangeburg, S. C.; Painesville, Ohio; Panama City, Fla.; Paris, Tex.; Park Ridge, Ill.; Peabody, Mass.; Phenix City, Ala.; Phillipsburg, N. J.; Pine Bluff, Ark.; Pittsburg, Kan.; Plains tp, Pa.; Plymouth, Pa.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Pottsville, Pa.; Rapid City, S. D.; River Rouge, Mich.; Rochester, N. H.; Roswell, N. M.; Rutherford, N. J.; Rutland, Vt.; Seminole, Okla.; Shamokin, Pa.; Sheridan, Wyo.; South Milwaukee, Wis.; Steelton, Pa.; Sterling, Ill.; Stowe tp, Pa.; Swissvale, Pa.; Tallahassee, Fla.; Tamaqua, Pa.; Temple, Tex.; Texarkana, Ark.; Texarkana, Tex.; Union tp, N. J.; Urbana, Ill.; Valdosta, Ga.; Valley Stream, N. Y.; Victoria, Tex.; Watertown, S. D.; Watertown, Wis.; Waynesboro, Pa.; Wellesley t, Mass.; West Frankfort, Ill.; Westbrook, Me.; Wewoka, Okla.; Weymouth t, Mass.; Whiting, Ind.; Willimantic, Conn.

Regulation of Taxicabs

Table XIX presents for 173 cities over 50,000 population information on the number of taxicabs operating in each municipality, the annual license and base, the taxi driver's license fee, and police review of applicants for taxi drivers' licenses. The table also reports the amount of property and public liability insurance required by each municipality, whether street curb spaces are assigned to drivers or companies or may be used on a first-come-first-served basis, and the frequency of taxicab meter inspection. This article summarizes taxicab data not only for the 173 cities over 50,000 in Table XIX but also for 663 cities below 50,000, including 180 cities from 25,000 to 50,000 and 483 cities from 10,000 to 25,000. To obtain this information the Year Book mailed questionnaires to officials of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 population and 836 cities reported.

Number of Taxicabs. A total of 64,985 taxicabs were reported by 834 cities over 10,000 population. This amounts to 1.17 taxicabs per 1,000 population for the reporting cities. Table 1 shows the number of taxicabs reported by each of the city-size groups. The cities from 250,000 to 500,000 have the lowest per capita ratio—.87, while the cities from 10,000 to 25,000 have the highest, 1.42 taxis per 1,000 population.

Agency Determining Number of Taxicabs. As a by-product of another question, 339 cities over 10,000 reported the name of the official agency determining the number of taxicabs allowed to operate on their streets. In 248 of the 339 cities the city council or a committee of the council establishes the number of taxicabs allowed to operate. The city manager does this in six cities, the mayor in four, the police department in four, various boards or combinations of officials in 23 other cities. In 54 cities a state agency, usually the utility regulatory body, sets the number of taxicabs.

In only one city, Dallas, Texas, are taxicabs treated as a public utility, with all vehicles, with a few minor exceptions, operated by one company franchised by the city. The one company has two operating subsidiaries and licenses three other companies with which it has only operational relationships by contract agreement. The city through its public utility supervisor exercises watchdog control over taxi operations, even to the extent of requiring more taxicabs whenever the service is considered inadequate.

Annual License Fees and Base. Table XIX reports the annual license fee and its base as charged by the 173 reporting cities over 50,000. Of the 790 cities over 10,000 reporting, 351 have annual license fees based on the vehicle, charging from $1 to $100 per taxicab, with $10, $25, $5, $15, and $50 the five most popular fees, accounting for 55 per cent of these 351 cities. Of the 439 remaining cities, 115 levy graduated fees based on the vehicle, 22 charge fees based upon gross receipts from taxi operations, one city has a street mileage charge, four a fee graduated according to vehicle capacity or number of seats, one a fee based on the number of employees, 23 flat fees on the operator or company as well as on the vehicle, 14 flat fees on the operator or company only, four charging various types of fees, 122 cities reporting fees from $1 to $100 without indicating the base, 91 reported not charging any license fee, and 42 did not report on this question.

Of the 115 cities charging graduated taxicab license fees, 88 cities levy a single-step fee such as $25 for the first vehicle and $5 for each additional vehicle; eight cities at least a three-step fee such as $100 for the first cab, $50 for the second, $25 for the third and $10 for each additional vehicle; 18 cities a fee such as $100 for the first five taxicabs and $10 for each additional vehicle; and one city, Macon, Georgia, levies a fee of $400 for one to five cabs, $600 for 6 to 10 cabs, $800 for 11 to 15 cabs, $1,000 for 16 to 20 cabs and $46 for each cab over 20. Other examples of this type of license include Akron, Ohio, with its license fee of $625 for the first 50 taxicabs plus $12.50 for each additional vehicle. Columbia, South Carolina, charges $50 for the first license, then reduces each additional license $5 until a $25 minimum is reached with all additional taxi licenses costing $25. The five most popular fees of 36 different combinations reported by the 89 cities using only single-step graduations are the $25-$5, $25-$10, $50-$25, $100-$25, and $10-$5 combinations. These five combinations account for 38 of the 89 reporting cities, with none of the other 31 combinations having more than three cities.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF TAXICABS AND EXTENT OF EXAMINATION OF DRIVERS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	No. of Taxicabs	Taxicabs Per 1,000 Population	Per Cent of Reporting Cities Requiring:			
				Police Approval for License	Driver's Finger-prints	Driver's Photo-graphs	Driver's Record Checked
Cities over 500,000	13	25,773	1.20	69.2	69.2	92.3	100.0
250,000 to 500,000	19	5,670	.87	84.2	84.2	94.7	94.7
100,000 to 250,000	48	7,472	1.03	87.2	80.0	80.4	89.5
50,000 to 100,000	91	7,445	1.16	78.6	72.6	74.7	86.4
25,000 to 50,000	180	7,982	1.25	71.4	52.9	55.1	75.3
10,000 to 25,000	483	10,643	1.43	61.7	31.0	36.3	61.8
All cities over 10,000	834	64,985	1.17	67.8	44.8	49.4	70.3

Gross receipts serve as the base of the license fees for 22 municipalities, all but 10 of which are Texas cities. The Texas cities include Dallas, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Amarillo, Corpus Christi, El Paso, Greenville, Palestine, Corsicana, Longview, Cleburne, and Sweetwater. The other cities are Los Angeles, California; Portland, Oregon; Seattle and Vancouver, Washington; Roanoke and Danville, Virginia; Bluefield, West Virginia; and Baton Rouge, Lafayette, and Shreveport, Louisiana. In Baton Rouge the license fee is either 2 per cent of the gross receipts or $60 per cab, whichever sum is the larger. The rate of the license fee is 2 per cent in 15 of these cities, the exceptions being Dallas where it is 4 per cent, Seattle and Vancouver one-tenth of 1 per cent, Roanoke 1 per cent, Danville 3 per cent, and Greenville, Texas, 1½ per cent. Five of these cities also levy a fee on each cab: Los Angeles $5 per cab; Portland $100 per taxicab; Seattle $50 per cab; and Lafayette and Corsicana both $5 per vehicle.

The only street mileage license fee was reported by Atlanta, Georgia. This license fee is a graduated tax measured by the mileage run by each cab during the month, at the rate of three mills per mile for 3,000 miles up to and including 30,000 miles, two mills per mile from 30,000 up to and including 90,000, and one mill per mile for all mileage over 90,000 miles.

An annual license fee based upon the number of employees is charged by San Leandro, California, whose fee is $15 per year plus $1 for each employee. The four cities with fees based on number of seats or vehicle capacity are South Charleston, West Virginia, charging 40 cents per 100 pounds of vehicle weight plus $5 for each revenue seat; Westerly, Rhode Island, charging $2 per seat; Sanford, Florida, a $25 fee on seven-passenger taxis and $20 on five-passenger taxis, and similarly Staunton, Virginia, a fee of $40 on seven-passenger cabs and $25 on the smaller vehicles.

Seven municipalities impose license fees only on the operator or the company: Jacksonville, Florida, $250; Auburn, New York, $5; Clarksburg, West Virginia, $50; Burlingame, California, $25; Morgantown, West Virginia, $10; North Little Rock, Arkansas, $400; Ridgewood, New Jersey, $400; and East Cleveland, Ohio, which charges local companies $100 and outside companies $200. Nine cities charge a fee on both the company and the driver: Bowling Green, Kentucky; Dixon, Illinois; Endicott, New York; Eugene, Oregon; La Grange, Georgia; Laramie, Wyoming; Marshalltown, Iowa; St. Charles, Missouri; and Wilmette, Illinois. The Bowling Green charge consists of an office fee of $10 plus $15 per cab.

Taxi Drivers' License Fee. Of the 836 cities over 10,000 reporting, 416, or not quite 50 per cent, require the cab driver to pay a license fee, 352 do not require such a fee, and 68 did not indicate whether a fee was required. Of these 416 cities with drivers' license fees, 36 per cent reported a $1 fee, 24 per cent a $2 fee, 13 per cent $5, 9 per cent $3, 4 per cent $1.50, with the remaining 14 per cent ranging anywhere from 25 cents to $25 annually. The $1 fee is most popular in every city-size group with the $2 fee second in all population groups except in the cities from 100,000 to 500,000 where the $5 fee runs second. The greatest variety of drivers' fees occurs in the 10,000-to-25,000 group where fees range from 25 cents to $25. The fees in the next three city-size groups range from 50 cents to $10, but only from $1 to $5.50 in the two top city-size groups.

Police Review of Applicants for Licenses. The cities were asked to report whether or not the applicant for a taxi driver's license must be approved by the police department before being given his license, and whether the applicant is fingerprinted, photographed, and his previous record scrutinized. Of the 818 cities reporting, 555 cities, or 68 per cent, require police approval of the applicants before a license is issued, while 263 cities do not have such a requirement. Table 1 reports for each population group the proportion of reporting cities requiring police approval.

The table also reports for each city-size group the extent to which the reporting cities require that drivers be fingerprinted, photographed, and have their past history verified. In 358 of 800 reporting cities the drivers are fingerprinted, in 397 of 804 reporting cities they are photographed, and in 578 of 822 reporting cities the applicants' records are checked by the police department or other public agency. In other words, fingerprinting is least used, photographs next, with the verification of the applicants' past history the most popular of these three requirements. Three hundred cities over 10,000 require all four—police approval, fingerprints, photographs, and verification of personal records. On the other hand, 200 cities do not have any of these requirements. Of these 200 cities, 149 are cities from 10,000 to 25,000, 47 from 25,000 to 100,000 and only four above 100,000—none being above 500,000, however.

Public Inspection of Meters. Taxicab meters may be inspected twice weekly or not at all, depending upon the practice of the individual municipality. Little or no uniformity prevails among the 189 cities over 10,000 reporting the frequency of the taximeter inspections. Of these 189 cities, 27 inspect meters once a year, 23 monthly, 42 semi-annually, three cities six times, 18 cities quarterly, four cities three times yearly, 15 cities irregularly, only upon complaint in four cities, by the state in 11 cities, and not at all in 36 cities. Five additional municipalities inspect meters more frequently than once a month—two cities twice every month, one city twice each week, and two cities once every week. There are 470 cities over 10,000 that either do not require taximeters or use zone taxicab rates.

Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance. The cities were asked to report the amount of public liability and property damage insurance that must be carried on the taxicabs licensed by the municipality. Table XIX reports the amount of the two types of insurance required by the cities above 50,000 population. Generally property damage insurance is a single sum but public liability insurance is so much for each person with a maximum for each accident. The amounts shown as public liability insurance in Table XIX represent the coverage for each person and usually by doubling this amount, the maximum for each accident may be obtained. The insurance coverage required by individual cities ranges from $500 up to $75,000 and the amount of insurance required has little or no relationship with the size of the licensing municipality.

Of 836 reporting cities above 10,000, 548, or 66 per cent, require both public liability and property damage insurance, 17 require only property damage, 38 only public liability, 30 apparently do not require any insurance, and 239 failed to answer the question. There are five other cities not conforming to the usual pattern: three cities compel public liability coverage but in two cases property damage insurance is optional, with the third city allowing such coverage by a bond. Two other cities, both in the 10,000 to 25,000 group, allow surety bonds as substitutes for insurance coverage.

Assignment of Street Curb Space. The city officials were asked to report their policies on the use of street space for parking purposes by taxicabs—whether the street space is assigned to particular taxicab drivers, to taxicab companies, or is used on a first-come-first-served basis. In addition a number of cities indicated that taxicabs are not allowed to park at the curb and that off-street parking or off-street taxi stations are required.

Of the 675 cities reporting, 12 cities assign spaces to drivers, 154 to companies, 237 assign spaces but did not indicate whether they are assigned to drivers or to companies, 215 cities allow space on a first-come-first-served basis, 40 require off-street parking, and 17 do not allow street stands. In cities over 500,000, the first-come-first-served basis is used by six of the 11 reporting cities, and by 12 of the 18 reporting cities from 250,000 to 500,000. Cities below 250,000 predominantly assign their curb spaces either to drivers or to companies. In the cities from 100,000 to 250,000, 34 of 41 reporting cities assign street spaces—17 to companies, one to companies and drivers, and five not specified. Street space is assigned to drivers or companies in 60 of 85 reporting cities from 50,000 to 100,000; in 96 of 156 reporting cities from 25,000 to 50,000; and in 327 of 364 reporting cities from 10,000 to 25,000.

Off-street cab parking is required by one city (Asheville, North Carolina) from 50,000 to 100,000, eight cities from 25,000 to 50,000, and 31 cities from 10,000 to 25,000. No street stands are permitted in two cities (Charlotte, North Carolina, and Fort Worth, Texas) from 100,000 to 250,000, in three cities from 50,000 to 100,000, and six cities each in the two lowest city-size groups.

Charges for Street-Curb Space. Thirty-two cities over 10,000 reported that taxi companies or drivers using street-curb space must pay for the privilege. Of these 32 cities, four charge according to the front foot occupied, 23 charge flat amounts per taxicab stand, and five did not indicate any amount or basis of charge. Individual cities charging for the use of street-curb space are indicated in Table XIX.

Of the four cities with footage rates, Denver, Colorado, charges $5 per foot; Pontiac, Michigan, $100 per stand of 20 feet; Abington, Pennsylvania, $1 per linear foot; and Astoria, Oregon, $75 for each 20-foot space.

The 19 cities with annual fees per stand for use of street-curb space include: Oakland, California, $20; Knoxville, Tennessee, $10; Somerville, Massachusetts, $1; Charleston, West Virginia, $125 in business district and $25 outside business district; Johnstown, Pennsylvania, $37.50; Beverly, Massachusetts, $1; Chelsea, Massachusetts, $5; Hazleton, Pennsylvania, $25; Huntington Park, California, $30; Jamestown, New York, $10; Rome, New York, $10; Watertown, Massachusetts, $3; Yakima, Washington, $75 per station with one car to a station; Bluefield, West Virginia, $25; Lackawanna, New York, $10; Longview, Washington, $100 per stand per year, limit one stand per company; South Charleston, West Virginia, $10; Schenectady, New York, $15; and Stockton, California, $25.

The four cities with monthly or quarterly taxi stand fees are: Sacramento, California, $10; Parkersburg, West Virginia, $5; Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania, $2.50; and Nampa, Idaho, $5.

Table XIX

REGULATION OF TAXICABS IN CITIES OVER 50,000: 1948

This table includes 173 of the 198 cities over 50,000 population according to the 1940 census. All these data were obtained from city officials late in 1947 and early in 1948. Under **Number of Taxicabs** is the number operating in each city in October, 1947. Under **Annual License Fee and Base** is shown the yearly license fee on each taxicab except where a percentage mark (%) indicates that the base is the gross receipts, and a paragraph mark (¶) that the fee is upon taxicabs but is the first step of a graduated fee (see preceding article for details and footnotes for exceptions). Under **Drivers License Fee** is the amount the driver pays yearly to the city; renewal fees are not reported in this table. Under **Police Approval, Fingerprints, Photo, and Records, Y** (yes) and N (no) indicates whether the police must approve the driver before he can be licensed, and whether the driver is fingerprinted, photographed, and his record checked. Under **Property Damage Ins.** and **Public Liability Ins.** are listed the minimum amount of insurance that must be carried on each taxicab. **Curb Stands** shows basis for taxi drivers use of street curb space (see code); a single dagger (†) indicates that city charges for use of the street curb space. Under **Inspection of Meters** is shown the frequency of public inspection of taximeters (see code). An asterisk (*) indicates footnotes at end of table. Leaders (...) data unknown.

Curb Space

A—space assigned
C—assigned to companies
D—assigned to drivers
F—used on first-come basis
N—no curb stands in street
L—off-street parking only

Inspection of Taximeters

A—annually
S—semi-annually
Q—quarterly
M—monthly
C—upon complaint
I—irregular inspection
N—not inspected
D—do not have meters
Z—zone rates only

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Taxicabs	Annual License Fee and Base	Drivers License Fee	Police Approval, Fingerprints, Photo, Records	Property Damage Ins. (in thousands)	Public Liability Ins. (in thousands)	Curb Stands (see code)	Inspection of Meters (see code)
Over 500,000									
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	3,275	$66	$5.50	Y-Y-Y-Y	...	$2.5	...	S
Detroit, Mich.	1,655	1,302	50	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	$1.0	1.5	F	M
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,806	1,064	2%*	1.50	N-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	C	I
New York, N. Y.	6,701	11,814	10	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	2.5	2.5	F	3A
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,945	1,800	...	....	N-N-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	C	..
Baltimore, Md.	928	1,150	5	2.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	5.0	CD	S
Boston, Mass.	771	1,525	5	2.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	...	...	F	S
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	375	35	5.00	Y-N-Y-Y	1.0	2.5	F	A
Cleveland, Ohio	878	562	10	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	...	...*	D	CI
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	437	10	2.25	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	50.0	F	Z
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	780	...	None	N-N-N-Y	...	5.0	F	..
St. Louis, Mo.	816	950	15	1.00	N-N-Y-Y	1.0	2.5	A	A
San Francisco, Calif.	827	739	20	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	5.0	A*	N
250,000 to 500,000									
Atlanta, Ga.	302	237	...	5.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	C	M
Birmingham, Ala.	268	167	30	None	N-N-N-N	1.0	5.0	F	S
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	370	36	2.00	N-Y-Y-Y	1.0	5.0	F	S
Columbus, Ohio	306	192	25	5.00	Y-N-Y-Y	...	5.0	F	I
Dallas, Tex.	295	406*	4%	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	2.5*	C	S
Denver, Colo.	335	233	50	3.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	C†	Z
Houston, Tex.	385	541	60	None	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	2.5	F	QC
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	425	50	2.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	.5	5.0	F	A
Kansas City, Mo.	399	475	20	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	2.5	F	I
Louisville, Ky.	319	628	25	2.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	10.0	C	AC
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	214	15	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	2.5	2.5	F	S
Oakland, Calif.	401	213	50	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	50.0	50.0	...†	3A

TABLE XIX—REGULATION OF TAXICABS IN CITIES OVER 50,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Taxicabs	Annual License Fee and Base	Drivers License Fee	Police Approval, Fingerprints, Photo, Records	Property Damage Ins. (in thousands)	Public Liability Ins. (in thousands)	Curb Stands (see code)	Inspection of Meters (see code)
250,000 to 500,000—Continued									
Portland, Ore.	363	225	2%*	None	Y-N-Y-Y	$ .1	$ 1.0	A	Q
Providence, R. I.	254	117	$ 10	$ 1.50	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	5.0	A	M
Rochester, N. Y.	325	227	15	5.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	2.5	F	...
St. Paul, Minn.	288	136	25	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	None	2.5	F*	A
San Antonio, Tex.	254	296	2%	None	Y-Y-Y-Y	2.0*	...	F	QA
Seattle, Wash.	434	343	$\frac{1}{10}$%	2.00	N-Y-Y-Y	...	...	F	AC
Toledo, Ohio	282	225	10	2.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	5.0	F	S
100,000 to 250,000									
Akron, Ohio	245	100	625¶	None	N-N-N-N	...	...	C	N
Cambridge, Mass.	111	225	1	.50	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	5.0	F	A
Canton, Ohio	108	50	25	5.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	25.0	A	C
Charlotte, N. C.	101	178	50	None	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	N	D
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	246	16	None	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	F	M
Dayton, Ohio	211	140	20¶	5.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	5.0	C	A
Des Moines, Iowa	160	153	15	None	Y-N-N-Y	5.0	10.0	...	...
Duluth, Minn.	101	42	20	None	Y-Y-Y-Y	10.0	...	F	A
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	65	10	2.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	...	A	...
Erie, Pa.	117	85	None	None	N-N-N-N	...	...	A	...
Fall River, Mass.	115	...	...	...	Y-N-N-N	5.0	10.0	CD	D
Flint, Mich.	152	142	10	4.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	5.0	A	AC
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	366	2%	None	Y-Y-Y-Y	...	...	N	M
Gary, Ind.	112	50	50*	5.00	N-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	C	M
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	78	35*	2.00	Y-Y-N-Y	5.0	20.0	C†	...
Hartford, Conn.	166	72	...	1.00*	Y-N-N-Y	5.0	15.0	F	...
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	290	250	None	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	F	S
Kansas City, Kan.	121	169	20¶	3.00	N-Y-Y-Y	.4	2.5	C	D
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	150	15	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	...	5.0	...†	M
Long Beach, Calif.	241	156	40	4.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	5.0	C	S
Lowell, Mass.	101	100	None	...	N-N-N-N	...	10.0	...	...
Miami, Fla.	172	340	50	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	A*	2W
Nashville, Tenn.	167	165	7	None	N-.-.-N	5.0	10.0	A	N
New Bedford, Mass.	110	173	1	1.50	Y-N-Y-Y	...	5.0	F	D
New Haven, Conn.	161	70	None	None	Y-Y-N-Y	10.0	20.0	C	3A
Norfolk, Va.	232	257	...	10.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	15.0	F	...
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	254	25¶	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	...	...	C	...
Omaha, Neb.	224	268	10	3.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	5.0	A	A
Peoria, Ill.	105	94	50	5.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	10.0	5.0	C	M
Reading, Pa.	111	52	10	1.50	.......-Y	...	...	C	...
Richmond, Va.	224	298	50¶	None	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	5.0	F	D
Sacramento, Calif.	120	191	9¶	None	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	10.0	...†	QC
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	149	50	2.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	...	...	F	D
San Diego, Calif.	363	235	100	2.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	F	Q
Scranton, Pa.	140	67	25	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	...	...	...	...
Somerville, Mass.	102	100	1	1.00	Y-N-N-Y	5.0	5.0	C†	Q
South Bend, Ind.	101	54	15	1.00	Y-.-.-Y	5.0	...	C	3A
Spokane, Wash.	122	179	25	2.50	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	1.0	C	AC
Springfield, Mass.	150	60	None	None	Y-Y-Y-Y	10.0	50.0	...	D
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	320	35	5.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	...	2.5	F	...
Tampa, Fla.	108	190	...	...	..Y-Y-Y	...	...	F	...
Trenton, N. J.	125	101	30	3.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	65.0	C	D
Tulsa, Okla.	142	300	25	...	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	2.5	C	D
Utica, N. Y.	101	68	5	.50	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	5.0	F	...
Wichita, Kan.	115	153	40	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	5.0	C	D
Wilmington, Del.	113	77	50	None	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	A	...
Worcester, Mass.	194	210	1	.50	Y-Y-Y-Y	...	5.0	F	A
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	125	15	5.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	2.0	F	D
Youngstown, Ohio	168	65	10	2.00	Y-N-Y-Y	1.0	10.0	F	Q
50,000 to 100,000									
Altoona, Pa.	97	16	10	None	N-.....	...	...	A	N

TABLE XIX—REGULATION OF TAXICABS IN CITIES OVER 50,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Taxi-cabs	Annual License Fee and Base	Drivers License Fee	Police Approval, Fingerprints, Photo, Records	Property Damage Ins. (in thousands)	Public Liability Ins. (in thousands)	Curb Stands (see code)	Inspection of Meters (see code)
50,000 to 100,000—Continued									
Amarillo, Tex	52	87	2%	$ 1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	$ 5.0	$ 5.0	A	D
Asheville, N. C	51	133	$ 15	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	L	D
Augusta, Ga	66	100	38	None	Y-N-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	C	D
Austin, Tex	88	220	36	None	Y-Y-Y-Y	.5	5.0	...	...
Beaumont, Tex	77	57	60	None	Y-Y-Y-Y	2.5	7.5	...	...
Berkeley, Calif	100	45	20	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	5.0	C	I
Binghamton, N. Y	78	51	None	None	N-N-N-N	2.5	5.0	F	D
Brockton, Mass	62	30	1	None	Y-Y-Y-Y	...	...	...	...
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	60	20	...	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	5.0	C	AC
Charleston, S. C	81	288	30	5.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	1.0	...	D
Charleston, W. Va	68	133	125*	None	..N-N-N	...	...	C†	D
Cicero, Ill	65	55	20	None	Y-Y-Y-Y	...	...	C	...
Cleveland Hgts, Ohio	55	250	5*	3.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	...	...
Columbia, S. C	62	341	50¶	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	5.0	C	D
Columbus, Ga	53	155	60	2.00	Y-Y-N-Y	5.0	5.0	F	D
Corpus Christi, Tex	57	150	2%	5.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	F	S
Covington, Ky	62	60	50	5.00	Y-N-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	A	D
Davenport, Iowa	66	21	50	2.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	A	Z
Dearborn, Mich	73	82	50	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	2.5	C	S
Decatur, Ill	59	35	25	2.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	5.0	A	...
Durham, N. C	60	156	25	5.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	5.0	F	D
East Chicago, Ind	55	19	25	None	N-N-N-N	5.0	10.0	C	S
East Orange, N. J	69	101	10	2.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	N	D
East St. Louis, Ill	76	200	25	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	...*	...*	A	D
El Paso, Tex	97	250	2%	5.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	N	D
Evanston, Ill	65	215	30	2.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	...	F	S
Evansville, Ind	97	120	None	...	Y-Y-Y-Y	...*	...*	A	D
Fresno, Calif	64	60	40	2.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	50.0	50.0	F	M
Glendale, Calif	96	35	30	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	20.0	A	I
Greensboro, N. C	59	175	15	None	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	F	...
Hamilton, Ohio	51	27	5	None	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	5.0	C	...
Harrisburg, Pa	84	43	10¶	None	N-N-N-N	...	...	C	...
Hoboken, N. J	50	42	21	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	10.0	A	M
Huntington, W. Va	79	...	None	None	N-N-N-N	...	...	A†	D
Irvington, N. J	55	25	25	2.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	5.0	A	...
Jackson, Miss	62	100	15	None	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	5.0	A	C
Johnstown, Pa	67	19	10	None	N-......	...	...	...†	...
Kalamazoo, Mich	54	50	50	2.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	50.0	F	D
Lakewood, Ohio	69	137*	2*	None	Y-Y-N-Y	10.0	20.0	D	...
Lancaster, Pa	61	21	10	None	N-N-N-N	...	...	A	...
Lansing, Mich	79	73	25	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	20.0	10.0	C	S
Lawrence, Mass	84	86	5	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	...*	5.0	C	D
Lincoln, Neb	82	54	15	1.00	Y-Y-N-Y	5.0	5.0	F	A
Little Rock, Ark	88	117	60*	5.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	F	S
Lynn, Mass	98	53	1	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	...	...	A	...
McKeesport, Pa	55	27	35	None	N-N-N-Y	10.0	20.0	A	S
Macon, Ga	58	62	400¶	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	C	D
Madison, Wis	67	106	10*	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	5.0	F	AI
Malden, Mass	58	35	None	None	Y-N-Y-Y	...	...	A	...
Manchester, N. H	78	87	5	2.00	Y-N-Y-Y	1.0	5.0	C	D
Medford, Mass	63	60	...	1.00	N-.-Y-Y	None	5.0	C	I
Mobile, Ala	107	130	35	5.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	A	...
Montgomery, Ala	78	175	50	...	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	5.0	F	...
Mount Vernon, N. Y	67	105	6	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	...	...	F	D
New Britain, Conn	69	20	None	None	Y-Y-Y-Y	...	...	...	AC
New Rochelle, N. Y	58	90	5	1.00	Y-Y-N-Y	1.0	5.0	F	...
Newton, Mass	70	60	...	2.00	Y-N-N-Y	...	...	A	D
Niagara Falls, N. Y	78	80	...	1.00	Y-N-N-Y	...	...	C	D
Oak Park, Ill	66	89	...	1.00	..Y-N-Y	...	...	A	A
Pasadena, Calif	98	62	60	2.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	50.0	N	...
Phoenix, Ariz	65	28	None	None	N-N-N-N	...	...	A	N

Table XIX—Regulation of Taxicabs in Cities Over 50,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Taxi-cabs	Annual License Fee and Base	Drivers License Fee	Police Approval, Fingerprints, Photo, Records	Property Damage Ins. (in thousands)	Public Liability Ins. (in thousands)	Curb Stands (see code)	Inspection of Meters (see code)
50,000 to 100,000—Continued									
Pontiac, Mich.	66	40	$ 20	$ 2.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	$ 5.0	$10.0	C†	S
Portland, Me.	74	59	40	5.00	Y-N-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	CD	S
Portsmouth, Va.	82	44	...*	10.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	F	2M
Pueblo, Colo.	52	30	25	2.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	...	D
Racine, Wis.	67	70	50	2.00	Y-N-Y-Y	5.0	25.0	A	D
Roanoke, Va.	64	96	1%	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	5.0	A	D
Rockford, Ill.	85	52	10	2.00	Y-.-Y-Y	5.0	5.0	A	S
Saginaw, Mich.	83	50	10	1.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	A	N
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	50	10¶	2.50	Y-Y-N-Y	5.0	15.0	D	S
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	105	20	5.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	5.0	F	N
San Jose, Calif.	81	61	10	2.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	C	D
Santa Monica, Calif.	67	28	50	.50	Y-Y-Y-Y	1.0	5.0	C	N
Schenectady, N. Y.	88	60	15*	1.00	N-Y-Y-Y	1.0	2.5	C†	S
Shreveport, La.	98	91	2%	1.00	N-N-N-N	25.0	75.0	F	8A
Sioux City, Iowa	82	40	25	None	N-.....	5.0	5.0	...	S
Springfield, Ill.	76	110	90¶	None	N-N-N-N	15.0	30.0	C	Z
Springfield, Mo.	61	68	25	2.50	N-Y-Y-Y	5.0	15.0	F	...
Springfield, Ohio	71	31	50	2.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	10.0	5.0	F	S
Stockton, Calif.	59	39	25*	...	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	A†	I
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	85	25	None	N-N-N-N	1.0	5.0	C	...
Topeka, Kan.	68	50	10	None	N-N-Y-N	2.0	10.0	A	S
Troy, N. Y.	70	46	None	None	..-Y-Y-Y	...	...	A	Z
Union City, N. J.	56	53	5	None	Y-.....	...	5.0	A	D
Waco, Tex.	56	60	60	10.00	Y-Y-Y-Y	5.0	10.0	C	D
Waterbury, Conn.	99	24	None	None	Y-...-Y	...	...	A	...
Waterloo, Iowa	52	25	30¶	1.00	Y-N-N-Y	1.0	5.0	C	...
Wheeling, W. Va.	61	27	...	None	Y-.-Y-Y	...	...	C	D
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86	45	10	None	N-N-N-Y	1.0	5.0	C	N
Winston-Salem, N. C.	80	120	15	None	Y-Y-Y-Y	.5	2.5	C	D
York, Pa.	57	23	10	None	N-N-N-N	...	...	C	N

Charleston, West Virginia: Taxicabs are licensed according to the location of curb stand—$125 per stand in the business district and $25 outside of the business district.

Cleveland, Ohio: Taxicabs are self-insured under city supervision, subject to monthly audit of claims pending against posted bond.

Cleveland Heights, Ohio: In addition, $10 application fee is charged.

Dallas, Texas: Grantee must also file $10,000 bond for all persons injured in any one accident.

East St. Louis, Illinois: Insurance is required but the amount is not reported.

Evansville, Indiana: A total insurance coverage of $15,000 is required.

Gary, Indiana: Each company pays $50.00 per year in addition to the $50 taxicab fee.

Grand Rapids, Michigan: $35 for each cab operating from street or curb stands; $15 for each cab operating from a garage.

Hartford, Connecticut: The fee is $1.00 for residents, and $10 for non-residents.

Jacksonville, Florida: City charges $250 license tax per company, with five operating in the city.

Lakewood, Ohio: Two companies operate in the city, one paying $2.00 per cab and the other a flat tax of $100.00.

Lawrence, Massachusetts: Property damage insurance is not compulsory.

Little Rock, Arkansas: Privilege license of $300.00 per year for each operator plus $60.00 per year for each cab.

Los Angeles, California: In addition, there is a $5 charge on each taxicab.

Madison, Wisconsin: Taxi companies in addition pay $10 for each cab.

Miami, Florida: In the business district, spaces are assigned to companies, but outside business district, they are used on a first-come, first-served basis.

Portland, Oregon: City charges $100 per cab as well as tax on gross receipts.

Portsmouth, Virginia: City licenses each car at $.70 per 100 lbs. weight plus $5.00 for each seat.

St. Paul, Minnesota: Cab stands are open to any cab company, but to not more than two cabs from any one company at any one time.

San Antonio, Texas: $2,000 insurance required for first cab, and $1,000 on each additional cab.

San Francisco, California: Open stands provided at railroad depots and closed stands on streets.

Schenectady, New York: $15 per cab per year for curb stand license, $1.00 per year for off-street license.

Seattle, Washington: A license fee of $50 per cab is also charged.

Stockton, California: $10 per cab when operated out of garage; $25 per cab when operated from assigned street zones.

Sources of Information: Police

Sources of Statistics: Police

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Salaries and Hours of Labor in Municipal Police Departments, July 1, 1938. Bulletin No. 685 issued in form of separate pamphlet for each of nine geographic divisions of the United States. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1941 (five cents each with several priced ten cents). Presents detailed information for all cities having a population of 25,000 or more in 1930; salaries for each grade or rank, hours on duty per week, promotion policy, vacations, platoon systems, types of duties for patrolmen, etc. Separate reports issued for some individual cities.

U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reports. (Semiannual.) Washington, D.C. Offenses known to the police in cities over 25,000 are given in Bulletin No. 2; number of police employees by cities in Bulletin No. 1.

U.S. Federal Communications Commission. List of General and Special Experimental Radio Stations. List of Interzones and Zone Police Stations Authorized. Issued irregularly. Washington, D.C. Call letters, license and location, frequencies, transmission, power.

(See also Traffic Safety section this Year Book)

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The Cleveland Police Survey. Bureau of Governmental Research, 1307 Swetland Building, Cleveland 15. 1945. 135pp. $1.

Conference Leaders Manual for Supervisory Conferences, Los Angeles Police Department. California State Department of Education, Sacramento. January, 1947. 44pp.

Distribution of the Patrol Force. By O. W. Wilson. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1941. 273pp. $1.

Modern Criminal Investigation. By Harry Soderman and John J. O'Connell. Revised Edition. Funk and Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. 1945. 478pp. $3.

Municipal Police Administration. International City Managers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 531pp. $7.50.

The New Orleans Police Survey. By Bruce Smith. Bureau of Governmental Research, 226 Carondelet Street, New Orleans. 1946. 44pp.

The Organization and Practices of Policewomen's Divisions in the United States. By Carol M. Williams. National Training School of Public Service, Wayne University, Detroit. 1946. 40pp.

The Police and Minority Groups. By J. E. Weckler and Theo E. Hall. International City Managers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1944. 20pp. 50 cents.

The Police and Minority Groups. By Joseph D. Lohman and others. Chicago Park District, 425 East Fourteenth Boulevard, Chicago 5. 1947. 133pp. Single copies free on request to city managers, personnel officers, and law enforcement officials; price to others $2.

Police Communications Systems. By V. A. Leonard. University of California Press, Berkeley. 1938. 589pp. $5.

Police Precincts. By J. M. Leonard. Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, 1050 Buhl Building, Detroit 26. 17pp. 35 cents.

Police Records: Their Installation and Use. By O. W. Wilson. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1942. 336pp. $6.

Police Systems in the United States. By Bruce Smith. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1940. 384 pp. $4.

Police Unions and Other Police Organizations. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1424 K Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C. 1944. 30pp. 50 cents.

Police Yearbook. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1424 K Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Annual.

Selection of Police Officers. By Richard L. Holcomb. Bureau of Public Affairs, University of Iowa, Iowa City. 1946. 94pp.

Standards for Detention of Juveniles and Adults. Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 24pp.

Survey of the Police Department of Green-

WICH, CONNECTICUT. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1937. 130pp. $2.

TECHNIQUES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILES AND THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. National Advisory Police Committee on Social Protection, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 60pp.

New Books and Pamphlets: Police

MODERN POLICE WORK, INCLUDING DETECTIVE DUTY; A BOOK FOR POLICE OFFICERS OF ALL RANKS; NATIONAL IN SCOPE. By James J. Skehan. Police Journal, 1123 Broadway, New York 10. 1947. 657pp. $3.50.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, REPORTS 1 TO 18; COMMUNITY COORDINATION. 31pp. 15 cents. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STATE AND COMMUNITY ACTION. 11pp. 10 cents. JUVENILE COURT LAWS. 20pp. 15 cents. JUVENILE COURT ADMINISTRATION. 23pp. 10 cents. JUVENILE DETENTION. 25pp. 15 cents. INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF DELINQUENT JUVENILES. 55pp. 20 cents. ROLE OF THE POLICE. 30pp. 15 cents. HOUSING AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. 36pp. 15 cents. RECREATION FOR YOUTH. 93pp. 25 cents. MENTAL HEALTH AND CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS. 14pp. 10 cents. YOUTH PARTICIPATION. 14pp. 10 cents. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PANEL. 34pp. 15 cents. CASE WORK, GROUP WORK. 40pp. 15 cents. CHURCH RESPONSIBILITIES. 22pp. 15 cents. SCHOOL AND TEACHER RESPONSIBILITIES. 35pp. 15 cents. HOME RESPONSIBILITY. 35pp. 15 cents. RURAL ASPECTS. 76pp. 25 cents. STATISTICS. 25pp. 15 cents. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1947.

ORGANIZATION OF VILLAGE POLICE DEPARTMENTS. Bureau of Municipal Information, Albany, New York. 1947. 12pp. $1.

PERSONNEL OF CITY POLICE DEPARTMENTS, 1947. Bureau of Municipal Information, Albany, New York. 1947. 8pp. $1.

THE POLICE BUREAU SURVEY, CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON. By August Vollmer and Lieutenant A. H. Fording. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1947. 270pp.

POLICE EXAMINATIONS. Rollin M. Perkins. Foundation Press, Inc., 268 Flatbush Avenue Extension, Brooklyn 1, New York. 1947. 495pp.

THE POLICE AND MINORITY GROUPS. By Joseph D. Lohman and Others. Chicago Park District, 425 East Fourteenth Boulevard, Chicago 5. 1947. 133pp. Single copies free on request to city managers, personnel officers, and law enforcement officials; price to others $2.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON YOUTH WELFARE. California Youth Authority, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento. 1948. 26pp.

REPORT ON POLICE DEVELOPMENTS IN NEW ORLEANS 1946–47. By Bruce Smith. Bureau of Governmental Research, 918 Carondelet Building, New Orleans 12. 1947. 14pp.

REPORTS ON WARRANTS FOR TRAFFIC OFFICERS AT SCHOOL INTERSECTIONS. Traffic Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1704 Judson Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. 1947. 16pp.

THE ST. LOUIS POLICE DEPARTMENT; A RESURVEY. Governmental Research Institute, 769 Paul Brown Building, St. Louis. 1948 18pp.

SALARIES AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF POLICEMEN IN VARIOUS VIRGINIA POLICE DEPARTMENTS. League of Virginia Municipalities, 902 Travelers Building, Richmond 19. 1947. 15pp. 50 cents.

SUMMARIES OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION. National Conference on Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1947. 136pp. 30 cents.

Selected Periodicals: Police

AMERICAN POLICE REVIEW. (Bimonthly.) 154 East Erie Street, Chicago. $1.

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN. (Bimonthly.) Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY. (Bimonthly.) Northwestern University School of Law, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago. $3.50.

POLICE CHIEF'S NEWS. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1424 K Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C. $2.25.

POLICE JOURNAL. (Bimonthly.) 1123 Broadway, New York. $3.

POLICE JOURNAL. (England.) (Quarterly.) Philip Allan & Company, Ltd., 46-7 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2. $2.50. Distributed in America by Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

SHERIFFS NEWS LETTER. National Sheriffs Association, 644 Transportation Building, Washington 6, D.C.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS. (Twice a year.) Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. Free to public officials.

Traffic Administration

Developments in 1947

By Franklin M. Kreml

Director, Northwestern University Traffic Institute, and the Traffic Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police

The year's traffic toll was 32,000 deaths and approximately 1,100,000 nonfatal injuries. The direct economic losses resulting from traffic accidents were estimated at $2,200,000,000. The 1946 death toll was 33,700. January and February death figures were 16 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively, below the corresponding months of 1946. March figures were 16 per cent lower and those of April 4 per cent below 1946 figures. Slight increases were recorded during May, June, July, August, and September. The mileage death rate—deaths per 100 million vehicle miles—was estimated at 8.2, lowest in the nation's history. Travel was generally about 10 per cent above 1946 and 12 per cent higher than in 1941.

Considerable progress was made in highway safety during the year. The nation's top safety experts gathered in Washington, D.C., June 18 to 20 to study progress made since adoption of the Action Program of the President's Highway Safety Conference in 1946. Delegates reported need for more rapid adoption of the program at the community level. Two committees, the Federal Committee on Highway Safety and the State Officials' National Highway Safety Committee, were activated to assist in this work. They will cooperate with the National Committee for Traffic Safety, the third major committee established by the 1946 conference.

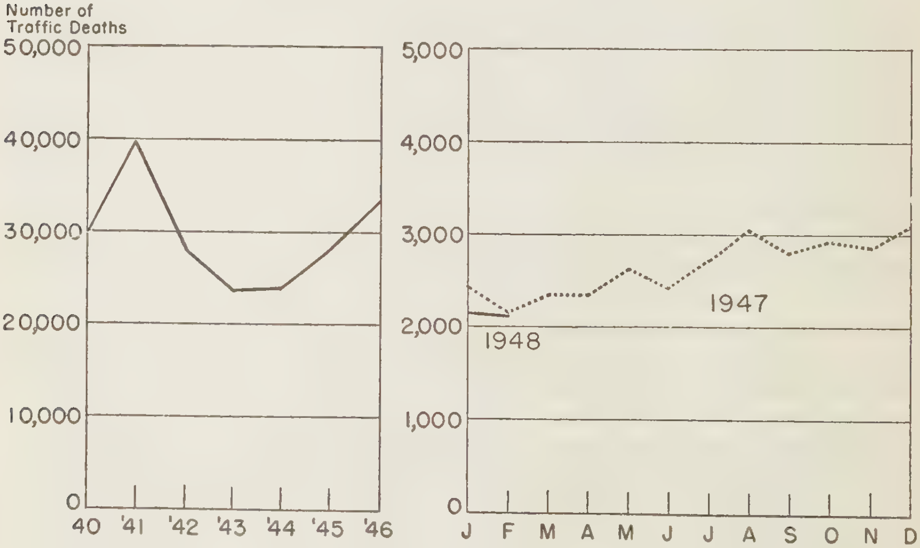
One of the most important developments of the 1947 conference was establishment of a new Advisory Group on Highway Safety Research which will re-examine and re-appraise knowledge of highway accident causes and remedies. The advisory group was appointed by Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, general chairman of the conference. Sidney J. Williams, assistant to the president of the National Safety Council, is chairman of the group.

Grand award winners in the National Traffic Safety Contest, conducted by the National Safety Council, were Washington, D.C., in the intercity section and Connecticut in the state section. Cities winning first place in their respective population groups were: Washington, D.C. (500,000 and over); San Diego and Memphis tie (250,000 to 500,000); Omaha (100,000 to 250,000); Hamtramck, Michigan (50,000 to 100,000); Rochester, Minnesota (25,000 to 50,000); and Logan, Utah, and Albert Lea, Minnesota tie (10,000 to 25,000). A special honor roll listed 160 cities with populations from 5,000 to 10,000 which went through 1946 without a traffic death.

Omaha took the grand award prize in the National Pedestrian Protection contest sponsored by the American Automobile Association. Top honor among states was won by Connecticut. Detroit won first place among cities over 500,000 population. Other first place winners were Schenectady (50,000 to 100,000); Hamtramck, Michigan (25,000 to 50,000); Wilmette, Illinois (10,000 to 25,000); and Ely, Minnesota (under 10,000).

Considerable improvement was noted in the police phases of enforcement, particularly in the areas of personnel increases and selective enforcement. Personnel shortages and some inefficiencies, however, remained the greatest obstacles to further improvement. Both Los Angeles and Chicago, assisted by the Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, reorganized their traffic control programs. Los Angeles increased its general police budget by $2,000,000 for purchase of new equipment and addition of 1,170 officers, a portion of which will be assigned to traffic. Traffic personnel was increased 70 per cent. Chicago reorganized its control program, including court handling of traffic cases, in an effort to reduce deaths and injuries. Traffic personnel is being increased from 569 to 1,040. The city will spend approximately $5,000,000 for enforcement during 1948.

The American Bar Association took the lead in the work of improving court handling of traffic cases. Working with the Northwestern University Traffic Institute as co-sponsor, the association held regional conferences for traffic court judges and prosecutors for the purpose of acquainting them with modern problems of enforcement and adjudication. Funds for the program were provided by the Kemper Foundation for Traffic Safety.



Source: Bureau of the Census and National Safety Council

Number of Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths in the United States, 1940 to 1946, and by Months From January, 1947, to February, 1948

The state of New York established a division of safety under the direction of Thomas W. Ryan. Its purpose is to coordinate safety efforts of government with other interested organizations and agencies in a state-wide cooperative safety effort. Organization of the California Highway Patrol as a separate state agency, recommended by the IACP Traffic Division in a survey of the state's law enforcement agencies in 1946, was accomplished in October. Clifford E. Peterson, police chief of San Diego, was named commissioner.

A comprehensive survey of safety education programs in colleges and universities was undertaken by the National Committee on Safety Education. The study also outlined best methods of initiating safety activity, particularly those organized as special bureaus of public safety.

The National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances was organized during 1947. Its purpose is to make periodic reviews of the Uniform Vehicle Code and the Model Traffic Ordinance—the recognized national standards for state and municipal traffic legislation. This function was formerly handled by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, now disbanded. The committee, which will promote nationwide adoption of these standard laws, is currently revising the code to bring it up to date for use by state legislatures convening early in 1949.

The uniform laws division of the Automotive Safety Foundation conducted pilot studies for cities and states wishing to determine how their traffic laws conform with national standards. Representative cities and states which had such comparative analyses made during 1947 were Michigan, Indiana, Arizona, New York City, Lansing (Michigan) and Lafayette (Indiana). A similar study was made of the model ordinance for Colorado cities under the sponsorship of the Colorado Municipal League.

Twenty-nine colleges and universities held training courses for motor vehicle fleet supervisors during 1947. Approximately 900 supervisors, having management of about 185,000 drivers of commercial vehicles, were enrolled.

The Inter-Industry Highway Safety Committee was organized by the automotive and allied industries. Its purpose is to encourage dealer and sales representative of these industries to assist and cooperate with state and local officials having legal responsibility for safety, and with all civic and business groups enlisted in the safety movement.

The Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency reported that improvement of the nation's highways proceeded at a faster rate in 1947 than in previous years. Contract awards authorized by the states during the year called for $895,000,000 worth of work on 44,700 miles of road. This was approximately $150,000,000 more than the cost of road construction contracted for in 1946.

The 1947 total included contracts for federal-aid projects to cost $640,000,000 and 19,800 miles in length. Expenditures for state-administered highway work under way during the year amounted to approximately $890,000,000. At year's end federal-aid projects costing more than $700,000,000 were under construction, and plans had been approved for additional projects costing around $350,000,000, on which work is expected to start this year. The total estimated cost of federal-aid projects programmed by the states for construction but not yet advanced beyond the planning stage was nearing $750,000,000 at the end of 1947.

Work has begun during the year on urban expressways and multi-lane rural highways in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Florida, Ohio, Texas, and California.

Noteworthy in the engineering area of highway safety was the increasing interest of state legislatures, highway administrators, and road-user groups in statewide highway planning studies as a basis for sound, long-range development. In nine states studies were either under way or complete in 1947; in 14 others studies have been authorized.

The Institute of Traffic Engineers appointed one of its members to the position of its first full-time executive secretary in April. The Institute is planning a series of regional traffic engineering conferences to provide in-service training for highway and municipal engineers and others having responsibility for facilitation and safety of traffic movement. The first of the conferences will be held at the University of Minnesota early in 1948. Others will be held in Florida, Texas, Southern California, and Oregon.

The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Inc., awarded a $15,000 grant to the Yale University Bureau of Highway Traffic for a special study of relationships, policies, and technical practices of state and local agencies concerned with traffic administration. The grant will finance two research fellowships for the project, which will attempt to establish a more effective approach to the application of modern engineering techniques of street and road problems.

The Northwestern University Traffic Institute finished its eleventh year of training city and state police in specialized traffic control. Training of key army personnel was continued at the Institute as part of the traffic phase of the army-wide safety program. Four courses have been held. The IACP regional training program was expanded. New York University, University of Southern California, and Georgia School of Technology cooperated in offering courses.

Work of the Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police was expanded to include administrative traffic engineering surveys and assistance in remodeling traffic legislation and courts, as well as routine traffic control installations.

Reorganizational work in Chicago, Los Angeles, and Denver was the most important undertaken by the Traffic Division during the year. The organization also worked with the Utah State Highway Patrol; and departments at Billings, Montana; Salt Lake City, Utah; Waterbury, Connecticut; Portland, Oregon; Richmond, California; Montgomery, Alabama; Jamestown, New York; Fort Wayne, Indiana; and Oakland County, Michigan.

Parking Meters

PARKING meters are now in use in 888 cities over 5,000 population according to information reported to the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK late in 1947 and early in 1948. Replies were received from 88 per cent of the cities over 5,000 population. As shown in Table 1, 271 cities installed meters during 1947, and of these 271 cities, 149 are from 5,000 to 10,000 and 122 are above 10,000 population. Since 1942 when 320 cities over 5,000 population had parking meters, there has been a 196 per cent increase in the number of cities with parking meters (MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1942, p. 522).

Table 1 reports the number of parking meters used by the cities in each population. Almost 70 per cent of the cities in the 250,000 to 500,000 population group have installed parking meters. The next two lower population groups report 69.1 and 62.2 per cent of their cities using parking meters. The 25,000 to 50,000 population group ranks fourth, the lowest city-size group fifth, the 10,000 to 25,000 group sixth, and the top city-size group seventh in the extent to which parking meters are used by the cities in each group. Furthermore, the smallest cities report the greatest percentage increase in new installations for 1947, an increase of almost 80 per cent over 1946.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION WITH PARKING METERS AND AVERAGE MONTHLY REVENUE PER METER, BY POPULATION GROUP

Population Group	Total Cities in Group	Cities Having Meters		Cities Installing Meters in 1947	Gross Revenue for Sept., 1947			No. of Meters	Average No. of Meters
		Number	Per Cent		No. of Cities Reporting	Amount Collected	Average Revenue Per Meter		
Cities over 500,000..	14	5	35.7	1	5	$45,140	$6.31	7,151	1,430
250,000 to 500,000...	23	16	69.6	3	15	296,357	9.74	30,436	2,029
100,000 to 250,000...	55	38	69.1	3	34	284,624	7.07	40,256	1,184
50,000 to 100,000....	106	65	62.2	10	59	320,677	6.53	49,096	832
25,000 to 50,000.....	212	126	59.4	21	105	371,623	6.40	58,067	553
10,000 to 25,000.....	662	300	45.1	84	234	526,809	6.03	87,342	373
5,000 to 10,000*.....	962	338	45.4	149	...	....	...	....	...
All cities over 5,000..	2,034	888	43.7	271	452	$1,845,230	$6.78	272,348	603

*Information on the number of meters and meter revenues was not obtained for the cities of 5,000 to 10,000.

The year by year addition of parking meters is as follows: four cities in 1935, 17 in 1936, 25 in 1937, 46 in 1938, 46 in 1939, 79 in 1940, 96 in 1941, 72 in 1942, 19 in 1943, 10 in 1944, 40 in 1945, 234 in 1946, and 271 cities over 5,000 in 1947. Meters were not manufactured during the period from August, 1942, to the end of the war in 1945. Thirteen additional cities expected to install parking meters late in 1947 or early in 1948: Albion, Michigan; Carbondale and Naperville, Illinois; Fort Madison, Iowa; Holdenville, Oklahoma; Hutchinson, Kansas; Kearny, Nebraska; Lebanon t, New Hampshire; Malden, Massachusetts; Milledgeville, Georgia; Morrisville and Narberth, Pennsylvania; and Williston, North Dakota. Twenty-one cities which at one time had parking meters report no meters in operation in September, 1947. Nine of the 30 cities that did not have parking meters in September, 1946, had reinstalled them during 1947.[1]

Meter Revenues. According to Table 1, a total of $1,845,230 was collected by 452 cities over 10,000 population during September, 1947, or an average per meter of $6.78 as compared with $6.10 per meter for September, 1946 (see 1947 YEAR BOOK, page 416). The highest average revenue per meter is $9.74 for the 15 reporting cities in the 250,000 to 500,000 population group, and the lowest is $6.03 for the 234 reporting cities in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Although revenues per meter do not necessarily decrease directly with the size of the city, there is a general downward trend from the larger cities to the smaller ones (see Table 1). City officials were requested to report the gross revenue before deducting any payment to meter companies because meter contracts usually provide for payment to the manufacturer of a certain percentage of the revenue until the purchase price is paid.

Average Number of Meters. As a rule the larger cities require more parking meters than their smaller neighbors. Table 1 shows that the average number of parking meters reported by the cities of each population group decreases from the larger to the smaller city-size groups. The one exception are the cities over 500,000 population. Cities from 250,000 to 500,000 report the highest average, 2,029, and the cities in the lowest group, the lowest average, 373.

Types of Meters. Information as to the types of meters—according to their manufacture, whether automatic or manual, and whether penny or nickel meters or both—was not obtained for this YEAR BOOK. Such information for about 700 cities was reported in the 1947 YEAR BOOK.

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[1] The cities which have removed parking meters are: Birmingham, Alabama (court decision); Tucson, Arizona; Bakersfield and Taft, California; Orlando and Starke, Florida; Shreveport, Louisiana (court decision); River Rouge, Michigan; Carnegie, Charleroi, Honesdale, Olyphant, Plymouth, and Portage, Pennsylvania; Westerly, Rhode Island (court decision); Denton, Goose Creek, and Port Arthur, Texas; Addison, Luray, and Mt. Hope, Virginia. Meters were removed but later reinstalled in Chula Vista, California; Danville and Freeport, Illinois; Shelbyville, Indiana; Sioux City, Iowa; Hutchinson and Topeka, Kansas; Paducah, Kentucky; Highland Park, Michigan; Raleigh, North Carolina; Bellevue, Pennsylvania; Brownwood, Lubbock, Odessa, and Tyler, Texas; Bristol, Virginia; and Bremerton, Washington.

[2] The names and addresses of the six principal companies which were known to be selling and installing parking meters early in 1947 are: Dual Parking Meter Company, 117 Walnut Avenue, N.E., Canton 2, Ohio; Duncan Meter Corporation (Miller), 835 North Rush Street, Chicago 22; the Karpark Corporation, 2453 Gilbert Avenue, Cincinnati 6, Ohio; Magee Hale Park-O-Meter Company, Commerce Exchange Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Michaels Art Bronze Company (Mico), 231 Court Street, Covington, Kentucky; and M. H. Rhodes, Inc., (Mark-Time and Perfection), 30 Bartholomew Avenue, Hartford 6, Connecticut. Other concerns that have appeared in the public record as bidding or exhibiting meters are: Excel Parking Meter Co., Inc., Market Street National Bank Building, Philadelphia; International Meters, Inc., 41 East 42 Street, New York; and Martin Timing Devices Co., 133 Morgan Road, W.S., Philadelphia. Other concerns reportedly in the field but which are not listed in the Fall 1947 telephone directories of their cities are: National Meters, Memphis; Standard Parking Meter Co., Philadelphia; and Turret Top Meter, Los Angeles.

Municipal Parking Lots

More and more cities are going into the off-street parking business. Thirty-six cities over 10,000 population opened their first municipal parking lots for public use in 1947. Ninety other cities previously reporting parking lots placed additional lots into service during 1947. By the end of the year, 302 of 867 reporting cities over 10,000 population had one or more off-street parking lots, and 565 cities reported that they did not provide such facilities. In addition, 119 cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population own and operate one or more parking lots, six cities operate but do not own them, and one city owns but does not operate its parking lot.

The 302 municipalities over 10,000 own and operate 617 parking lots. Nearly two-thirds (66 per cent) of these cities have populations of 10,000 to 25,000. Table 1 summarizes the cities with parking lots as well as the lots themselves in terms of the city-size groups. New York and Rochester are the largest cities establishing lots for the first time in 1947, and 21 of the 36 cities entering this field are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. These 36 cities established 59 off-street parking lots during 1947. Fifty-nine of the 90 cities opening new parking lots are also in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group, with the cities over 250,000 not reporting any additional facilities put into service in 1947.

Two cities over 100,000 population established parking lots in 1947: New York, New York, one lot, 3,000 cars; and Rochester, New York, four lots.

Five cities of 50,000 to 100,000 population established their first parking lots in 1947: Cleveland Heights, Ohio, one lot, 75 cars; Little Rock, Arkansas, one lot in process; Malden, Massachusetts, two lots, 1,200 cars; Portsmouth, Virginia, one lot, 75 cars; and Troy, New York, four lots, 800 cars.

Eight cities between 25,000 and 50,000 took the same step: Battle Creek, Michigan, two lots, 760 cars; Bloomfield, New Jersey, one lot, 100 cars; Danville, Illinois, one lot, 50 cars, with parking meters; Newport News, Virginia, two

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION HAVING PARKING LOTS IN 1947, AND NUMBER OF PARKING LOTS, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	No. of Cities		No. of Cities Establishing Lots in 1947		No. of Parking Lots	
		With Parking Lots in 1947	With Parking Meters on One or More Lots	For the First Time in 1947	Additional Lots in 1947	Total	New Lots in 1947*
Cities over 500,000....	13	4	0	1	0	6	1
250,000 to 500,000.....	18	2	2	1	0	5	4
100,000 to 250,000.....	48	10	2	0	3	16	0
50,000 to 100,000.....	93	28	1	5	9	64	9
25,000 to 50,000.....	194	60	5	8	19	129	14
10,000 to 25,000.....	501	198	4	21	59	402	31
All cities over 10,000...	867	302	14	36	90	622	59

*Including only the lots established in cities providing these facilities for the first time in 1947.

lots, 150 cars; Perth Amboy, New Jersey, five lots, 800 cars; Rochester, Minnesota, one lot, 166 cars; West Hartford, Connecticut, one lot, 100 cars; and West Palm Beach, Florida, one lot, 100 cars, with parking meters.

Twenty-one cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population also entered this field of activity in 1947: Cairo, Illinois, one lot, 60 cars; Clearwater, Florida, one lot, 200 cars; Fullerton, California, two lots, 45 cars; Keene, New Hampshire, two lots, 350 cars; Kingsport, Tennessee, two lots, 400 cars; Lakeland, Florida, one lot, 34 cars, with parking meters; Leavenworth, Kansas, one lot, 150 cars; Lynwood, California, four lots, 100 cars; Missoula, Montana, one lot; Modesto, California, one lot, 300 cars; Newton, Kansas, three lots, 300 cars; Oneonta, New York, one lot, 125 cars; Parsons, Kansas, one lot, 50 cars; Piqua, Ohio, one lot, 50 cars; Reading, Massachusetts, one lot, 120 cars; Redwood City, California, one lot, 200 cars; Reidsville, North Carolina, two lots, 100 cars; Rock Hill, South Carolina, one lot, 78 cars; Vallejo, California, two lots, 500 cars; West Warwick, Rhode Island, one lot, 300 cars; and Wilmette, Illinois, one lot, 35 cars.[1]

Parking Meters. Parking meters are sometimes used to measure parking time in the off-street parking lots as well as along the curbs. According to information reported to the Year Book, parking meters are used in one or more of the parking lots in 14 cities: Albuquerque, New Mexico; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Chillicothe, Ohio; Danville, Illinois; Flint, Michigan; Ithaca, New York; Lakeland, Florida; Manchester, New Hampshire; Miami Beach, Florida; Memphis, Tennessee; Midland, Michigan; Rochester, New York; West Palm Beach, Florida; and White Plains, New York. Rochester installed parking meters on all four of its new lots, and Flint, Michigan; Manchester, New Hampshire; and Ithaca, New York, have placed them in only one parking lot in each city. Several other cities—La Crosse, Wisconsin; Montclair, New Jersey; and New Britain, Connecticut—were considering the installation of meters in parking lots at the end of 1947.

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[1] The remaining 266 cities over 10,000 population which had established city-owned and operated off-street parking lots prior to 1947 are—*Arkansas:* Jonesboro. *California:* Alhambra, Anaheim, Beverly Hills, Burlingame, El Centro, Riverside, Salinas, Santa Rosa, Ventura. *Colorado:* Fort Collins, Greeley, Trinidad. *Connecticut:* Bridgeport, Danbury, New Britain, New London, Norwalk, Shelton, Waterbury. *Florida:* Fort Myers, Miami Beach, St. Petersburg. *Georgia:* East Point. *Idaho:* Idaho Falls, Lewiston, Nampa, Pocatello. *Illinois:* Aurora, Centralia, Dixon, Galesburg, Harvey, Jacksonville, Joliet, Kankakee, Kewanee, La Grange, Ottawa, Pekin, Peoria, Winnetka. *Indiana:* Elkhart, Goshen, Lafayette, Logansport New Castle, Peru, Richmond, Vincennes. *Iowa:* Boone, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Fort Dodge, Fort Madison, Keokuk, Ottumwa. *Kansas:* Atchison, El Dorado, Emporia, Independence, Kansas City, Ottawa. *Maine:* Bangor, Waterville. *Maryland:* Frederick. *Massachusetts:* Attleboro, Beverly, Braintree t, Brockton, Cambridge, Easthampton, Fitchburg, Framingham t, Gardner, Gloucester, Greenfield, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lexington, Lowell, Marlborough, Medford, Melrose, Milford t, Milton t, New Bedford, Newburyport, Newton, North Adams, North Attleborough, Northampton, Norwood t, Plymouth t, Southbridge t, Stoneham t, Taunton, Watertown t, Wellesley t, Winchester t. *Michigan:* Adrian, Alpena, Ann Arbor, Benton Harbor, Dearborn, Escanaba, Ferndale, Flint, Grosse Pointe Park, Ironwood, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Lincoln Park, Marquette, Menominee, Midland, Mount Clemens, Muskegon Heights, Owosso, Port Huron, Royal Oak, Saginaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Traverse City, Ypsilanti. *Minnesota:* Albert Lea, Austin, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, South St. Paul, Virginia, Winona. *Missouri:* Kansas City, St. Louis, Webster Groves. *Nebraska:* Grand Island, Norfolk, Scottsbluff. *New Hampshire:* Laconia, Manchester, Nashua. *New Jersey:* Asbury Park, Burlington, Collingswood, Cranford tp, Hackensack, Linden, Long Branch, Maplewood tp, Millburn, Millville, Montclair, Morristown, Pleasantville, Red Bank, Ridgewood, South Orange, Summit, Teaneck, Trenton, Union City, Westfield. *New Mexico:* Albuquerque. *New York:* Batavia, Cohoes, Cortland, Floral Park, Freeport, Fulton, Garden City, Gloversville, Hempstead, Ithaca, Jamestown, Johnstown, Mamaroneck, Massena, New Rochelle, Newburgh, Port Chester, Rockville Centre, Saratoga Springs, Scarsdale, Schenectady, Watertown, White Plains, Yonkers. *North Carolina:* Asheville, Elizabeth City, Gastonia, High Point, Statesville. *North Dakota:* Bismarck, Fargo, Grand Forks. *Ohio:* Akron, Ashland, Cambridge, Campbell, Chillicothe, Cleveland, Fostoria, Lakewood, Martins Ferry, New Philadelphia, Sandusky, Warren, Wooster, Xenia. *Oklahoma:* Ponca City, Sapulpa. *Oregon:* Bend. *Pennsylvania:* Abington, Bristol, Canonsburg, Chambersburg, Coatesville, Connellsville, Farrell, Greensburg, Jeannette, Lower Merion tp, Meadville, McKeesport, New Castle, Oil City, Phoenixville, Pittsburgh. *Rhode Island:* Warwick, Westerly, Woonsocket. *South Dakota:* Aberdeen, Huron, Mitchell, Sioux Falls. *Tennessee:* Columbia. *Texas:* Greenville. *Utah:* Logan. *Vermont:* Barre, Burlington. *Virginia:* Petersburg, Staunton, Winchester. *West Virginia:* Charleston, Martinsburg. *Wisconsin:* Beaver Dam, Beloit, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Fond Du Lac, Green Bay, Janesville, Kenosha, La Crosse, Madison, Marinette, Marshfield, Neenah, Oshkosh, Racine, Stevens Point, Waukesha, Wausau, Wisconsin Rapids. *Wyoming:* Laramie.

Vehicle Capacity of Lots. The city officials were asked to report the total vehicle capacity of their municipal off-street parking lots, and if more than one lot the total of the capacity of all of the lots taken together. The vehicle capacity of parking lots was reported by 282 municipalities with extremes in capacity ranging from 18 up to 6,000 cars. The largest municipally owned and operated parking lot is the 6,000 car facility of St. Louis, Missouri, and the smallest is the 18-car lot of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

Of these 282 cities, 172 reported parking facilities with vehicle capacities ranging from 100 to 500 cars, 43 from 50 to 100 cars, 31 from 500 to 1,000, 20 over 1,000 cars, and 16 under 50 cars. In each of the three lowest city-size groups, the cities reporting capacities from 100 to 500 cars constitute at least 69 per cent of the total number of cities in each group reporting vehicle capacity for their parking facilities. Generally, the size of the city is no indication of the size of the parking lot or the capacity of all of the lots used in a particular city. For example, the capacity range of 100 to 500 cars is just as popular in the cities from 10,000 to 25,000 as for the cities of 50,000 to 100,000 or those from 100,000 to 250,000.

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Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1947

By Arthur Williams
National Recreation Association, New York

The postwar recreation developments and trends in 1946 continued during 1947. Again many new year-round recreation programs were reported by the smaller communities in the country. Federal and state agencies continued their active interest and made unusual progress in developing cooperative relationships. Budgets were increased, numerous tax levies and bond issues were approved, and salary standards were raised to meet at least in part the continued increase in living costs. The number of new major positions in recreation created a new peacetime shortage in personnel, and special attention is being given to the problem of training recreation and park workers. Interest and activity in recreation planning continued on a high level. Costs and shortage of material continued to delay construction of approved recreation buildings and the development of land areas. There was definite evidence of closer relationships between school and municipal authorities in the acquisition and planning of recreation areas and a definite indication of concern by school authorities for the construction of school buildings for community as well as formal education use. Park departments continued to show a significant interest in the use of park areas for recreation activities and recreation workers an increasing appreciation of the recreation values of the "traditional" park areas and services. The activities programs broadened in content and participation increased substantially.

Legislation. State recreation enabling legislation was passed in Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska, and North Dakota. New Jersey created a state youth commission, Wisconsin a youth service division of the public welfare department, Minnesota a youth conservation commission, and Illinois amended its welfare code to change the name of the division of prevention of juvenile delinquency to the division of youth and community services. California passed a law creating a state recreation commission with a budget at the rate of $98,000 a year, and Vermont made its temporary recreation commission a permanent body with a $10,000 a year budget. Indiana raised the special recreation tax maximum in third, fourth, and fifth class cities from three cents to 20 cents and authorized counties to create county park and recreation boards. Pennsylvania authorized park and recreation boards in second class cities. The North Carolina legislature passed a bill authorizing a constitutional referendum proposal for the approval of tax levies for "necessary expenses," by a majority of those voting on the proposition instead of a majority of qualified voters as now required. Washington changed the name of its state parks committee to parks and recreation committee. Iowa voted an increase in authorized park levies from five-eighths of a mill to one mill. Illinois recodified its park district laws. Georgia passed a law authorizing county school authorities to establish 12-month programs. Under the terms of this act regular employees only may be given employment for summer activities including recreation. Wisconsin passed a law authorizing townships and school districts to cooperate in conducting recreation services.

Organization and Reorganization. The long-time trend toward separate recreation departments in the establishment of new year-round recreation programs continued during 1947. A study of the *Recreation Year Books* for 1937 and 1946 reveals that four out of five of the new public year-round recreation agencies established during that period were separate agencies, 10 per cent were park agencies, 1½ per cent school agencies, and 6½ per cent others. An examination of the *Recreation Year Book* data for 1946 shows that for the continental United States seven out of 10 separate recreation agencies have official boards and slightly more than half of the others have advisory boards.

There has been an increase in interest in the question of combining park and recreation service, but there has been no substantial progress in this. Some of the smaller communities establishing programs for the first time combined these two functions, and several of the larger cities submitted the proposition to the voters. Los Angeles voted to combine its park and recreation agencies, as did Omaha, Nebraska. Jefferson City, Missouri, added recreation to the title of the park department, and in Lima, Ohio, the park work was turned over to the recreation board upon the retirement of the incumbent park superintendent. A charter amendment to combine the park and recreation functions in San Francisco failed to pass. Providence, Rhode Island, and Cambridge, Massachusetts, separated their park and recreation services, which were previously combined. In Klamath Falls, Oregon, cooperation was effected by appointing the same individuals as members of both the park board and the recreation committee. In Minneapolis and Seattle efforts to abolish the park board were unsuccessful. In Hartford, Connecticut, the park board was abolished. In Menominee, Wisconsin, the recreation commission was abolished and the work transferred to the school board. An effort to combine the functions of the Chicago Park District and the city of Chicago were unsuccessful. In Escanaba, Michigan, and Newport, Rhode Island, the advisory commissions were abolished and replaced by official boards. Toledo, Ohio, created a citizens advisory Recreation Council.

Personnel. There was an increased shortage of trained workers. The wartime shortage was eased somewhat immediately following the war, but because of the large number of communities establishing programs for the first time and the increased employment of recreation personnel by state agencies and by institutions such as hospitals, the temporary supply of trained, experienced workers was soon exhausted. This has created special interest in the problem of professional training for recreation workers. The activity of colleges and universities in adding recreation courses to their curricula greatly increased during the year. The leaders of the park movement have also been active in working out ways and means for the general training of park workers. Cities continued to provide increased salaries in the recreation field, but cities which have had programs for some time still pay less generally for executive leadership than comparable cities establishing year-round programs for the first time.

Activities. The close relationship of youth centers and youth activities with existing public and private agencies serving the recreation needs of youth continued during 1947, and youth continued to have great opportunity to participate in program planning and leadership of activities for youth. Attention to the special needs of young adults, which was first given special consideration in 1946, increased in 1947. In Madison, Wisconsin, a special center, formerly used for USO activities, was taken over by the city for this purpose. Activities and facilities for the use of older adults were made available to an increasing extent. By conservative estimate about 300 cities conducted special activities for this group. Motion pictures and the radio were effectively used during the year for stimulating public interest in recreation and in training recreation personnel. Water sports and winter sports continued to grow, and recreation for convalescents and the handicapped continued to increase.

In general, communities reported a decided increase in participation and in the broadening of programs to include more opportunities of a non-physical nature, such as arts, crafts, music, drama, nature and social recreation. There has been a substantial growth in the lighting of play areas for night use. The interest in swimming instruction created during the war emergency has continued during these early postwar years. Day camp programs were started in many new communities, and interest continued in the provision of greater opportunities for family camping and organized camping. School authorities are actively interested in the possibilities of school camping as a part of a year-round education program.

Revenues and Expenditures. The trend in 1947 in appropriations for municipal recreation and park programs continued upward, with many cities showing substantial increases. To a large extent increases in budgets were due to increased costs, but in many cities the additional money made possible the extension of services. Some of the budget increases reported over the previous year were: Jacksonville, Florida, $125,000, or an increase of 125 per cent, as a result of property reassessment; Providence, Rhode Island, $50,000; Pittsfield, Massachusetts, $17,766; Peoria, Illinois, $55,000; La Crosse, Wisconsin, $19,000; Oakland, California, $203,000; Geneva, New York, $10,000; Long Beach, New York, $20,500; Stockton, California, $18,745; Stockton, California, Metropolitan District, $20,000.

About a score of cities reported voting special recreation tax levies. Among them are Independence and Salina, Kansas; Minot, Rugby, Bismark, Crosby, Grafton, Williston, and Dickinson, North Dakota; Cedar Falls, Ottumwa, and Oelwein, Iowa; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Norwood, Ohio; and Joliet, Madison, and Kenilworth, Illinois. Zion, Chillicothe, Eldorado, and Griggsville, Illinois, voted to create special park districts. Galesburg, Illinois, voted to increase its special park tax from one to two mills.

In Ohio, Akron, Warren, and Springfield referendum votes for a recreation tax lost by narrow margins because of the two-thirds favorable vote required. A number of cities reported favorable votes for bond issues for park and recreation purposes. East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, voted $1,000,000;

El Paso, Texas, $148,000; Providence, Rhode Island, $1,000,000; Cambridge, Massachusetts, $200,000; Madison, Illinois, $200,000; Highland Park, Illinois, $200,000; Kansas City, Missouri, $2,725,000; Minot, North Dakota, $300,000; Freemont, Nebraska, $350,000; San Francisco, California, $12,000,000; Los Angeles, California, $12,000,000; Baltimore, Maryland, $1,500,000; Denver, Colorado, $1,000,000; Alhambra, California $450,000; Santa Ana, California, $300,000; Durham, North Carolina, $100,000.

Federal Activities. The Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation, organized late in 1946, inaugurated a definite program of leadership in meeting federal responsibilities for recreation services. Member agencies are the Agricultural Extension Service, Children's Bureau, Corps of Engineers, Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, Housing Administration, National Park Service, and Office of Education. The Committee and appropriate state agencies in the state of Arkansas worked out plans and have started a program of state and federal cooperation in studying and meeting the total recreation needs of the state so far as state and federal areas, facilities, and services are concerned. The Committee has also inaugurated during the year a series of meetings with nongovernmental recreation agencies to discuss the recreation needs of the country and how they might be met.

Activities by States. The activities of state government agencies in the recreation field continued during 1947 at a greatly accelerated pace. Comprehensive plans for the extension of state park facilities, conservation activities, and service to local governments were a reflection of this interest. In Arkansas the state legislature increased the appropriation for state parks from $33,000 for the biennium 1945-47 to $435,000 for the biennium 1947-49. In North Carolina $500,000 was appropriated for state parks for capital improvements. This is the first direct appropriation of this nature in the history of the state. In Florida $800,000 was appropriated for expenditure through the state department of education for the development of community recreation programs through local school authorities.

Within the states there is evidence of a trend toward the establishment of state inter-agency committees on recreation similar to some extent to the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation. Five states—Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, and Texas—have created such inter-agency committees for cooperative planning, and 16 other states have initiated steps along this line. The services of state governments to communities in connection with their local recreation programs also increased during 1947. Eleven states provided the full-time service of at least one person, and 24 states part-time service. In addition, 18 state agricultural extension services provided full-time recreation service to rural areas and small communities, and 16 additional states provided part-time service.

Planning. Recreation planning continued on a widespread basis throughout the country. The emphasis was in most cases on the land and facilities needs of neighborhoods. Citywide planning for recreation was closely related to general city planning, and the closest cooperation exists between city planners and special recreation planners. Real estate developers continued to give consideration to the value of recreation areas in new subdivisions, and new subdivision regulations issued by local government agencies included provision for park and recreation areas. Some of the cities which started or completed citywide recreation plans either as separate projects or as a part of broad city plans were Kansas City, Missouri; Piedmont, California; Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Whittier, California; Berlin, Concord and Claremont, New Hampshire; Westmount, Quebec, Canada; Bergen County, New Jersey; Baldwin County, Alabama; Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania; Garden City, Long Island; Hereford, Texas; Shreveport, Louisiana; and Alton, Illinois. Other types of community recreation studies were made in Boston, Massachusetts, Burlington, North Carolina and Kalamazoo, Michigan, among other cities. A plan for an extensive program for consistent recreation use of land and water areas in connection with flood control and irrigation projects in the Missouri Valley was developed by the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army in close cooperation with appropriate local and state agencies. The area included in this program runs from North Dakota to St. Louis, Missouri. Similar recreation planning was developed in connection with the Tri-Power Irrigation District in Nebraska.

Professional Organizations. The National Recreation Association (315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10) provided on request the personal services of district and special field workers to nearly 1,000 cities throughout the country. More than 6,000 communities were helped through correspondence and consultation at headquarters. Local training institutes were conducted for approximately 19,000 employed and volunteer workers in 135 institutes held in more than 103 communities. The personal service of the Association to state government agencies was given in 45 states. Personal and correspondence service to business and industrial organizations on their recreation problems was continued during the year. A National Recreation Congress was held in New York City, attended by 1,300 delegates from nearly every state in the union. Among the publications issued by the organization during the year were the *1946 Recreation Year Book, Recreation Areas—Their Design and Equipment, Recreation Services of State Agencies to Communities, Proceedings of the 29th National Recreation Congress, Why Not Be a Recreation Worker?,* and *Summer Playground Notebook 1947.* Some of the cities in which long-range recreation plans or other comprehensive local studies were undertaken or completed by the Association were Concord, Claremont, and Berlin, New Hampshire; Bergen County, New Jersey; Baldwin County, Alabama; Whittier and Piedmont, California; and Westmount, Quebec, Canada. More than a score of other communities were helped with the planning and designing of recreation areas and structures.

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Schools and Education

Developments in 1947

By J. B. Edmondson

Dean, School of Education, University of Michigan

Better Days for Education. The year 1947 marked the beginning of better days for education in the United States. Much was done to deepen the concern of the public over conditions and trends that were threatening the quality of American education. During the year the Citizens' Federal Committee on Education and the United States Office of Education cooperated in promoting public interest in the needs of schools. In their efforts they had the support of the Advertising Council, a national organization of advertising agencies. It is believed that the needs of schools were brought to the attention of more citizens during 1947 than during any previous year. These needs included more money, more qualified teachers, rehabilitated buildings, and increased special services for pupils.

The Teacher Shortage. The shortage of teachers continued to be a serious problem, although it was not as serious as in recent years. The greatest scarcity continued to be at the elementary level, especially in schools in small villages and rural areas. About 100,000 persons who lacked the minimum certificate requirements were employed as teachers in 1947, and many thousands of children were taught by poorly prepared teachers. In 1947 it was encouraging to find that leaders of public opinion were supporting programs designed to make teaching more attractive. Such activities are certain to have a marked influence on the interest of college students in preparing for teaching.

Teachers' Salaries. During the year 1947 marked increases occurred in the salaries of teachers. The National Education Association recommended a minimum salary of $2,400 and many communities adopted this recommendation. Some of the larger cities placed their minimums at a higher figure. At least 24 states took direct action to boost teachers' salaries. The legislature of Indiana increased the state minimum salary schedule for teachers from 42.9 per cent to 88.2 per cent, depending upon training and experience. The minimum salary for a beginning teacher with four years of training was increased from $1,485 to $2,400 for a nine-month term. Minimum pay for teachers with five years of training and 24 years of experience was increased from $1,912 to $3,600 for nine months. In the state of New York, where teachers' salaries have long been higher than elsewhere, the minimums were raised. In Mississippi, where educational expenditures have been among the lowest in the country, teachers were given salary increases ranging from $200 to $400 per year. The General Assembly of North Carolina gave to teachers "the largest amount of money ever given by a similar body in this state," making it possible to increase teachers' salaries by some 30 per cent.

In Georgia teachers' salaries were doubled. In Maryland the basic aid per classroom unit was raised from $150 to $400. In South Carolina teachers were given a substantial increase in salary, and a school salary schedule was adopted for the first time in its history. Virginia appropriated funds making it possible to increase the average teacher's salary to $2,000. The state of Washington established a $2,400 minimum annual salary for certificated teachers, and guaranteed a $500 raise to all teachers, in addition to improving teachers' pensions. The increasing cost of living has, however, deprived teachers of any significant financial advantage from such increases, and it is believed that much more generous increases will be immediately necessary unless there is a sharp decrease in the cost of living.

Merit Rating of Teachers. While many states passed legislation relating to salaries for teachers, the law that attracted the most attention was one enacted by the state of New York. Much of this interest was due to the provision relating to promotional increments at the end of six years of teaching. This provision will require the evaluation of the work of teachers and will call for the introduction of some kind of merit system. The central principle is that only superior teachers should be paid the highest salaries in any school district. The argument behind this provision is that the state should encourage able people to enter and to remain in teaching. It is believed that recognition of merit will help to further this objective. There will doubtless be serious difficulties in the way of carrying out the provision relating to salary increases for merit, because the proposal runs counter to the prevailing practice of treating all teachers alike in the matter of salary adjustments. The law will, however, give support to the growing public demand that quality in teaching be more generously rewarded. It is anticipated that professional organizations of teachers will devote increased attention to the development of more effective ways for determining the relative merit of the teachers of a school system.

Some State Educational Legislation. During 1947 the legislatures of the 47 states held regular or special sessions. Many proposals relating to education were considered, some of which are discussed under the previous paragraph, "Teachers' Salaries." A few of the other legislative acts may be summarized as follows:

Illinois provided funds for the purchase of a hospital in Chicago for the care and education of physically handicapped children. Iowa authorized its state board to establish a hospital school. Ohio directed its state superintendent to arrange with the state universities for the training of teachers for physically handicapped children. California directed its state departments of health and education to investigate the adequacy of the present programs for crippled children. Michigan strengthened its compulsory school law by requiring attendance in school until the age of 16. California made tests of sight and hearing of all pupils compulsory. Oklahoma authorized the position of state supervisor of health and physical education in the state department of education. North Carolina authorized a division of special education in its state department of education for the promotion, operation and supervision of special classes for the handicapped and crippled. Indiana established a division of special education to have general supervision of all classes and schools for handicapped children.

North Dakota appropriated funds for the financing of free correspondence courses for high school pupils. Connecticut directed its state board to prepare a course of study in driver training. New Mexico raised the upper age of compulsory school attendance from 16 to 17, and North Carolina changed the lower limit from seven to six years of age. North Dakota increased the required length of the school term from seven to eight months, and Arkansas changed from 150 days a year to a full nine-month term.

School Building Needs. During the war period the school buildings of many districts suffered from gross neglect, and the rehabilitation of school plants has become a major educational problem. Many communities acted over the past year to improve existing buildings or to build new ones. Progress was slow and slight in relation to needs. Material shortages, construction restrictions, and the time required to secure the approval of new bond issues all worked to retard school construction. The United States Office of Education has estimated that some eight billion dollars will have to be expended to put elementary and secondary schools in first-class shape—a sum which is equal to the amount now invested in these school properties.

Religion and the Public Schools. This past year brought an increased concern on the part of many citizens regarding instruction in religion. In some quarters support was given to the proposal that some instruction in religion should be provided in the program of public schools. Recent state and federal decisions, especially the now famous New Jersey decision involving free transportation for children in a parochial school, served to deepen public interest in numerous issues involving the relation of the state to religious instruction of children and youth.

The issue of instruction in religion in the public schools is not a new one in the United States. In fact the question has been under discussion for more than one hundred years. In the early period considerable attention was devoted to religious instruction. When, however, the number of religious sects increased and conflicts between these developed, most communities found it inadvisable to provide religious instruction in the public schools. Policies were initiated, including the first amendment to the federal Constitution, that were designed to give equal freedom to the numerous religious groups and to prevent the domination of education by one or more sectarian groups.

This nation has always granted the churches a maximum degree of freedom in religious instruction, but has sought to avoid giving any church a preferred position in the field of education. For many years the nonsectarian public school system has been praised as the American solution of the problem of educating children of diverse religious and national origins in a spirit of tolerance, peace, and unity. This solution has been strikingly different from the practices of some European countries, especially those supporting a state church or providing public taxes for the support of church schools. In all probability there will be continued discussion of this problem, and it is hoped that such discussion will serve to clarify the issues.

District Reorganization. It is generally agreed that education in many states suffers from too many school districts, especially in the rural areas. In recent years efforts have been made by legislation to reduce the number of such districts by stimulating consolidation. Legislative efforts have been supplemented by state surveys, reports of fact-finding committees, and numerous conferences in which the case for larger school districts has been presented. During the war period the interest in reorganization of school districts was heightened by the scarcity of teachers and the growing desire of parents in nonurban areas to provide a better education for children.

With the increase in state contributions to the support of local schools there has also come more concern about the financing of inefficient and in some instances relatively expensive smaller units of administration. During the past year Illinois provided more liberal grants to consolidated school districts. Indiana enacted a county unit law designed to encourage reorganization of districts. North Dakota authorized state and county committees to reorganize districts. Michigan continued its efforts to promote the development of community schools designed to serve larger numbers of children. New Hampshire empowered communities to join together for the construction and maintenance of schools. Other states continued to emphasize legislative acts passed in previous years in efforts to promote consolidation of school districts. It would seem fair to say that 1947 was characterized by a continued attack on the small school district in the majority of the states.

A New Education Commission. In October, 1947, Dr. John W. Studebaker, the United States Commissioner of Education, announced the naming of a new national education commission. This commission has been given the task of advising schools on needed changes in instructional programs.

The American Association of School Administrators. The American Association of School Administrators (1201 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.) held its annual convention at Atlantic City March 1 to 6, 1947. The theme of the conference was "education and development of human and natural resources." At the annual conference at Atlantic City and during the year the Association placed major emphasis on such issues as federal aid for education, UNESCO, the need for better international understandings, and greater equality of educational opportunity. Attention was also given to the probable effect on school enrollments of the increased birth rate of recent years, as well as the growing demand for education above the secondary school. The shortage of qualified teachers received much consideration, and the Association at the Atlantic City meeting recommended a basic minimum annual salary for professionally trained teachers of $2,400, with maximum salaries of $5,000 or better. Teacher strikes were denounced in the resolutions adopted at Atlantic City, and support given to the elimination of partisan politics for education at local, state, and national levels. A yearbook was issued under the title *Schools for a New World,* in which the need for the readjustment of the curriculum to meet new needs was urged. The yearbook also presented some criteria for the evaluation of the programs of education in communities.

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Public Libraries

Developments in 1947

By Helen A. Ridgway
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With the return of service men and the release of both men and women from war industries, reading in public libraries has shown a marked trend away from the war and related activities. With peace and more leisure, women are turning again to books on cooking, sewing, home furnishing, child care, fashions, and artistic hobbies. The veterans are asking for information on educational opportunities, on various aspects of manufacturing, on building construction, and in particular on how to establish a business of one's own. One library reports that the demand for house plans and general books on architecture is the highest in 40 years.

Service to Business and Industry. But not all requests for business and technical information come from individuals. In a recent survey the Detroit Public Library discovered that questions received from companies and other corporate organizations outnumbered those related to personal occupational needs; in January, 1947, alone, 1,282 questions were asked by 511 business firms.

The Detroit survey will be used in planning the library's proposed industrial research service to those firms which are willing to support the maintenance of this service. As in Wilmington, Delaware, the Detroit library recognizes that even the most liberally supported public library would quickly be overwhelmed if all of the industrial concerns in the community who need it were to make liberal use of its services. The Detroit plan, therefore, recommends the establishment and incorporation of a nonprofit foundation, with Detroit Public Library Commissioners serving as its board of directors and with an advisory council to be made up of industrial leaders. The foundation's funds would be used to enlarge the industrial literature resources of the Detroit Public Library, to provide salaries for specialized research workers, to publish bibliographies, abstracts, and so on, and to provide other informational services which would be impossible with usual library funds. To inaugurate this service it is proposed to begin with one service to one industry.

With the additional financial backing of industry itself, the Detroit Public Library can go far beyond the traditional business services given by other large libraries in cities such as Boston, Providence, Newark, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Toledo, Indianapolis, Chicago, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Today's Great Issues. Whatever their private interests or hobbies, alert men and women everywhere have sought information on the urgent economic, political, and social problems of our day. Librarians have tried both to stimulate and to satisfy such demands.

One notable example of projects designed to encourage reading and thinking on current issues was Baltimore's Atomic Energy Institute, sponsored by the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

A second typical library project was the active campaign of the Indianapolis Public Library to make the inhabitants of that midwestern city more aware of important local, national, and international problems. As in Baltimore the success of the program was due in large part to the use of discussion and film forums and to cooperative programs with the local radio and press.

An "important issues" program through which every library in the United States will be urged to provide information to and stimulate action in their communities on major problems facing the United States is being sponsored by the American Library Association.

To gain a better understanding of today's problems, many people have turned to the ideas and insights of the past as recorded in "great books." John P. Barden, academic director, Great Books Foundation, Chicago, reports that the libraries in many cities have organized "great books" programs.

Film Services. In 1947 a two-year grant of $27,000 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York established a film advisory service to libraries under the direction of a film consultant on the staff of the American Library Association. This stimulus added to local initiative is rapidly increasing the number of libraries circulating informational films and other audio-visual materials.

During the year the Detroit and Cincinnati public libraries established circulating film collections; and the Louisville, Knoxville, St. Louis, New Rochelle, and Evanston public libraries have announced their plans for the establishment of film service in 1948.

The audio-visual committee of the American Library Association sponsored the publication of a manual, *Films in Public Libraries.* The manual, which includes a basic buying list of 150 films for first purchase, was issued as a supplement to the October 15 issue of the *Library Journal.*

Library Planning. The year 1947 saw the completion of *A National Plan for Public Library Service* and the beginning of the *Public Library Inquiry.*

The *National Plan for Public Library Service,* to be published by the American Library Association early in 1948, is the result of a two-year study by the Association's postwar planning committee under the able leadership of Carleton B. Joeckel. It reviews the present status of public libraries, contrasting the ideals of dynamic library service with present-day realities. It proposes that public library service be provided by about 1,200 large library systems which would serve the whole population well, rather than, as now, by 6,000 or 7,000 libraries, many very small, which leave one-third of the population unserved and another one-third very inadequately provided for. This plan also proposes new and improved types of service, use of audio-visual materials, and other new media of communication, and ways of improving personnel, buildings, and library methods.

The Public Library Inquiry, begun in 1947 under a grant of $175,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, will also be a two-year study of the nation's libraries—aimed at discovering how well existing public libraries are serving their communities and also whether they should, in the future, include noncommercial radio, motion pictures, and television for their patrons.

Although originally proposed by the American Library Association, the Public Library Inquiry will not be made primarily by librarians, but will be conducted under the auspices of a special committee of the Social Science Research Council.

Buildings. With the easing of war restrictions, librarians are turning their attention to building projects long overdue, some of them involving considerable expense.

The Boston Public Library made national headlines in 1947 as a result of the unexpected and munificent gift of the fruit peddler, John Deferrari. In gratitude because use of the library helped him learn how to become a multimillionaire, he has given the library a million dollars.

New building projects proposed or under way are reported by Boston, Newark, Baltimore, Washington, Topeka, Seattle, Tacoma, and many smaller cities.

In Newark a bond issue of approximately $781,000 will make possible the alteration and modernization of the main library building and the erection of a maintenance service building. Book storage will be increased by more than 200,000 volumes, provide more adequate space for present and new service—and yet effect savings of approximately $25,000 in annual operating costs.

In Baltimore the library loan passed by a majority of nearly 24,000 votes. This bond issue involved $1,500,000—the first half of the $3,000,000 needed for 10 new, strategically located branches; for remodeling and renovating the remaining branches; for bookmobiles to cover new housing developments or outlying areas; and for necessary alterations and improvements at the central library.

In Topeka, Kansas, the Free Public Library was successful in its community campaign for a badly needed library building. Realizing that tax support for operation would have to be greatly increased, the library also asked the state legislature to authorize a library tax levy increase from one-half mill to one mill with an additional increase of one-half mill when the new building is completed. This measure passed both houses without revision or opposition.

A grant from the Washington State Development Board amounting, with the city's matching contribution, to a little over $700,000, will enable the Seattle Public Library to start the construction of a new bookstack early in 1948. This will be the first unit in building plans calling for a complete remodeling of the old building and a new addition at prewar estimated costs of $1,650,000. In Tacoma a bond issue of $1,000,000 voted in November 1946 will make possible a much needed new central library in that city.

Two planning aids published by the American Library Association in 1947 were *Library Buildings for Library Service,* papers presented before the Library Institute at the University of Chicago, August 5-10, 1946, and *The American Public Library* by Joseph L. Wheeler and Alfred M. Githens. The latter is a photographic reproduction of the book first issued by Scribner's in 1941.

Personnel. Although the enrollment in library schools approached prewar figures, the number of graduates fell short of the positions open in libraries by a ratio of four or five positions for every available librarian.

The persistent shortage of personnel is bringing about radical changes in the education of librarians. Conferences on the situation were held at Illinois, Columbia, and California Universities, and by the American Library Association at both its Chicago and San Francisco meetings. Two library schools at the University of Denver and at the University of Chicago have initiated new programs leading to a master's degree instead of the traditional second bachelor's degree at the close of the fifth year of college study. Other library schools plan to inaugurate similar programs in 1948-49.

A conference on recruiting, called by the American Library Association's Board of Education for Librarianship, included representatives of 17 national library groups who are joining forces to sponsor a nationwide program to interest well-qualified young men and women in library work as a rewarding career.

Meanwhile, an in-service training institute, sponsored by the ALA's board on administration, was held at the annual conference of the American Library Association, and a preliminary draft of an analysis of library duties was issued to assist librarians in utilizing their present staffs more efficiently. Emphasis was placed upon a greater differentiation between professional and nonprofessional work, and in June 1947 the American Library Association adopted tenure principles for nonprofessional library employees similar to those adopted in 1946 for professional librarians.

In general the proportion of library budgets allocated to salaries has been increased, new salary schedules have been adopted, and individual salaries have been raised considerably. Library employees, however, like other professional and white collar groups, continue to be at a financial disadvantage because of the tremendous rise in living costs.

Personnel standards continue to be raised. With the passage of certification bills in New Jersey and New Mexico, the number of states requiring the legal certification of municipal and county librarians was raised to seventeen. The rudimentary facts about civil service and its application to libraries was presented to administrators and trustees of libraries and to officials of governmental units in a pamphlet *Civil Service and Libraries* issued by the American Library Association.

Legislation. The year 1947 was an active one for state library legislation, with many laws having a direct or indirect effect on local municipal libraries. In Colorado the new Library Act permits experimentation in organizing new varieties of school and public library systems, especially by contract, and requires the state library to become a field agency to develop and supplement local library resources. Indiana's new unified library law encourages the development of larger units of service by eliminating the township library law and providing for contract of local public libraries with established county libraries. All existing public libraries except those specifically exempt, such as libraries under school boards and libraries with endowment funds, must convert to conform with the provisions of the new law on or before January 1, 1953. In Ohio the recodification of library laws also encourages the trend toward larger library units; while it ensures the continuance of all existing township municipal, county, county district, and school district libraries, it limits the establishment of new libraries, after September 2, 1947, to county district libraries.

Further impetus given to county and regional development in at least four other states should also be noted. Iowa passed its first law providing for free public libraries for the rural inhabitants of counties. Tennessee's regional library appropriation ($100,000 annually) was incorporated in the general education bill, while Vermont voted funds to establish a fifth regional library center to be located at Brattleboro. Two new laws passed by the state of Washington permit the formation of inter-county library districts and the accumulation of funds for buildings and capital outlay by county and inter-county libraries.

Efforts to obtain or to increase state aid for libraries were notably successful in some states and unsuccessful in others. The Maryland General Assembly allotted to the state department of education for the operation of the Division of library extension about $60,000 annually for the next biennium, an increase of more than $40,000 over the amount spent last year. State aid to county libraries was increased from $20,000 to $50,000 for 1947-48 and to $76,000 for 1948-49. In South Carolina the state library board received an appropriation of $50,730, an increase of $25,730, to be used both for field work in encouraging county and regional libraries and for direct state aid to existing county libraries. In North Carolina the fund for the library commission was increased to $56,163 for 1947-49, and state aid for the biennium was voted at $550,000, an increase of $200,000. Ohio's bill to provide for the distribution of financial assistance to free public libraries by the state was rejected because of objection to the distribution formula, but the lump sum for state aid was doubled, making a sum of $200,000 for the biennium.

On the negative side, Washington's state aid fund of $283,000 appropriated for the first time in 1945-47 was cut back to $100,000 by an economy legislature; New York's attempt to obtain approximately $2,000,000 in emergency relief to libraries for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1947, was not successful; and Colorado's request for $100,000 in state aid, and Oregon's request for $150,000 were not approved.

Library Needs. The impetus which war gave to industry has lifted production to an all-time high. But the impetus which war and peace gave to libraries has not lifted their incomes to comparable levels. Their incomes have not kept pace with the rising costs. Only one public library has reported to the American Library Association an increase over 1940 of 50 per cent, which is the estimated rise in the cost of operation. Meanwhile, librarians in 1947 have more ambitious, well-considered plans for improvement and expansion than ever before, and for lack of funds are unable to carry them out.

In *A National Plan for Public Library Service* an immediate annual expenditure of at least $200,000,000 is proposed to make the libraries of the nation effective, based on $1.50 per capita of population. Beyond that a capital outlay of $500,000,000 is needed to modernize old buildings and construct new ones, and an additional $175,000,000 to buy new books and essential library equipment. The report recommends that local communities, the state, and the federal government share the annual costs in this proportion: 60 per cent from the local unit, 25 per cent from the state, and 15 per cent from the federal government. Capital outlay, when possible, should be obtained from funds allocated to public works programs.

Professional Organization. The American Library Association (50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11), the national organization of libraries, librarians, library trustees, and friends of the libraries, with a membership of 17,500 aided in the promotion of the year's activities through its information and advisory services, its publications, its reorganized public relations service, and through its relations with other national agencies and government bodies. Its annual conference was held in San Francisco in June, 1947, and is scheduled to be held in Atlantic City in June, 1948.

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THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY: REPORT OF A SURVEY. By Keyes D. Metcalf and Andrew D. Osborn. Cambridge, Massachusetts. 1947. 46pp.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE DEMONSTRATION BILL; HEARING BEFORE A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE ON S. 48, MAY 16, 1947. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1947. 41pp. 15 cents.

PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS 1944–45. United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1947.

Selected Periodicals: Libraries

A.L.A. BULLETIN. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. $3.

LIBRARY JOURNAL. (Semimonthly, except monthly in July and August) 62 West 45th St., New York 19. $6.

LIBRARY QUARTERLY. (Quarterly.) The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. $5.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES. Special Libraries Association, 31 East 10 Street, New York 3. $7.

WILSON LIBRARY BULLETIN. (Monthly, September to June) H. W. Wilson Company, 950-72 University Avenue, New York 52. $1.

Municipal Law and Courts

City Legal Problems in 1947

By Charles S. Rhyne

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The year 1947 might well be characterized as that period in the post World War II era in which the full impact of "readjustment" was felt. The gigantic problems facing all levels of government almost dwarfed the problems and the difficulties of the war years. In 1947 city postwar plans, public works programs, and social enterprises moved forward. The fight against inflation, against unemployment, and against the destruction of a sound economy continued everywhere. Local governments found themselves in the position of having to insure the success of these programs in the face of increasing costs, inadequate legal machinery to do the job, and all the many other factors which militate against municipalities and with which municipal officials are all too familiar. The court decisions of 1947 which pertain to cities are interesting because they frequently reflect the state of the times.

This review will consider the most significant and important of the decisions relating to city legal problems in 1947. The review is by no means all inclusive and it may well be that certain decisions of importance have been, because of space limitations, summarily treated, but it is believed that a good picture of the highlights of city legal experience is presented.

City Taxation and Revenue Problems. One of the greatest problems facing cities in the postwar period has been the development of sources of revenue which could amply supplement the time-honored and over-worked real property tax. Cities have been faced with extreme financial difficulties. The search for new sources of revenue has naturally resulted in a number of court decisions which are factually, as well as legally, interesting. It may not be inappropriate therefore to consider several of these decisions.

On February 18, 1947, the Supreme Court of Florida held that a license tax imposed upon the gross receipts from sales and advertising of newspapers and other periodicals published in the city did not violate the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press.[1] This tax, levied by the city of Tampa, Florida, amounted to $10 on the first $3,000 of receipts from gross sales and $1 on each additional $1,000 for retail merchants while wholesale merchants were assessed 30 cents on each $1,000 of gross sales with a minimum tax of $10. Publishers were required to pay the same tax that was provided for merchants. The Supreme Court of the United States refused to review this decision "for want of a substantial federal question."[2]

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[1] *Tampa Times Company v. City of Tampa,* 29 So. (2d) 368 (Fla., Feb. 18, 1947). *Reh. den.* Mar. 24, 1947.

[2] 12 *Municipal Law Journal* 79, 68 Sup. Ct. 68 (Oct. 13, 1947).

Another type of tax which is enjoying increasing popularity is the admissions tax. The success of this tax with the law, however, has not been as fortunate as the Tampa tax, *supra*. In California the San Bernardino admissions tax was held invalid by a lower court on the ground that the burden imposed was greatly out of proportion to the taxes levied on other businesses.[3] An appeal by the city is now pending. The tax was three cents on each admission ticket sold and had been adopted in December, 1944, by referendum. Litigation is also pending involving the Stockton, California, admissions tax. The Supreme Court of Florida has held that an excise tax of 25 cents per person levied by the city of Miami on patrons of night clubs was invalid as being unauthorized by the state.[4] Several years ago, the city of Norfolk, Virginia, was also engaged in litigation involving its admissions tax ordinance, but before a decision was rendered by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, enabling legislation was passed by the General Assembly of the state authorizing such taxes.

Under a charter provision authorizing a city "to assess, levy and collect taxes for all general and special purposes on all subjects or objects of taxation" was held not to be sufficiently broad to authorize the city of St. Louis to adopt an income or earnings tax.[5] The Supreme Court of Missouri rejected the city's contention that such a charter provision conferred unlimited tax power upon the city and stated that such a construction would be "unprecedented."[6]

Respecting interstate commerce, it might be well to mention briefly several cases decided within the past year which indicate the attitude of courts towards this matter. On March 10, 1947, the Supreme Court of the United States held that a New York City gross receipts tax was unconstitutional as violative of the commerce clause when it was applied to stevedoring activities at New York City.[7] The court held that stevedoring is an integral part of foreign commerce and cannot be considered to be a detached, taxable incident thereto. In the following month, the same court decided that a city could levy a license tax on a warehouse corporation which owns and operates a yard for the storage of coal, shipped in interstate commerce, when the movement of such coal has been temporarily halted so as to serve the interests of the owner of the coal.[8]

Two cases involving the "original package" doctrine arose in two state courts during the year. On April 11, 1947, the Supreme Court of New Jersey held that where 65 per cent of the goods imported from a foreign country remained in the original package in the hands of the importer, and remained that way until the goods were shipped in accordance with instructions received from another state, such goods were not subject to New Jersey taxation.[9] On February

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[3] *Knapp* v. *City of San Bernardino*, 12 *Municipal Law Journal* 7, decided by the Superior Court of San Bernardino County.

[4] *City of Miami* v. *Kayfetz*, 30 So. (2d) 521 (Fla., Apr. 22, 1947). *Reh. den.* June 13, 1947.

[5] *Carter Carburetor Corporation* v. *City of St. Louis*, 12 *Municipal Law Journal* 59, 203 S. W. (2d) 438 (Mo., June 9, 1947). *Reh. den.* July 5, 1947.

[6] For a discussion of the experience of the cities of Philadelphia and Toledo with income taxes, see the 1947 edition of *Municipalities and the Law In Action*, p. 79, and references there cited.

[7] *Joseph* v. *Carter & Weekes Stevedoring Company; Same* v. *John T. Clark & Sons*, 12 *Municipal Law Journal* 35, 67 Sup. Ct. 815, 91 L. Ed. 720.

See NIMLO Report No. 118 entitled *Municipal Regulation of Peddlers, Solicitors, & Itinerant Merchants.*

[8] *Independent Warehouses* v. *Scheele*, 12 *Municipal Law Journal* 43, 67 Sup. Ct. 1062, 91 L. ed. 967, decided April 14, 1947.

[9] *S. B. Penick & Company* v. *Division of Tax Appeals*, 6 *Municipal Law Court Decisions* 46, 52 Atl. (2d) 421.

20, 1947, the California Court of Appeals held that where imported lumber was sorted and stored according to size and subsequently a sale of a portion of the lumber was made, the remainder became taxable, the court holding that the constitutional limitation on imports applied only to original packages.[10]

On November 25, 1946, the Supreme Court of the United States refused to permit a sales tax to be levied by the state of California on receipts from the sale of oil exported by a foreign government, authorized to do business in the state, to the New Zealand Government, since such levy, the court held, constituted an "impost" on exports within the prohibition of the federal constitution.[11]

Airports. Whether or not a municipal airport which is located outside of the city limits is exempt from taxation by the taxing unit in which it is situated was presented to two courts in 1947. In an Illinois case it was held by the Supreme Court of that state that a municipal airport open to the public and used exclusively for public purposes was exempt from taxation even though it was located outside of the city limits and within the jurisdiction of another taxing authority.[12] The other case is now pending before the Supreme Court of Louisiana and involves substantially the same facts as in the Illinois case.[13] It is interesting to note that while tax exemption of municipal airports is a relatively well-established principle,[14] such exemption may not be extended if it is doubtful whether property actually is to be devoted to airport purposes. One case clearly indicates that a city will have to justify the tax exempt status of its property through use for public purposes and mere ownership will be insufficient to confer tax exemption on such property.[15]

On May 12, 1947, the Supreme Court of the United States refused to review a decision of the Oklahoma Supreme Court holding that a city could acquire land for airport purposes and lease a part of such realty to airline companies without being classified as a common carrier within the state constitutional provision that the fee of land taken without the landowner's consent by a common carrier for a right of way remained in the landowner.[16]

City Officer and Employee Problems. While the year 1947 witnessed a fewer number of labor difficulties between cities and their employees than in 1946, there were nevertheless several very significant court decisions. The legal nature of the relationship between labor unions and governmental employers is more clearly defined with each decision, and at the present time there appears to be a substantial, and relatively consistent body of decisions on the subject.[17] The landmark decision in this field in 1947 was undoubtedly the publicized case involving John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America.[18] This decision by the Supreme Court of the United States implicitly recognized that those individuals who discharge the functions of government do not have the right to strike against such government. For local governments the significance of this decision is clear because of the necessary implication that the Norris-LaGuardia "anti-injunction" Act does not apply to public employers.[19] Other noteworthy decisions in this field of labor law as it affects municipalities were handed down by the California Supreme Court and by the Ohio Supreme Court. In the former case an ordinance of the city of Los Angeles which prohibited city policemen from joining or becoming members of a labor organization was upheld,[20] while in the latter case the Supreme Court of Ohio reversed a lower court decision by holding that the city of Dayton was unauthorized to pass an ordinance which provided for the deduction of union dues from the pay checks of city employees and the retention of 5 per cent by the city as the cost to the city of transmitting such dues to the union.[21]

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[10] *E. J. Stanton & Co.* v. *Los Angeles County, 6 Municipal Law Court Decisions* 31, 177 Pac. (2d) 804.

[11] *Richfield Oil Corporation* v. *State Board of Equalization, 6 Municipal Law Court Decisions* 13, 329 U. S. 69, 67 Sup. Ct. 156, 91 L. ed. 123.

[12] *People ex rel. Lawless* v. *City of Quincy, 6 Municipal Law Court Decisions* 5, 69 N. E. (2d) 892 (Ill., Nov 20, 1946).

[13] *State of Louisiana ex rel. City of New Orleans* v. *Wilty.*

[14] See Chapter V. of *Airports and the Courts* (NIMLO Report No. 106) where the taxation of airports is fully discussed.

[15] *Application of City of Marion,* 68 N. E. (2d) 391 (Ohio Board Tax App., June 4, 1946).

[16] *Fischer* v. *City of Oklahoma City,* 174 Pac. (2d) 244. *Reh. den.* Nov. 26, 1946. *Cert. den.* 12 *Municipal Law Journal* 51, —— U S. ——, 67 Sup. Ct. 1315, —— L. ed. —— (1947).

[17] For a general discussion of this matter, see NIMLO Report No. 116, *Labor Unions and Municipal Employee Law.*

Federal-City Relations. One of the most important decisions which was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1947 was the so-called "tidelands" decision in which it was held that the federal government held rights paramount to those of the state of California as to lands lying beneath the low water mark and the three-mile ocean limit along the California seashore.[22] The decision is of extreme importance to practically every city because of the serious implications that the title to all lands underneath tidelands may lie in the federal government and not in the states and their grantees. When it is further realized that cities have constructed millions of dollars worth of improvements in and on land reclaimed from tidelands, the import of this decision can be appreciated.

A Wisconsin Supreme Court decision should also be mentioned in connection with the consideration of federal-city court decisions.[23] There the RFC contended that its real estate was exempt from taxation in that state because of a state constitutional provision that no tax should be levied against United States property without its consent, even though the act under which the RFC was operating permitted taxation of its realty. One important feature of this decision is the recognition by the court of the supremacy of federal legislative enactments over state constitutional provisions. It will be recalled that the taxation of RFC property has been the basis of a great deal of litigation, particularly during the war years.

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[18] *United States* v. *United Mine Workers of America,* 12 *Municipal Law Journal* 36, —— U. S. ——, 67 Sup. Ct. 677, —— L. ed. —— (Mar. 6, 1947).

[19] Notable among the cities which have used the injunction methods to restrain strikes by public servants are Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Tulsa, Oklahoma. The experiences of these cities are set forth in detail in the 1947 edition of *Municipalities and the Law In Action* at pp. 492–496 and pp. 487–488, respectively.

[20] *Perez* v. *Board of Police Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles,* 12 *Municipal Law Journal* 43, 178 Pac. (2d) 537 (1947). *Reh. den.* Apr. 7, 1947. In connection with rules forbidding policemen from joining labor unions, it is interesting to note that the United States Supreme Court, on November 10, 1947, denied certiorari in the case of *State Lodge of Michigan Fraternal Order of Police* v. *City of Detroit,* in which the Michigan Supreme Court, at 27 N. W. (2d) 612, had upheld such a rule. This is the second occasion on which this court has refused to interfere with a state court ruling on the validity of these rules.

[21] *Hagerman* v. *City of Dayton,* 6 *Municipal Law Court Decisions* 33, 71 N. E. (2d) 264 (Ohio, Jan. 22, 1947).

[22] *United States* v. *State of California,* 12 *Municipal Law Journal* 60, —— U. S. ——, 67 Sup. Ct. 1658, —— L. ed. —— (June 23, 1947).

[23] *Reconstruction Finance Corporation* v. *Sanlader,* 12 *Municipal Law Journal* 60.

Civil Liberties. Of increasing interest to many municipalities are the decisions which involve the protection of civil liberties. During the war years there were a number of cases which arose as a result of the limitations and restrictions placed upon human activities because of the emergency nature of the times. In the postwar period it is evident that efforts are being made to escape the wartime restrictions placed on individual rights. In 1947 there were several decisions worthy of note. The first of these was decided on May 5, 1947, by the United States Supreme Court and extended the doctrine of admissibility of illegally obtained evidence to a situation in which a conviction was secured from evidence discovered by FBI agents during the course of a search of defendant's property without a search warrant, even though the officers held a warrant of arrest for the defendant.[24] The dissents in this case demonstrate the reluctance of some of the Justices to accept what they term threats to basic liberties although the decision is clearly in line with the majority of state court rulings on the question of admissibility of such evidence.

In another case the Supreme Court of the United States on June 23, 1947, upheld the so-called "New York Blue Ribbon" jury system.[25] Under this system special jurors were selected by the clerk of the county court after personal appearance and examination under oath. It was contended that such selectivity amounted to a systematic exclusion of certain classes of individuals who were admittedly qualified to serve as jurors, but the majority held that since the statute prescribed standards for the selection and elimination of jurors, the administrative procedure to carry out the purpose of the statute would not be declared void.

Of current importance are the cases now being argued before the Supreme Court of the United States involving the validity of restrictive covenants as to ownership or occupancy of real property.[26]

Ordinances. One of the most important decisions in the realm of ordinance interpretation was the case involving the City of Trenton's anti-noise ordinance, which was upheld by the highest New Jersey court on April 24, 1947.[27] The ordinance made it unlawful for any person to use sound trucks, loud speakers, or sound amplifiers on the public streets. The Supreme Court of the United States is being asked to review the decision.

Urban Redevelopment—Housing. The prevalence of housing shortages in virtually every city of the country has given rise to a number of decisions

[24] *Harris* v. *United States,* 12 *Municipal Law Journal* 52, —— U. S. ——, 67 Sup. Ct. 1098, ——L. ed. —— (1947).

[25] *Fay* v. *People of State of New York,* 329 U. S. 697, 67 Sup. Ct. 1613, ——L. ed. —— (1947).

[26] *Kraemer* v. *Shelley,* 198 S. W. (2d) 679 (Mo., Dec. 9, 1946); *Sipes* v. *McGhee,* 25 N. W. (2d) 638 (Mich., Jan. 7, 1947); *Hurd* v. *Hodge,* decided May 26, 1947 U. S. Ct. App. for D. C.

[27] *Kovacs* v. *Cooper,* 6 *Municipal Law Court Decisions* 46, 52 Atl. (2d) 806, (1947), *aff'g* 50 Atl. (2d) 45, (N. J. Sup. Ct., Dec. 30, 1946).

involving various legal aspects of public housing projects and state legislative measures designed to alleviate the critical need for living accommodations. Following the holdings in several earlier cases, the California Court of Appeals upheld the denial of an injunction to restrain the use of a city of Los Angeles park as a site for a veterans' housing project.[28] A similar question is pending in the city of Detroit, where the city's action in furnishing the site for veterans' temporary housing units is being contested.[29] In the city of Toledo, Ohio, unsuccessful efforts were made to upset the city's action in providing sites for veterans' temporary housing projects.[30]

On May 11, 1947, the attorney general of Ohio held that a city has the legal authority to enter into a contract with the federal government by which the city agrees to furnish certain facilities and manage the property used for veterans' temporary housing.

With respect to urban redevelopment statutes, a Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision is of interest.[31] There, the statute authorizing cities to exercise the power of eminent domain in acquiring blighted and slum areas for subsequent redevelopment by private enterprise was upheld. Not so fortunate was the Alabama statute which was invalidated by the supreme court of that state in the latter part of 1946.[32] The court relied on the ground that the Act created an unreasonable classification by authorizing slum clearance operations only in counties having a population of over 300,000.

Professional Organization. The membership of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.) grew to 494 cities in 1947. In all, the work of the National Institute is participated in by approximately 3,000 attorneys for cities, when chief legal officers and their assistants are totalled. The function of the organization is to provide city attorneys with a central clearing house of municipal legal information upon which they can at any time draw to aid them in the solution of the legal problems facing their cities. In carrying out its functions the National Institute publishes two monthly publications entitled the *Municipal Law Journal* and the *Municipal Law Court Decisions.* It answers thousands of requests from individual member city attorneys and it publishes periodical research reports.

The 1947 annual conference which is the highlight of the year for municipal attorneys was held in Los Angeles, California, on September 29 to October 1, 1947. The proceedings of that conference together with the yearly reports of the 16 committees of the National Institute are being published in the annual volume entitled *Municipalities and the Law In Action.*

[28] *Griffith* v. *City of Los Angeles, 6 Municipal Law Court Decisions* 43, 178 Pac. (2d) 793 (Cal. App., Mar. 27, 1947).

[29] *Algonquin Playfield Association* v. *City of Detroit,* 12 *Municipal Law Journal* 5.

[30] *Curtis* v. *Toledo Metropolitan Housing Authority,* decided by the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio.

[31] *Belovsky* v. *Redevelopment Authority of City of Philadelphia,* 6 *Municipal Law Court Decisions* 66, 54 Atl. (2d) 277 (Pa., July 29, 1947).

[32] *City of Birmingham* v. *Moore,* 6 *Municipal Law Court Decisions* 13, 27 So. (2d) 869 (Ala., Nov. 21, 1946).

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THE ADMINISTRATION OF MUNICIPAL LEGAL SERVICES: THE CHICAGO LAW DEPARTMENT. By Robert W. Siebenschuh. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1942. 58pp. $1.50.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW; CASES AND COMMENTS. By Walter Gellhorn. Foundation Press, Flatbush Avenue Extension, Brooklyn, New York. 1947. Second Edition. 1138pp. $7.50.

ATTORNEYS FOR MUNICIPALITIES, MUNICIPAL AGENCIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES—THEIR EMPLOYMENT, DUTIES, POWERS, OFFICIAL STATUS AND COMPENSATION AS DEFINED BY COURT DECISIONS. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1942. 33pp. $2.

CASES AND MATERIALS ON MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. Third edition. By Charles W. Tooke and John A. McIntire. The Foundation Press, Inc., Chicago. 1942. 843pp. $6.50.

LAW DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., 1940. 47pp. $1.

THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. Second edition, Revised. By Eugene McQuillin. Callaghan and Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago. 1937–1945. 7 volumes. $12.50 each. Cumulative Supplement, 1947. 1,529pp. $15.

MUNICIPALITIES AND THE LAW IN ACTION. Edited by Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Annual. $10.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW; CASES AND COMMENTS. By Walter Gellhorn. Foundation Press, Inc., 268 Flatbush Avenue Extension, Brooklyn 1. 1947. Second Edition. 1,138pp. $7.50.

AVIATION ACCIDENT LAW. By Charles S. Rhyne. Columbia Law Book Company, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1947. 315pp. $7.50.

CITY SMOKE CONTROL AND AIR POLLUTION PROGRAMS—MODEL ORDINANCE ANNOTATED. By Charles S. Rhyne and William G. Van Meter. National Institute of Municipal Law Officer, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1947. 23pp. $2.

CRIMINAL LAW FOR THE MINOR JUDICIARY. The Pennsylvania Municipal Publications Service, State College. 1947. 252pp. $4.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE JURY SYSTEM OF THE FEDERAL COURTS. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 80th Congress. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1947. 94pp.

THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. SECOND EDITION, REVISED. By Eugene McQuillin. Callaghan and Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago. 1937–1945. Seven volumes. $12.50 each. Cumulative Supplement, 1947. 1,529pp. $15.

1947 LEGAL AID DIRECTORY. National Association of Legal Aid Organizations, 25 Exchange Street, Rochester 4, New York. 1947. 38pp. $1.

MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF PEDDLERS, SOLICITORS, & ITINERANT MERCHANTS. By Charles S. Rhyne, Charles H. Burton and Charlie O. Murphy. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1947. 165pp. $5.

MUNICIPALITIES AND THE LAW IN ACTION. Edited by Charles S. Rhyne. Proceedings of the 1946 Annual Conference. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1947. 660pp. $10.

PARKING METERS—LEGALITY—MODEL ORDINANCE ANNOTATED. By Charles S. Rhyne and Charlie O. Murphy. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1947. 29pp. $2.

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FEDERAL PROBATION. (Quarterly.) Administration Office of the United States Courts, Supreme Court Building, Washington 13, D.C.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY. (Bimonthly.) American Judicature Society, Law School Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

LEGAL AID REVIEW. (Quarterly.) Legal Aid Society, 11 Park Place, New York.

MUNICIPAL LAW COURT DECISIONS. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

MUNICIPAL LAW JOURNAL. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

NALAO BRIEF CASE. National Association of Legal Aid Organizations, 25 Exchange Street, Rochester, New York.

PANEL. (Irregular.) Grand Jury Association of New York County, 320 Broadway, New York.

Selected Model Municipal Ordinances

For scope of this list see article "How to Use the Year Book"; for addresses of state municipal leagues see Table VI; and for more detailed subject classification see index at end of Year Book.

GENERAL

Ada, Oklahoma. Code of Ordinances. 1947. 95pp. Apply to city clerk, Ada. $2.

American Bar Association, Section of Municipal Law. Codification of Municipal Ordinances. 1940. 31pp.

American Municipal Association. Requirements for Publication of Municipal Ordinances and Adoption of Codes by Reference. September, 1940. 10pp. and appendixes. 50 cents.

Ames, Iowa. The Ordinances of the City of Ames, Iowa. 1943. 326pp. $1. City clerk.

Ann Arbor, Michigan. Ordinances of the City of Ann Arbor. Compiled by William M. Laird. 1941. Var. paged. Apply to city clerk, Ann Arbor. $1.50.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Charter and Code of Ordinances of the City of Cincinnati. 1936. 563pp.

Decatur, Illinois. Municipal Code of Decatur; Containing the General Ordinances of the City of . . . City Hall, Decatur. January 16, 1941. Var. paged, tables.

Kansas City, Missouri. The Charter, Administrative Code, and General Ordinances of Kansas City, Missouri. Director of Finance, city hall, Kansas City. 1941. 1116pp. $6.

Kingsport, Tennessee. Charter and Ordinances of the City of Kingsport as Amended to June 30, 1939. 1939. 360pp.

Longview, Texas. City Charter and Codification of the Ordinances. 1943. 337pp. $2.50.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Milwaukee Code of Ordinances Containing the General Ordinances of the City of Milwaukee. Municipal Reference Library, City Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1941. Var. paged. $5.

Municipal Reference Library. Latest Codified Ordinances of Cities over 100,000 Population and Selected Smaller Cities. Compiled by M. Margaret Kehl. 2220 Municipal Building, New York. 1943. 5pp.

Los Angeles County, California. Administrative Code. County Clerk. 95pp.

National Municipal League. The Model City Charter. 299 Broadway, New York. 1941. 141pp. $1.

Newton, Kansas. Revised Ordinances of the City of Newton. 1937. 316pp.

Oakland, California. The Oakland Municipal Code . . .with Amendments Adopted Prior to October 21, 1933. 1933. 271pp. $1.

Rockland, Maine. Charter and Ordinances, 1945-46. City Manager's Office. 1947. Unpaged. $2.60.

Rhyne, Charles S. Codification of Municipal Ordinances. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. 1943. 43pp. $2.

Saginaw, Michigan. The Code of Ordinances of the City of Saginaw, Michigan. Vol. 1. Administrative Code. 50 cents. Vol. 2 General Code. $1.50. S. W. Corrigan, city clerk, Saginaw, Michigan. 1938. Unpaged.

Salem, Oregon. Charter and Ordinances. 1939. Unpaged. $1.

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PART FIVE

DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directory of Officials in Cities Over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

The City Manager Profession and Directory

The number of city manager appointments reached a new high in 1947, which reflects a continuation of the large number of cities that adopted the council-manager plan during the year. There were 79 adoptions as against 76 the previous year. Seventy-three cities appointed managers for the first time.

Appointments. During 1947 there were 246 city manager appointments which compares with 216 in 1946, 135 in 1945, and 97 in 1944. More than two-thirds of the managers appointed were nonresidents at the time of appointment; 174 of the 211 appointees whose background was known had had previous public administrative experience, 57 through promotions from one city to another, 32 from within the administrative staff, 56 from public administrative posts in other jurisdictions, and 26 through appointments of former managers.[1] Table 1 classifies the sources of city manager appointments for the years 1941 to 1947, inclusive.

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF CITY-MANAGER APPOINTMENTS

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Promotions from administrative staff within city	41	44	29	31	17	21	32
Promotions from administrative positions outside city	24	22	16	18	32	45	56
Promotions from one city to another	12	10	11	10	25	31	57
Former managers receiving appointments	16	11	11	9	25	32	26
Entering from nongovernmental positions	14	15	18	18	19	52	37
Unknown	13	23	13	11	17	35	38
Total appointments	120	125	98	97	135	216	246
Number of out-of-town appointments	43	31	31	32	65	122	148
Per cent of out-of-town to total (excluding unknown)	40	30	36	37	55	67	70

The 57 managers receiving promotions from one city to another in 1947 bring the total promotions to 169 since 1940, an average of 21 per year. At the end of the year, 102 managers were serving their second city, 31 their third, 15 their fourth, 12 their fifth, and one his sixth city. Thus at the end of the year 161 of the 731 managers in service had served more than one city (see Table 2).

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[1] The 32 promotions from within the local administrative staffs included: 21 public works officials, 5 finance officers, 3 city clerks, 1 city attorney, 1 mayor, and 1 assistant city manager. Of the 56 persons holding public administrative positions in other jurisdictions, 3 were county officials, 9 state, 8 federal, and 36 came from other city halls. Of this latter group, 18 were engineers, 8 assistant managers, 1 safety director, 1 personnel officer, 3 city clerks, 2 finance officers, 1 mayor, 1 selectman, and 1 manager of a city with a modified form of the council-manager plan. Of the 37 men with no governmental experience, 3 came from the teaching profession, 2 were students of government, 24 from business, 2 from state municipal leagues, 1 was an attorney, and 5 were army officers.

Of the 73 cities making appointments for the first time, 33 appointed men with previous manager experience, 14 appointed men from other city posts, three were army engineers, 12 came from private industry, and the background of 11 is unknown.

Table 2

Comparison of Number of Cities Served by Managers in Service, as of December 31, 1941-47

Number of Cities Served	Number of Managers in Service December 31*						
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
One	441	476	481	499	504	537	570
Two	52	51	51	57	68	78	102
Three	21	18	15	16	22	22	31
Four	8	9	13	13	12	16	15
Five or more	3	2	2	2	3	9	13
	525	556	562	587	609	662	731

*The total number of managers in service at the end of each year does not represent the total number of manager cities as there are always some vacant positions.

Length of Service. The expected tenure of a manager in a city or town upon appointment has been constantly increasing. In 1920 the average tenure of 120 managers in service was slightly over two years. By 1930, with 371 managers in service, it was nearly five years, and in 1945, with 594 managers in service, it was slightly less than seven years, including all cities served. The average tenure in the cities they were serving, of the 126 managers who left their positions in 1947, was five years and nine and one-half months, a slight increase over the corresponding figure for 1946.

The city manager profession has definite career attractions. Of the 731 managers who were in service at the end of 1947, a total of 208, or 28.4 per cent, were also active managers in 1940, and the average tenure of these 208 men at the end of 1947 was 15.4 years. Six of these 208 managers are in Illinois cities and their average tenure is 21 years. Ohio, Oklahoma, and Quebec managers average 19 years, and those in California, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Virginia 18 years. Other states with an average of 15 years or more were Kansas, Maine, and Michigan. These figures are only for city managers who were in the service in 1940 and who were still active managers at the end of 1947. As of December 31, 1947, of the 731 managers in service, 67 had served more than 20 years and 23 for more than 25 years.

Separations From the Service. There were 126 separations from the service in 1947, representing a turnover of 17 per cent as compared with 19 per cent for the previous year. Causes of separation were as follows: 4 died, 31 entered private business, 8 accepted other public positions (usually the same they left to accept the manager position), 13 retired, 14 were temporary appointees, 3 accepted military commissions, and 4 were due either to abandonment of plan or consolidation with other municipalities, 10 have since accepted manager appointments, 36 are unknown except that three were definite dismissals, one resigned to become secretary of a state municipal league, and one became state tax assessor.

Salaries of City Managers. Information on the average salaries of city managers at the beginning of 1948, as well as the range, quartile, and median salaries at the beginning of 1948, are shown in Table VII elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK. In the population group of 250,000 to 500,000, the average salary for city managers at the beginning of 1948 was $18,333; in cities of 100,000 to 250,000, $13,750; in cities of 50,000 to 100,000, $10,218; in cities of 25,000 to 50,000, $8,703; and in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, $6,491. From 1942 to 1948 the average salary of city managers in cities of 250,000 to 500,000 increased 36.8 per cent; in cities of 100,000 to 250,000, 55.9 per cent; in cities of 50,000 to 100,000, 33.7 per cent; in cities of 25,000 to 50,000, 48.8 per cent; and in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, 47.8 per cent.

Information on the salaries of city managers in cities of less than 10,000 population is not shown in Table VII, but such information was secured in February, 1948, by special questionnaire. For 119 council-manager cities between 5,000 and 10,000 reporting this information, the average salary in February, 1948, was $5,244, representing an increase of 39.3 per cent since 1942. Salaries of these 119 city managers ranged from $2,880 to $9,600, the median salary being $5,000. Similar information supplied by 186 council-manager cities under 5,000 population in February, 1948, showed an average salary of $4,107 which represented an increase of 37.5 per cent since 1942 when the average salary for 88 reporting cities was $2,987. Salaries of these 186 cities in 1948 ranged from $650 to $10,000, and the median was $4,000.

In-Service Training. The International City Managers' Association conducts an in-service training program for municipal administrators through its Institute for Training in Municipal Administration. A total of 152 enrollments were received in 1947, bringing the total to 2,321 since the first course was announced in 1935. Approximately 90 per cent of this number are municipal officials. Enrollments by individual courses since 1935 are: Police 596; Fire 447; Technique 253; Finance 251; Personnel 225; Public Works 175; Recreation 164; and Planning 96.

The Institute has encouraged in-service group training programs and a number of these have been conducted in various parts of the country for administrative personnel. This training has been carried on by the conference method and based on the Association's management training manuals. During the year new group projects were initiated in Columbus, Georgia; El Dorado and Wichita, Kansas; Hazel Park, Jackson, Ishpeming, Wayne, and Southeastern Michigan Managers. All told there have been approximately 50 such projects in recent years.

In addition to the training courses, the Association during 1947 sold 3,141 training manuals, many of which were used in group training projects and university classrooms. The Institute continued to make available the three training pamphlets designed to help cities determine their training needs and develop special training programs: *Management Training—Your Responsibility; Conference Method Training in Management;* and *The Conference Leader's Job.*

Management Information Service. The International City Managers' Association late in 1945 established Management Information Service and made it available to all local governments at an annual subscription fee based on population. This service is an expansion of the Association's inquiry service which had been provided to the membership since the Association was established in 1914. From the very beginning, the Association has collected through questionnaires, conferences, correspondence, and in publications a vast amount of information on municipal management problems. In 1934 it published the first volume of the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK which represented an expansion of what was called the *City Manager Year Book* from 1914 to 1933. The expanded book brings together in a single volume significant developments, trends, and statistics concerning more than 2,000 municipalities of more than 5,000 population in the United States. Thus the International City Managers' Association headquarters is enabled to furnish promptly factual information on what cities are doing, current trends on a nationwide basis, and offer opinion and advice on questions of top management policy, such as how to organize to do the job, how better to coordinate activities, how to direct the work, how to exercise control, how to appraise or measure accomplishment, how to report to the public.

This new service has enabled the Association better to meet the sudden increase in inquiries dealing with these top management functions. By the close of 1947 a total of 339 cities had subscribed to this service, under which local officials are provided with: (1) source material which includes the Association's monthly journal on administrative practice, *Public Management,* and the authoritative resume of activities and statistical data of American cities, THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK; (2) mimeographed information reports based on replies to individual inquiries from cities; and (3) prompt replies to specific inquiries on management problems currently facing cities. Of the first 300 cities to subscribe to this Service, 162 had populations of less than 10,000.

The 17 mimeographed information reports published during 1947 and sent to subscribing cities covered the following subjects: rules and order of procedure for city councils, the use of special invoice forms, how to reduce municipal insurance costs, current pay rates for selected city jobs, trend toward one-man police cars, handling petty cash funds, how to codify municipal ordinances, relations of council and chief administrator to boards and commissions, granting sick leave with pay, procedure in establishing the merit system, personnel rules and regulations, pay rates for selected city jobs in July 1, 1947, using special leaflets in public reporting, management of city-owned cemeteries, cost-of-living pay adjustment plans, preparing the agenda for council meetings, and preventing accidents in municipal employment.

Professional Organization. Of the 731 managers in service at the end of the year, 528, or 72 per cent, were members of the International City Managers' Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) and 550 persons other than managers held membership in the Association. The Association conducted its 33rd annual conference at Coronado, California, on October 5 to 9, with a total registration of 328, of which number 149 were active city managers.

In addition to conducting the Management Information Service previously discussed, the Association published its annual MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, its monthly journal *Public Management,* the *City Managers' News Letter,* and revised two of its training manuals, *Municipal Personnel Administration* and *The Technique of Municipal Administration.*

TABLE XX

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES, AND CITY MANAGERS

803 CITIES AND 11 COUNTIES AS OF MARCH 1, 1948

The figure following the city indicates the number of city managers to date and in the column headed "Plan" the letter "C" indicates adoption of the plan by charter, "O" by ordinance. After the manager's name (M) indicates Member and (Assoc. M) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association; the figure indicates he has served more than one city. After name of city "pl" indicates plantation, "t" town, "tp" township, "vil" village. Population figures in italics are post-1940 figures supplied by the Bureau of the Census.

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
ALABAMA—3					
Bessemer	22,826	O	1947	J. J. Dean (Assoc. M)	1947
Mountain Brook (2)	3,567	O	1942	Ray Crow (Assoc. M)	1946
Sylacauga (1)	6,269	O	1942	T. A. Ogletree (M)	1942
ARIZONA—2					
Phoenix (24)	65,414	C	1914	James Deppe	1947
Tucson (5)	36,818	C	1930	Phil J. Martin, Jr. (M)	1941
CALIFORNIA—52					
Alameda (8)	*89,906*	C	1917	Don C. McMillan (M) 2	1943
Alhambra (11)	*44,013*	C	1916	Edwin A. Ingham (M) 3	1945
Antioch	*9,923*	O	1948	John V. Murray (Assoc. M)	1948
Auburn	4,013	O	1948		
Avalon (6)	1,637	O	1947	George Shaw (Assoc. M)	1947
Bakersfield (9)	*32,807*	C	1915	Carl Thornton (Assoc. M)	1947
Berkeley (5)	*100,024*	C	1923	Ross Miller (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Burbank (3)	*72,588*	C	1927	H. I. Stites (M)	1933
Chico (2)	*11,432*	C	1923	Harry H. Hume (M)	1929
Claremont	3,051	O	1948	Keith A. Murdock (Assoc. M)	1948
Compton (7)	*32,254*	C	1925	J. H. Park (M)	1937
Coronado (7)	*25,382*	O	1920	H. R. Fuller, Act. (Assoc. M)	1944
Delano (2)	6,630	O	1946	Bernard P. Westkamper (Assoc. M)	1947
Fillmore (1)	3,252	O	1918	Clarence Arrasmith (M)	1918
Glendale (8)	*96,495*	C	1914	Charles C. McCall (M) 4	1948
Hawthorne	8,263	O	1948	Frank E. Wilson (Assoc. M)	1948
Hayward	6,736	C	1947	(Vacancy)	
Hillsborough (2)	2,747	O	1928	E. P. Wilsey (M) 2	1937
Long Beach (14)	*211,904*	C	1921	Carl B. Wirsching (Assoc. M)	1947
Lynwood (1)	*20,650*	O	1945	(Vacancy)	
Menlo Park	3,258	O	1947	C. L. Longson (Assoc. M)	1947
Mill Valley (2)	*6,119*	O	1942	Ted B. Adsit	1948
Monterey (5)	*11,393*	C	1925	Clyde Dorsey (Assoc. M)	1946
Oakland (3)	*400,935*	C	1931	John F. Hassler (M)	1946
Ontario (2)	*19,638*	O	1944	Harold J. Martin (M)	1945
Oxnard (1)	18,979	C	1947	George C. Shannon (M) 2	1947
Pacific Grove (3)	*8,708*	C	1927	Alfred D. Coons (M)	1945
Palm Springs (4)	*7,827*	O	1941	W. E. Alworth (Assoc. M)	1946
Pasadena (4)	*98,279*	C	1921	(Vacancy)	
Petaluma	8,034	C	1947	Lohn R. Ficklin (Assoc. M)	1947
Pittsburg (6)	*10,841*	O	1919	Henry L. Denham (Assoc. M)	1935
Porterville (5)	*6,827*	C	1927	Harold Coulthurst (Assoc. M)	1946
Redding (3)	8,109	O	1946	Philip W. Storm (Assoc. M)	1947
Redwood City (4)	*19,253*	C	1929	E. A. Rolison (Assoc. M) 5	1947
Richmond (2)	*101,519*	O	1920	Wayne Thompson (M)	1945
Sacramento (6)	*119,984*	C	1921	B. W. Cavanaugh (Assoc. M)	1946
Sacramento County (1)	170,333	C	1933	Charles W. Deterding, Jr.	1933
Salinas (3)	*13,512*	O	1936	Donald Davies (Assoc. M)	1946
San Diego (8)	*362,658*	C	1932	Fred A. Rhodes (M)	1945
San Jose (5)	*80,734*	C	1916	O. W. Campbell (Assoc. M)	1946
San Leandro (5)	*22,903*	C	1928	Lawrence E. Olson (Assoc. M)	1945
San Mateo (5)	*32,580*	C	1923	Arthur B. Sullivan (Assoc. M)	1946
Santa Monica	67,473	C	1947	R. M. Dorton (M) 4	1947

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Santa Rosa (10)	*14,931*	C	1923	E. W. Blom (M) 2	1947
South Pasadena (5)	*16,811*	O	1920	Frank Clough (M)	1940
Stockton (2)	*58,865*	C	1923	Walter B. Hogan (M)	1929
Tulare (8)	*9,376*	C	1923	T. E. Fennessy (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Upland (1)	*7,814*	O	1930	R. G. Manley (M)	1930
Vallejo	42,941	C	1947	Samuel E. Vickers (M) 2	1946
Ventura (3)	*15,710*	C	1933	(Vacancy)	
Visalia (3)	*10,363*	C	1923	E. A. Dunn (M)	1943
Woodland	6,637	O	1948	John H. Ferns	1948

COLORADO—12

Boulder (6)	12,958	C	1918	Robert E. Baumberger (Assoc. M) 4	1948
Canon City	6,600	O	1947	Everett R. Bancroft	1947
Colorado Springs (3)	36,789	C	1921	Clarence H. Hoper (M) 2	1947
Durango (6)	5,887	C	1915	J. H. Wigglesworth (Assoc. M)	1946
Fort Collins (1)	12,251	O	1939	G. H. Palmes (M)	1939
Glenwood Springs	2,253	C	1948	James L. Galloway (M) 2	1948
Golden	3,175	C	1948	Henry Rolfes, Jr. (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Grand Junction (6)	12,479	C	1922	Thomas I. Moore (Assoc. M)	1948
La Junta	7,040	C	1948	Willard S. Conlon (Assoc. M)	1948
Monte Vista (1)	3,208	C	1922	W. F. Bowers (M)	1927
Montrose (10)	4,764	C	1914	Richard E. Edmondson (Assoc. M)	1947
Trinidad	13,223	C	1948		

CONNECTICUT—10

Bloomfield t (3)	4,309	C	1941	(Vacancy)	
Farmington	5,313	C	1947	Robert D. Heitsch, Jr. (Assoc. M) 3	1948
Hartford	166,267	C	1948	Carleton F. Sharpe (M) 2	1948
Killingly t(Danielson) (2)	9,547	C	1939	Owen Bell	1942
Manchester	23,000	C	1947	George H. Waddell (Assoc. M)	1947
Milford	11,300	C	1947	A. J. Koenig (M) 6	1947
New London (4)	30,456	C	1921	Edward R. Henkle	1944
Stratford t (5)	22,580	C	1921	Harry B. Flood (M)	1945
West Hartford t (2)	33,776	C	1935	Rodney L. Loomis (M)	1935
Windsor	4,142	C	1947	Richard H. Custer (Assoc. M) 2	1947

DELAWARE—3

Dover (3)	5,517	C	1929	Charles Brown (Assoc. M)	1947
Milford (3)	4,214	C	1932	H. Fleming Hart (Assoc. M)	1946
Rehoboth Beach (3)	1,247	C	1937	S. C. Marvel	1947

FLORIDA—49

Alachua (1)	1,081	C	1923	J. Langford, Act	1947
Bal Harbour		C	1947	Willard H. Webb (Assoc. M)	1947
Bartow (9)	6,158	C	1922	Jesse V. Boyles (M)	1945
Clearwater (6)	10,136	C	1923	Boyd A. Bennett (M) 3	1947
Coral Gables (6)	8,294	C	1925	William T. McIlwain (M) 2	1945
Dade City	2,561	C	1946	Oscar Hettema (Assoc. M)	1946
Daytona Beach (16)	22,584	C	1922	James M. Titus	1947
DeLand (5)	7,041	C	1926	Frederick H. Gross (Assoc. M)	1945
Delray Beach (1)	3,739	O	1946	Charles E. Black (Assoc. M)	1948
Dunedin (6)	1,758	C	1926	C. E. O'Connor (M)	1945
Fernandina (9)	3,492	C	1923	Edmund W. Meisenhelder (Assoc. M)	1946
Fort Lauderdale (8)	17,996	C	1925	Carlton M. Roberts (Assoc. M)	1948
Fort Meade (9)	1,992	C	1925	John L. Green	1944
Fort Pierce (10)	8,040	C	1923	E. G. Gustafson	1948
Gainesville (4)	13,757	C	1921	J. B. Mobley, Jr. (M)	1937
Green Cove Springs (1)	1,752	O	1946	R. H. van Deusen (Assoc. M)	1946
Haines City (6)	3,890	C	1925	Charles Leighton (Assoc. M)	1946
Hollywood (15)	6,239	C	1926	Anton C. Mickelson (Assoc. M)	1947
Jacksonville Beach (3)	3,566	C	1938	Walter H. Bartholomew (M) 4	1947
Key West (3)	12,927	C	1945	Ralph G. Spalding (Assoc. M)	1948
Kissimmee (7)	3,225	C	1923	C. D. Adams (M)	1944
Lake Worth (5)	7,408	O	1937	Perry Crawford	1947
Lakeland (7)	22,068	C	1914	Dewitt L. Spinks (Assoc. M)	1947
Largo (16)	1,031	C	1913	James E. Burnette	1948
Leesburg (5)	4,687	C	1923	Wilbur E. Harkness (Assoc. M)	1946
Madison	2,730	C	1945	Jesse Hughey (Assoc. M)	1945

FLORIDA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Melbourne (7)	2,622	C	1926	R. B. Meserve (M) 2	1947
Miami (9)	172,172	C	1921	Richard G. Danner (Assoc. M)	1946
Miami Beach (2)	28,012	O	1923	Claude A. Renshaw (M)	1925
Miami Shores (3)	1,956	C	1932	C. Lawton McCall (M)	1935
New Smyrna Beach (6)	4,402	C	1921	John C. Ferris (M)	1943
Ocala (9)	8,986	C	1918	E. P. Clark (M)	1934
Palatka (5)	7,140	C	1924	G. D. Bogue (M)	1940
Palm Beach (1)	3,747	C	1922	L. Trevette Lockwood (M)	1922
Panama City (2)	11,610	C	1940	J. F. Daniel (Assoc. M)	1946
Pensacola (4)	37,449	C	1931	Oliver J. Semmes, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1947
Plant City (7)	7,491	C	1927	T. J. McCall	1940
Pompano Beach	4,427	C	1947	Horace P. Edmond (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Quincy (2)	3,888	C	1923	Steve Edwards	1925
Safety Harbor (2)	1,023	C	1927	Mrs. Ida Samuelson	1947
St. Augustine (7)	12,090	C	1915	H. C. Gooch (M)	1945
St. Petersburg (5)	60,812	C	1931	(Vacancy)	
Sanford (6)	10,217	C	1920	H. N. Sayer (M)	1939
Sarasota (1)	11,141	C	1946	Ross E. Windom (M) 3	1946
Stuart (3)	2,438	O	1926	L. B. Eurit (M)	1940
Tallahassee (5)	16,240	C	1920	Malcolm N. Yancey (M)	1940
Tarpon Springs (5)	3,402	C	1941	Joe McCreary	1947
West Palm Beach (9)	33,693	C	1919	Keith R. Chinn (Assoc. M)	1947
Winter Haven (9)	6,199	C	1923	Cletus R. Allen (Assoc. M)	1946

GEORGIA—26

Albany (2)	19,055	C	1924	C. Q. Wright (M)	1925
Augusta	65,919	C	1948	George J. Roark (M) 3	1948
Avondale Estates (3)	569	C	1927	G. Larry Lanier	1946
Brunswick (6)	15,035	C	1921	H. A. Norman, Act.	1947
Buford (2)	4,191	C	1939	H. Jack Turner (Assoc. M)	1947
Cairo (1)	4,653	C	1946	A. V. Rosser	1948
Cartersville (7)	6,141	C	1917	C. W. Reid, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1948
Cedartown (3)	9,025	C	1938	L. W. Turner (Assoc. M)	1947
Columbus (5)	53,280	C	1922	J. A. Willman (Assoc. M)	1947
Cordele (6)	7,929	C	1923	Hill R. Healan (Assoc. M)	1946
Cornelia (10)	1,808	C	1928	Chester J. Robertson	1948
Decatur (5)	16,561	C	1921	Jack H. Gould, Act. (Assoc. M)	1948
Douglas (3)	5,175	C	1941	B. H. Warren, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1946
Eastman (6)	3,311	C	1922	R. T. Wright	1947
Fulton County (Atlanta)	392,886	C	1947	A. E. Fuller (M) 2	1947
Gainesville (6)	10,243	C	1922	Charles L. Lineback (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Griffin (5)	13,222	C	1918	John S. Langford (Assoc. M)	1946
Hawkinsville (5)	3,000	C	1924	T. R. Richardson	1943
Manchester (4)	3,463	C	1923	I. H. Davis	1946
Moultrie (3)	10,147	C	1937	William F. Ladson (M)	1945
Quitman (6)	4,450	C	1922	Rufus Bruce	1947
Rome (2)	26,282	C	1919	S. S. King (M)	1937
Thomasville (1)	12,683	C	1944	C. E. Layton (M) 2	1944
Tifton (5)	5,228	C	1921	F. H. Smith (M)	1945
Toccoa (4)	5,494	C	1932	A. M. Randolph (Assoc. M)	1947
Waycross (6)	16,763	C	1923	L. V. Bean (M) 2	1940

ILLINOIS—7

Brookfield	10,817	O	1947	C. Harold Eash	1948
Glencoe (2)	6,825	O	1914	George R. Young (M)	1927
Glenview (2)	2,500	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Kenilworth (2)	2,935	O	1920	C. M. Osborn (M) 5	1936
Riverside (2)	7,935	O	1925	G. L. Opper (M)	1934
Wilmette (5)	17,226	O	1930	William A. Wolff (M)	1940
Winnetka (2)	12,430	O	1915	H. L. Woolhiser (M)	1917

IOWA—11

Ames (2)	12,555	O	1920	John H. Ames (M)	1927
Charles City (1)	8,681	O	1946	Oscar W. Hellman (Assoc. M)	1946
Clarinda (9)	4,905	O	1913	D. B. McCabe, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1947
Dubuque (5)	43,892	C	1920	A. A. Rhomberg (M)	1937
Iowa Falls (5)	4,425	O	1914	Forrest E. Dougan (M)	1944
Maquoketa (4)	4,076	O	1920	J. G. Thorne (M)	1935

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
IOWA (Continued)					
Mt. Pleasant (2)	4,610	O	1916	Lee F. Speaker	1940
Shenandoah (1)	6,846	O	1946	(Vacancy)	
Villisca (4)	2,011	O	1919	M. E. Gourley	1946
Webster City (5)	6,738	C	1915	C. C. McCarthy (M)	1940
West Liberty (3)	1,802	O	1920	Waldo C. Myers	1941
KANSAS—24					
Abilene (2)	5,671	C	1939	W. O. Cuthbertson (M) 2	1945
Arkansas City (1)	12,752	C	1931	Clyde B. King (M) 2	1931
Atchison (5)	12,648	C	1921	Earl Hellener (Assoc. M)	1947
Belleville (2)	2,580	C	1921	G. C. Pierce (M)	1932
Colby	2,458	C	1947	Don W. Collins (Assoc. M)	1947
El Dorado (8)	10,045	C	1917	H. E. McMillen (M)	1941
Emporia	13,188	C	1947	Walter F. Johnson (M) 3	1947
Hays (7)	6,385	C	1919	Virgil Basgall (M)	1945
Hoisington (2)	3,719	C	1924	Ralph B. Call	1927
Hutchinson	30,013	C	1947	Harold C. McClintock (M) 2	1947
Independence (1)	11,565	C	1945	George M. March (M) 2	1945
Junction City	8,507	C	1947	Elder Gunter (M) 2	1947
Kinsley (5)	2,178	C	1922	Albert Wilson (M)	1944
La Crosse (3)	1,407	C	1925	Roy C. Warnock	1946
Liberal (2)	4,410	C	1945	Phil Minner (Assoc. M)	1948
McCracken (3)	534	C	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (6)	11,048	C	1927	Gerald D. Wilkins (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Russell	4,819	C	1948		
St. Marys (4)	1,132	C	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (5)	21,073	C	1921	E. J. Allison (M) 2	1943
Sterling (6)	2,215	C	1925	J. C. Musser (Assoc. M)	1946
Stockton (2)	1,418	C	1921	O. M. Goodrich (M)	1922
Wichita (8)	114,966	C	1917	M. P. Jones (Assoc. M)	1948
Winfield (4)	9,506	C	1921	Cyrus F. Breeden (Assoc. M)	1946
KENTUCKY—7					
Corbin	7,893	C	1950		
Covington (6)	62,018	C	1932	George S. Lyon (Assoc. M)	1948
Hazard (5)	7,397	C	1938	Kelly Deaton (Assoc. M)	1947
Lexington (5)	49,304	C	1932	Austin Moore (Assoc. M.)	1947
Newport (3)	30,631	C	1932	Oscar Hesch (Assoc. M)	1948
Nicholasville	3,192	C	1950		
Paducah (4)	33,765	C	1934	Victor A. Hobday (Assoc. M)	1947
MAINE—88					
Ashland t (2)	2,457	C	1935	Theodore R. Bartlett (Assoc. M)	1941
Auburn (10)	19,817	C	1918	B. B. Allen (M) 5	1945
Baileyville t (Woodland) (2)	2,018	C	1934	Frank Foggia (Assoc. M)	1937
Bangor (4)	29,822	C	1932	Oliver D. Comstock (Assoc. M)	1948
Bar Harbor t	4,378	C	1948	L. Everett Gerrish (M) 3	1948
Bath	10,235	C	1948	Ralph S. Mittendorf 2	1948
Belfast (4)	5,540	C	1930	James O. Fenner	1944
Blaine t (4)	1,049	C	1943	Charles A. Ross	1946
Boothbay	1,370	C	1947	Philip K. Blake	1947
Brewer (2)	6,510	C	1932	Harrie D. Eckler (M) 2	1941
Bridgewater (3)	1,267	C	1942	Mrs. Amelia J. Cullins	1945
Bridgton t (3)	3,035	C	1940	Conrad L. Drapeau (Assoc. M)	1947
Brownville (3)	1,919	C	1944	George Winshap	1946
Bucksport t (1)	2,927	C	1946	L. W. O'Connor (Assoc. M) 2	1946
Calais	5,161	C	1948		
Camden t (2)	3,554	C	1925	Percy R. Keller (M)	1932
Caribou t (2)	8,218	C	1940	W. B. Burns 4	1945
Castle Hill t (1)	697	C	1941	Phineas F. Ellis (Assoc. M)	1941
Clinton t (1)	1,436	C	1946	Clarence E. Robinson (Assoc. M)	1946
Corinna t (2)	1,515	C	1941	Leon E. Fitts (Assoc. M)	1943
Crystal t (2)	346	C	1946	Basil Campbell	1946
Danforth t (4)	1,348	C	1941	Horace B. Hodnett	1947
Dexter (4)	3,714	C	1944	Millard F. Quimby 2	1948
Dover-Foxcroft t (3)	4,015	C	1938	(Vacancy)	

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Dyer Brook t (2)	265	C	1942	Laurence Peabody 2	1947
Eagle Lake (2)	1,891	C	1944	Eddie Belanger	1948
Eastport (6)	3,346	C	1936	Miss Doris Wright	1948
Ellsworth (3)	3,911	C	1934	Charles A. Haynes (M)	1941
Fairfield t (1)	3,420	C	1946	Daniel Webster (Assoc. M)	1946
Fort Fairfield t (7)	5,607	C	1929	John C. Barker (Assoc. M)	1948
Ft. Kent (2)	5,353	C	1944	Elbridge Gagnon	1945
Freeport t (2)	2,764	C	1946	Elden H. Shute (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Frenchville (1)	1,566	C	1944	John C. Michaud	1944
Guilford t (2)	1,732	C	1945	Ernest C. Marriner, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1947
Haynesville (2)	235	C	1944	H. F. Smith	1947
Hodgdon t (1)	1,076	C	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Houlton t (2)	7,771	C	1939	Robert L. Price (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Island Falls t (1)	1,058	C	1946	Ralph Armstrong	1946
Kennebunk t	3,698	C	1948	John N. Balch	1948
Limestone t (2)	864	C	1946	L. Waldo Burgess	1947
Lincoln t (3)	3,563	C	1940	Walter P. Lemke (M)	1943
Linneus t (1)	775	C	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Littleton t (1)	1,049	C	1945	Anna Schools	1945
Madawaska (2)	4,936	C	1946	Eddie M. Cyr	1947
Madison	3,836	C	1947	Charles W. Snell	1947
Mapleton t (2)	1,354	C	1941	Phineas F. Ellis (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Mars Hill t (5)	1,886	C	1941	Bernard J. Noden (Assoc. M)	1946
Masardis t (2)	601	C	1939	Donald Abbott	1945
Mechanic Falls (1)	1,500	C	1942	John E. Merrill	1942
Merrill t (2)	424	C	1941	Leland G. Adams	1942
Milo t (2)	3,000	C	1938	Bion F. Jose 2	1942
Monmouth	1,500	C	1947	William G. Stover	1947
Monroe (1)	665	C	1946	Benedict Kelley	1946
Monson	977	C	1947	Lyle C. Towne (Assoc. M)	1947
Monticello t (2)	1,504	C	1943	Arnot Archibald	1946
Mount Desert t (1)	2,047	C	1932	Herbert A. Thomas 2	1932
New Canada pl (1)	633	C	1946	Adrian Jacques (Assoc. M)	1946
New Portland t (2)	810	C	1942	M. D. Davis	1946
Norridgewock t (3)	1,511	C	1940	Irving C. Trufant 2	1947
Norway t (2)	3,649	C	1943	Allen Wilcox (M) 3	1947
Oakfield t (2)	667	C	1946	Laurence Peabody 2	1947
Oakland t (3)	2,730	C	1935	Charles H. Tucker 2	1947
Old Town (1)	7,688	C	1946	Robert W. Palmer (M) 3	1946
Orient t (2)	147	C	1945	Horace B. Hodnett	1947
Orono (1)	3,702	C	1947	Seth P. Jackson 2	1947
Patten t (3)	1,548	C	1941	Joseph H. McGillicuddy	1947
Pittsfield	3,329	C	1947	Ray H. Badger	1947
Portage Lake (2)	773	C	1942	Donald Abbott	1945
Portland (3)	73,643	C	1923	Lyman S. Moore (Assoc. M)	1946
Presque Isle (2)	7,939	C	1933	Norman H. MacDonald (Assoc. M)	1948
Rangeley (1)	974	C	1946	O. R. Rowe	1946
Reed pl (1)	450	C	1945	Fred C. Greaves	1945
Richmond (2)	2,063	C	1946	John R. Perkins	1948
Rockland (1)	8,899	C	1946	Fred D. Farnsworth (M) 4	1946
Rumford t (6)	10,230	C	1927	J. Merton Wyman (Assoc. M)	1941
St. Agatha t (1)	1,874	C	1944	Sylvio Michaud (M)	1944
St. Francis pl (2)	1,480	C	1944	Peter E. Jandreau	1947
Sherman t (1)	1,058	C	1941	D. B. Curtis	1941
Skowhegan t (3)	7,159	C	1944	Benjamin Ela 2	1947
Smyrna t (1)	409	C	1942	Leland G. Adams	1942
South Portland (1)	15,781	C	1934	J. Harold Webster (M)	1942
Stacyville pl (2)	717	C	1944	Joseph H. McGillicuddy	1947
Stockholm t (3)	891	C	1944	Mrs. Agnes Baxter	1944
Stonington (2)	1,493	C	1946	Lloyd Allen (Assoc. M)	1947
Van Buren t (1)	5,380	C	1944	Archie Scribner 2	1948
Vassalboro t (1)	1,931	C	1944	James A. Timoney (Assoc. M) 2	1945
Wallagrass t (1)	1,123	C	1944	Adrian Jacques (Assoc. M)	1944
Washburn t (5)	1,805	C	1931	Milford H. Blackstone (Assoc. M)	1945

MARYLAND—1

Greenbelt (2)	2,831	C	1938	James T. Gobbel (M)	1943

MASSACHUSETTS—11

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Cambridge (1)	110,879	C	1942	John B. Atkinson (M)	1942
Lowell (1)	101,389	C	1944	John J. Flannery (Assoc. M)	1944
Mansfield t (6)	6,530	C	1921	John J. Desmond (Assoc. M)	1947
Medford	13,083	C	1950		
Middleboro t (2)	9,032	C	1921	Roger W. MacDonald (Assoc. M)	1948
Norwood t (6)	15,383	C	1915	Edward C. Monahan (Assoc. M)	1947
Quincy	17,187	C	1950		
Revere	34,455	C	1950		
Saugus	14,825	C	1948	James F. Shurtleff (M) 3	1948
Stoughton t (2)	8,632	C	1922	Francis R. Atkinson (M)	1942
Worcester	193,194	C	1950		

MICHIGAN—67

Allegan	4,526	C	1947	P. H. Beauvais (M) 5	1947
Alma (5)	7,202	C	1919	W. G. Lanterman (Assoc. M)	1947
Alpena (6)	12,808	C	1916	Donald M. Oakes (M)	1942
Bay City (6)	47,956	C	1921	J. F. Parkinson (M) 3	1945
Benton Harbor (6)	16,668	C	1921	H. H. Crow (M)	1934
Berkley (3)	*12,358*	C	1944	C. C. Congdon (M) 5	1946
Big Rapids (9)	4,987	C	1914	George Granger (M) 2	1947
Birmingham, (7)	*12,685*	C	1918	Donald Egbert (M)	1936
Bloomfield Hills (1)	1,281	C	1932	Harry S. Starr 2	1932
Cadillac (5)	9,855	C	1914	A. E. Fellers	1946
Clawson (4)	4,006	C	1940	Glenn W. Ladd (Assoc. M)	1945
Crystal Falls (2)	2,641	C	1917	W. F. Jacka	1936
Davison (3)	1,397	C	1939	Donald R. Smith	1941
East Detroit	8,584	C	1929	W. T. Williamson (M) 3	1948
East Grand Rapids (2)	4,899	C	1927	L. Henry Gork (M)	1930
East Lansing (2)	5,839	C	1944	John M. Patriarche (Assoc. M)	1948
Escanaba (4)	14,830	C	1922	A. V. Aronson (M)	1945
Ferndale (2)	*27,392*	C	1924	Jay F. Gibbs (M)	1929
Flint (7)	151,543	C	1930	George T. Gundry (M)	1941
Gladstone (5)	4,972	C	1923	H. J. Henrikson (Assoc. M)	1943
Grand Haven (8)	8,799	C	1915	R. V. Terrill (M)	1945
Grand Rapids (8)	164,292	C	1917	Frank H. Goebel (Assoc. M)	1946
Grayling (3)	2,124	C	1935	Maxwell Davenport (Assoc. M)	1947
Grosse Pte. Park (1)	12,646	O	1942	Everitt B. Lane (M) 2	1942
Grosse Pte. Shores (5)	801	O	1916	T. K. Jefferis (Assoc. M)	1946
Harbor Springs (5)	1,423	C	1932	R. W. Whitten	1947
Hazel Park (2)	15,380	C	1942	Loyd E. Brady (M)	1944
Huntington Woods (3)	1,705	C	1928	E. H. Waterhouse (M) 3	1939
Iron River (2)	4,416	C	1926	D. M. Youngs	1930
Ironwood (8)	13,369	C	1925	Henry L. Levens (Assoc. M)	1947
Ishpeming (1)	9,491	C	1944	O. G. Holway (M)	1944
Jackson (14)	49,656	C	1915	Clarence H. Elliott (M) 3	1946
Kalamazoo (6)	54,097	C	1918	Edward S. Clark (M)	1938
Kingsford (5)	5,771	C	1924	James J. Cummings (Assoc. M)	1945
Lapeer (7)	5,365	C	1919	L. Fred Pearce (Assoc. M)	1946
Ludington (2)	8,701	O	1942	Edward W. Larsen (Assoc. M)	1947
Manistee (5)	8,694	C	1914	Ernest L. Neumann (Assoc. M)	1947
Manistique (5)	5,399	C	1926	James D. Dickson	1946
Marquette (1)	15,928	O	1946	James R. Pollock (M) 3	1946
Marysville (5)	1,777	C	1920	(Vacancy)	
Midland	10,329	C	1945	John M. Biery (M)	1945
Mount Pleasant (4)	8,413	C	1921	Arthur J. Jennings (Assoc. M)	1948
Muskegon (7)	*50,215*	C	1920	George F. Liddle (M) 2	1942
Muskegon Heights (4)	*17,629*	C	1922	Roy J. Miles (M)	1942
Petoskey (7)	6,019	C	1916	H. H. Kramer (M) 2	1945
Pleasant Ridge (3)	3,391	C	1919	A. J. Berst (M)	1926
Plymouth (7)	5,360	C	1918	Harold R. Cheek (M) 2	1946
Pontiac (8)	*65,945*	C	1920	George E. Bean (M) 2	1944
Port Huron (2)	32,759	C	1941	W. K. Willman (M) 3	1947
Portland (1)	2,247	C	1919	F. L. Jenkins (Assoc. M)	1919
Rockford (3)	1,773	C	1935	Carl E. Dennis	1941
Rogers City	3,677	C	1947	N. J. Smith	1947
Royal Oak (5)	*35,319*	C	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (2)	82,794	C	1936	Carl H. Peterson (M) 4	1940
St. Johns (3)	4,422	C	1919	Robert T. Palmer (Assoc. M)	1947

MICHIGAN (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
St. Joseph (1)	8,963	C	1929	H. G. Crow (M)	1929
St. Louis (1)	3,039	C	1943	Frank B. Housel (Assoc. M)	1943
Saline (1)	1,227	O	1946	Gordon Gary	1948
Sault Ste Marie (3)	15,847	C	1917	Henry A. Sherman (M)	1920
Stambaugh (1)	2,081	C	1924	Charles A. Nelson	1924
Sturgis (5)	7,214	C	1921	R. G. Greenberg (M)	1944
Sylvan Lake	1,046	C	1947	Leroy Trafton (Assoc. M)	1948
Three Rivers (5)	6,710	C	1918	Lloyd C. Waterstraut (M) 2	1946
Traverse City (1)	14,455	C	1940	C. A. Miller (M) 3	1941
Vassar (2)	2,154	C	1945	Charles D. Manson 2	1946
Wayne (2)	4,223	C	1947	Peter F. Roan, Act. (Assoc. M)	1947
Ypsilanti	12,121	C	1947	N. G. Damoose (Assoc. M)	1947

MINNESOTA—8

Albert Lea (5)	12,200	C	1929	Warren C. Hyde (Assoc. M)	1947
Anoka (4)	6,426	C	1914	C. R. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1938
Columbia Heights (9)	6,035	C	1921	P. Theodore Olsson (M)	1939
Hopkins	4,100	C	1948		
Montevideo	5,220	C	1948	James J. Deneen (Assoc. M)	1948
Morris (4)	3,214	C	1914	John A. Mielke	1930
White Bear Lake (5)	2,858	C	1921	P. A. Edington	1946
Wayzata (1)	1,473	C	1947	Edward G. Bayuk (Assoc. M)	1947

MISSOURI—13

Brookfield (1)	6,174	C	1945	Harold Vasey (M) 2	1946
Charleston	5,182	C	1947	Clyde E. Swank (M) 3	1948
De Soto	5,121	C	1948		
Excelsior Springs (12)	4,864	C	1922	Elmer R. Cross (Assoc. M)	1946
Hannibal	20,865	C	1947	William E. Hansen (M) 3	1947
Kansas City (3)	399,178	C	1926	L. P. Cookingham (M) 4	1940
Lebanon (2)	5,025	C	1946	K. L. Brode (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Marshall	8,533	C	1948		
Moberly (1)	12,920	C	1944	Dean Van Ness (M) 2	1945
Neosho (3)	5,318	C	1944	J. Walter Hopton (Assoc. M)	1947
Nevada (2)	8,181	C	1946	Edwin H. Allen, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1947
Slater	3,073	C	1948		
University City	33,023	C	1947	Thomas F. Maxwell (Assoc. M)	1947

MONTANA—2

Bozeman (5)	8,665	C	1921	M. E. Henderson (M)	1937
Petroleum Co. (Winnett) (2)	1,083	C	1942	Eldon Freed	1943

NEBRASKA—2

Alliance (6)	6,253	C	1919	R. W. Laing (Assoc. M)	1947
Lexington	3,688	C	1948		

NEVADA—3

Elko (1)	4,094	C	1946	Allen B. Carter (Assoc. M)	1946
Las Vegas (3)	8,422	C	1943	J. M. Murphy (Assoc. M)	1947
Reno	21,317	C	1947	Emory Branch (Assoc. M)	1947

NEW HAMPSHIRE—6

Claremont	12,144	C	1948	Philip L. White (M) 2	1948
Conway (2)	3,651	C	1946	Everard A. Wentworth (M) 2	1947
Dover	14,990	C	1948	Woodbury E. Brackett (M) 6	1948
Franklin	6,749	C	1948	Robert C. Violette (M) 2	1948
Keene	13,832	C	1948		
Portsmouth	14,821	C	1948	Edward C. Peterson (M) 4	1948

NEW JERSEY—7

Asbury Park (5)	14,617	C	1944	J. Oliver Armstrong (M)	1942
Clifton (1)	48,827	C	1934	William A. Miller (M)	1934
Hackensack (2)	26,279	C	1933	Carl W. Wright (M)	1939
Keansburg (3)	2,904	C	1925	Clinton B. Lohsen	1927
Medford Lakes (1)	137	C	1946	Robert K. McCord (Assoc. M) 2	1946
Teaneck tp (1)	25,275	C	1930	Paul A. Volcker (M) 2	1930
Teterboro (1)	40	C	1938	L. F. Mitten (M)	1938

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
NEW MEXICO—5					
Albuquerque (6)	35,449	C	1918	(Vacancy)	
Clayton (6)	3,188	O	1921	Manson Edmondson (M)	1943
Clovis (9)	10,065	C	1921	Robert L. Cooper (M) 3	1948
Roswell (5)	13,482	O	1914	C. M. Woodbury (Assoc. M)	1946
Tucumcari (1)	6,194	C	1946	J. H. Bender (M) 4	1946
NEW YORK—15					
Auburn (6)	35,753	C	1920	George F. Train (M)	1944
Elmira (3)	45,106	C	1934	Ralph D. Klebes (M)	1937
Long Beach (2)	9,036	C	1946	Morris Karp	1947
Mamaroneck (3)	13,034	C	1931	William H. Johnson (M)	1940
Monroe County (Rochester) (1)	438,230	C	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
New Rochelle (4)	58,408	C	1932	Robert J. Cooper	1942
Newburgh (8)	31,883	C	1916	Joseph A. Fogarty (M)	1940
Niagara Falls (6)	78,029	C	1916	Orville C. Butler (Assoc. M)	1946
Rochester (5)	324,975	C	1928	Louis B. Cartwright (M)	1940
Saranac Lake (4)	7,138	C	1920	C. H. Goldsmith, Act	1942
Schenectady (3)	87,549	C	1936	Arlen T. St. Louis (Assoc. M)	1946
Sherrill (8)	2,184	C	1916	F. J. Murphy	1948
Watertown (4)	33,385	C	1920	C. Leland Wood (M)	1940
Watervliet (4)	16,114	O	1920	Frank Mahar (Assoc. M)	1932
Yonkers (3)	142,598	C	1940	Thomas V. Kennedy (Assoc. M)	1948
NORTH CAROLINA—31					
Apex (2)	1,000	O	1935	Malcolm Allen	1946
Asheboro (2)	6,981	O	1942	Kent Mathewson (Assoc. M)	1947
Asheville (3)	51,310	C	1931	P. M. Burdette (M)	1935
Burlington (2)	*21,830*	C	1945	William H. Carper (M) 4	1947
Chapel Hill (5)	3,654	C	1922	Gilbert W. Ray	1947
Charlotte (6)	100,899	C	1929	Henry A. Yancey (M) 5	1946
Durham (6)	60,195	C	1917	Robert W. Flack (M) 4	1946
Durham County (1)	80,244	C	1930	D. W. Newsom (M)	1930
Elizabeth City (8)	10,037	C	1915	E. W. Richards (Assoc. M)	1947
Fuquay Springs (3)	1,323	O	1933	W. O. Council	1946
Gastonia (3)	21,313	C	1919	H. Rutter (Assoc. M)	1929
Goldsboro (6)	17,274	C	1917	A. B. Sansbury (M)	1941
Greensboro (7)	59,319	C	1921	James R. Townsend (Assoc. M)	1947
Guilford Co. (Greensboro)	153,916	C	1942	J. Harry Weatherly (Assoc. M)	1942
Hickory (10)	13,487	C	1913	H. L. Burdette (M) 3	1947
High Point (7)	38,495	C	1915	T. E. Hinson (M) 2	1947
Kings Mountain (2)	6,547	O	1940	E. C. Brandon, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1948
Kinston	15,388	C	1948	William J. Heard (Assoc. M)2	1948
Lexington (2)	10,550	C	1935	French H. Smith (Assoc. M)	1945
Morganton (13)	7,670	C	1913	T. L. Cordle (M) 2	1947
New Bern	11,815	C	1947	C. H. Helms 3	1947
Raleigh	46,847	C	1947	Roy S. Braden (M) 5	1947
Reidsville (3)	10,387	C	1921	J. L. Womack (Assoc. M)	1926
Rocky Mount (3)	25,568	C	1927	Roy L. Williamson (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Roxboro (7)	4,599	O	1928	Colin F. Churchill (Assoc. M)	1946
Salisbury (3)	19,037	C	1927	H. C. Holmes (M)	1933
Thomasville (7)	11,041	C	1915	R. M. Cooksey (M)	1923
Tryon (3)	2,043	O	1931	Claude Smith	1945
Whiteville	3,011	C	1947	C. D. Pickerrell (Assoc. M)	1947
Wilmington (3)	47,483	C	1941	James R. Benson (Assoc. M)	1946
Wilson (1)	19,234	C	1933	W. M. Wiggins (M)	1933
NORTH DAKOTA—3					
Fargo (1)	32,580	C	1947	LeRoy F. Harlow (M) 3	1947
Grand Forks	20,228	C	1947	Byron J. Rockwood (M) 2	1947
Minot (1)	16,577	C	1933	J. W. Bliss (M)	1933
OHIO—25					
Ashtabula (8)	21,405	C	1916	R. M. Hoisington (M)	1945
Bedford (2)	7,390	C	1932	O. E. Hutchinson	1942
Carey (2)	2,984	C	1945	Harry Hale	1948
Celina (3)	4,841	O	1926	Francis D. Kuckuck (M)	1939
Cincinnati (3)	455,610	C	1926	Wilbur R. Kellogg	1944

OHIO (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Cleveland Heights (2)	54,992	C	1922	Henry M. Kimpel (Assoc. M)	1946
Dayton (5)	210,718	C	1914	Russell E. McClure (M) 2	1948
East Cleveland (2)	39,495	C	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Gallipolis (9)	7,832	C	1918	J. R. Bartlett	1945
Hamilton (2)	50,592	C	1928	F. R. Buechner (M) 5	1946
Indian Hill(Cincinnati)(2)	2,000	C	1942	Warren W. Parks (M)	1943
Ironton (4)	15,851	C	1930	H. M. Stanley	1948
Oakwood (Dayton) (2)	7,652	C	1932	Alfred E. Bergman (Assoc. M)	1948
Oberlin (3)	4,305	C	1926	H. Victor Zahm	1935
Osborn	1,705	C	1948		
Painesville (5)	12,235	C	1920	Warren D. Toyne (M) 2	1944
Piqua (3)	16,049	C	1930	Wilbur J. Baldwin	1941
Portsmouth (6)	40,466	C	1930	Donald C. Wagner (M) 4	1947
Sandusky (7)	24,874	C	1916	Karl H. Kugel (Assoc. M)	1945
South Charleston (4)	1,198	C	1918	Ralph Pancake	1936
Springfield (12)	70,662	C	1914	Oscar L. Fleckner	1947
Toledo (2)	282,349	C	1936	George N. Schoonmaker	1939
Washington Ct. House (5)	9,402	C	1936	Winston W. Hill (Assoc. M)	1947
Westerville (6)	3,146	C	1916	Ross W. Shoemaker (M)	1940
Xenia (4)	10,633	C	1918	George D. Ackerman (M)	1944

OKLAHOMA—35

Ada (2)	15,143	C	1946	James W. Flint (M) 3	1947
Anadarko	5,579	C	1947	K. C. Finch (Assoc. M)	1948
Ardmore (8)	16,886	C	1921	Clarence Harris (M)	1941
Atoka (3)	2,548	C	1937	John W. Lee	1947
Bartlesville (2)	16,267	O	1927	C. O. Huntress, Act. (Assoc. M)	1947
Chandler (4)	2,738	C	1925	J. C. Baucum	1938
Cleveland (2)	2,510	C	1931	George H. Greiner	1932
Chickasha (1)	14,111	C	1946	John R. Hamman (M) 2	1946
Coalgate (7)	2,118	C	1914	R. M. Lacy	1925
Cushing (2)	7,703	C	1929	A. E. J. Johnson (M) 3	1948
Duncan (12)	9,207	C	1920	S. Conger Brown (Assoc. M.)	1947
Edmond (7)	4,002	C	1925	Fred P. Snyder	1948
El Reno (7)	10,078	C	1926	C. A. Bentley (M) 3	1946
Enid	28,081	C	1947	Ross Taylor (M) 3	1947
Grandfield (4)	1,116	C	1921	F. G. Patterson (Assoc. M)	1939
Guthrie (6)	10,018	C	1929	Sam J. Bell	1946
Heavener (3)	2,215	C	1922	G. D. Hughes	1937
Lindsay	1,792	C	1947	F. B. Garrett	1947
McAlester (11)	12,401	C	1919	Wallace Bond	1947
Madill (8)	2,594	C	1917	Winston Smith	1942
Mangum (13)	4,193	C	1914	Sam Harlan	1946
Muskogee (13)	32,332	C	1920	John Oliver Hall (M) 3	1946
Norman (9)	11,429	C	1919	T. E. Thompson (M) 3	1946
Nowata (8)	3,904	C	1920	R. O. Whitchurch, Jr	1945
Oklahoma City (10)	204,424	C	1927	Wm. Gill, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1946
Pauls Valley	5,104	C	1945	T. R. McCasling (Assoc. M)	1947
Pawhuska (12)	5,443	C	1921	L. L. Houston (Assoc. M)	1948
Sallisaw (1)	2,140	C	1919	Fred E. Johnston (M)	1919
Sapulpa (5)	12,249	C	1922	Fred Brawner	1946
Shawnee (3)	22,053	C	1930	Erbin E. Jones (M) 2	1946
Stigler	1,861	C	1947	E. Alan Webster (Assoc. M)	1947
Tecumseh (7)	2,042	C	1929	Orville Humphrey	1946
Walters (7)	2,238	C	1919	Robert Wilson	1948
Woodward (4)	5,406	C	1929	C. C. Miller (Assoc. M)	1934
Yale (8)	1,407	C	1921	H. H. Hunt	1943

OREGON—22

Astoria (5)	10,389	C	1923	James O. Convill (M)	1934
Bend (1)	10,021	C	1929	C. G. Reiter (M) 2	1929
Coos Bay (2)	5,259	C	1945	Evan E. Peterson (Assoc. M)	1947
Coquille	3,329	O	1947	(Vacancy)	
Cottage Grove	2,626	C	1947	Ben F. Heinz (Assoc. M)	1947
Eugene (1)	20,838	C	1945	M. Deane Seeger (M)	1945
Forest Grove (1)	2,449	C	1938	Walter H. Weber (Assoc. M)	1938
Grants Pass (1)	6,028	C	1946	C. V. Signor (Assoc. M)	1946
Hillsboro (3)	3,747	C	1924	J. W. Barney (M)	1939

OREGON (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
La Grande (12)	7,747	C	1913	E. H. Ford (Assoc. M)	1937
Milton (3)	*1,849*	O	1938	Gerard S. Vergeer (M)	1945
Milwaukie (2)	*5,146*	C	1945	Jack A. Taber (Assoc. M)	1947
Nyssa (1)	1,855	C	1945	E. K. Burton 2	1945
Oregon City (2)	6,124	C	1924	Robert A. Finlayson (M) 2	1947
Pendleton (1)	8,847	C	1947	Oren L. King (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Roseburg	4,924	C	1947	M. W. Slankard (Assoc. M)	1947
Salem (1)	30,908	C	1947	J. L. Frazen (M) 2	1947
Springfield	3,805	C	1947	(Vacancy)	
Silverton (3)	2,925	C	1941	R. E. Borland (M) 2	1945
Sweet Home (3)	*2,141*	C	1943	Jess M. Parker	1946
Tillamook	2,751	C	1947	Charles F. Trinkle (Assoc. M)	1947
Warrenton (10)	1,365	C	1925	Emerson R. Baldwin (Assoc. M)	1944
PENNSYLVANIA—37					
Ashland (1)	7,045	O	1930	Harold L. Burmeister (M)	1930
Aspinwall (1)	4,716	O	1925	Harry C. Lea	1925
Avalon (2)	6,155	O	1928	Joseph Arthur (M)	1925
Blairsville (6)	5,002	O	1922	John A. Fatora (Assoc. M)	1947
Boyertown (3)	3,983	O	1938	Ray E. Schoffstall (M)	1940
Carlisle (3)	13,984	O	1921	George P. Searight (M)	1927
Cheltenham tp (Elkins Park) (1)	19,082	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (M)	1937
Edgewood (1)	4,697	O	1931	E. O. Garrett 2	1931
Edgeworth (Sewickley)(4)	1,696	O	1914	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Ellwood City (2)	12,329	O	1928	W. Emerson Walker (Assoc. M)	1945
Ephrata (2)	6,199	O	1938	Carl W. Fuehrer (M) 2	1942
Fox Chapel(Pittsburgh)(1)	1,080	O	1937	R. H. Boyles	1942
Grove City (1)	6,296	O	1939	W. D. Breckenridge (Assoc. M)	1939
Hamburg (1)	3,717	O	1946	Daniel W. Fitterling	1946
Hanover (1)	13,076	O	1928	C. A. Eckbert 2 (M)	1928
Lansdowne (1)	10,837	O	1922	Frank B. Titus	1922
Lehighton (2)	6,615	O	1943	(Vacancy)	
Lewistown (3)	13,017	O	1943	J. H. Immel (M) 2	1948
Lower Merion tp (Ardmore) (1)	39,566	O	1942	Evan L. James (Assoc. M)	1942
Mechanicsburg (2)	5,709	O	1947	C. Stanley Fox	1947
Milton (6)	8,313	O	1925	Harry N. Showers	1947
Mount Lebanon tp (6)	19,571	O	1928	Lowell W. Monroe (M) 2	1945
New Brighton (1)	9,630	O	1942	W. S. McDanel (M)	1942
Northampton (2)	9,622	O	1932	(Vacancy)	
Oakmont	6,260	O	1948	George Hein (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Osborne (2)	529	O	1921	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Phoenixville (1)	12,282	O	1930	Norman G. Young (M) 2	1930
Pottstown	20,194	O	1945	Dow I. Sears (M) 3	1945
Scottdale (3)	6,493	O	1932	Leo N. Skemp	1946
Sewickley (2)	5,614	O	1918	John C. Hiteshew (M)	1921
Sewickley Heights (1)	748	O	1936	Frank C. Sturm (M)	1936
Springdale (1)	4,989	O	1942	C. W. Remaley, Jr	1942
State College (1)	6,226	O	1945	Hugh B. Rice (M) 2	1946
Towanda (2)	4,154	O	1918	J. H. Blackwell	1946
Waynesboro (1)	10,231	O	1922	A. Stover Fitz (M)	1922
West Reading (3)	4,907	O	1926	Howard Rickenbach (M)	1938
West View (3)	7,215	O	1942	D. H. Graham	1945
SOUTH CAROLINA—8					
Beaufort (8)	3,185	C	1915	Ed Nelson (M)	1935
Chester (1)	6,392	O	1945	Hood C. Worthy	1945
Florence (6)	16,054	C	1921	E. L. Blackwell (Assoc. M)	1947
Greenwood (2)	13,020	C	1939	J. J. Rauch (M) 2	1947
Lancaster (2)	4,430	O	1946	Lott T. Rogers	1947
Rock Hill (5)	15,009	C	1915	W. M. Kennedy, Act	1947
Spartanburg	32,249	O	1947	T. Edward Temple (M) 2	1947
Sumter (10)	15,874	C	1921	J. A. Raffield (M)	1934
SOUTH DAKOTA—4					
Aberdeen (1)	17,015	C	1946	H. M. Pierce (Assoc. M)	1946
Clark (3)	1,291	O	1912	James McHenry (Assoc. M)	1946

SOUTH DAKOTA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Madison (1)	5,018	C	1947	Joseph V. Ladner (M) 2	1947
Rapid City (6)	13,844	C	1921	J. H. Lake	1942

TENNESSEE—9

Alcoa (1)	5,131	C	1919	V. J. Hultquist (M)	1919
Columbia (2)	10,579	C	1940	R. U. Swann (Assoc. M)	1942
Elizabethton (6)	8,516	C	1921	M. L. Carriger	1945
Gatlinburg (1)	1,600	C	1945	H. F. Holt (M.)	1945
Johnson City (3)	25,332	C	1939	Dewey I. Leonard	1947
Kingsport (4)	14,404	C	1917	Denzil W. Moulton (Assoc. M)	1946
McMinn Co. (Athens)	30,781	C	1947	E. B. Bohannon	1947
Murfreesboro (3)	9,495	C	1920	H. L. McCullough (Assoc. M)	1947
Paris (1)	6,395	C	1947	Arthur L. Dow (M) 2	1947

TEXAS—61

Abilene (1)	26,612	C	1947	B. J. McDaniel (M) 2	1947
Amarillo (10)	51,686	C	1913	N. V. Moss	1947
Austin (3)	87,930	C	1926	Guiton Morgan (M)	1933
Baytown	11,030	C	1948	Bill N. Taylor (M) 5	1947
Beaumont (9)	*77,335*	C	1919	F. S. Braden (Assoc. M)	1947
Belton (2)	3,572	C	1931	W. F. Hamner	1938
Big Spring (5)	12,604	C	1926	Herbert W. Whitney (Assoc. M)	1947
Bonham	6,439	C	1947	John B. Saunders, Act	1948
Borger (7)	10,018	C	1930	A. A. Meredith (M)	1942
Brownsville (10)	22,083	C	1915	Leo Huth (Assoc. M)	1946
Brownwood (12)	13,398	C	1916	John W. Perryman, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1947
Bryan (8)	11,842	C	1917	Mills P. Walker	1947
Burkburnett (7)	2,814	C	1923	P. A. Wiggins	1946
Burnet (1)	1,945	O	1945	G. G. Medders (Assoc. M)	1945
Carrizo Springs (2)	2,494	C	1946	J. W. Jeffrey (Assoc. M)	1947
Carthage	2,178	C	1947	Charles E. Collins	1947
Clarksville (1)	4,095	C	1946	C. R. Dinwiddie	1946
College Station (2)	2,184	C	1944	Francis A. Vaughn (Assoc. M)	1946
Corpus Christi (3)	57,301	C	1945	Harvey H. Allen (Assoc. M)	1947
Crystal City (1)	6,529	O	1943	L. L. Williams (M)	1943
Dallas (5)	294,734	C	1931	Roderic B. Thomas (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Eastland (10)	3,849	C	1919	C. H. O'Brien	1947
Edinburg (1)	8,718	O	1946	B. H. Cruce 2	1946
Fort Worth (6)	177,662	C	1925	W. O. Jones, Act (Assoc. M)	1946
Georgetown (2)	3,682	O	1944	Lee Black (Assoc. M)	1946
Giddings (1)	2,166	O	1942	R. A. Toler	1942
Harlingen	13,306	C	1947	William P. Briscoe	1947
Hubbard (1)	1,871	O	1943	John Lee Harris (M)	1943
Jacksonville (3)	7,213	C	1931	W. H. Oswalt (Assoc. M)	1947
Kerrville (4)	5,572	C	1927	G. S. Cone (M)	1941
Lamesa (2)	6,038	C	1945	J. D. Willson	1948
Livingston (2)	1,851	O	1941	W. C. de Cordova (M) 2	1945
Longview (4)	13,758	C	1923	James A. Giddings, Jr. (Assoc. M) 3	1948
Lubbock (6)	31,853	C	1917	M. R. Smith Jr. (M)	1948
Lufkin (11)	9,567	C	1919	J. B. Early	1946
McAllen (2)	11,877	O	1945	William L. Schupp (Assoc. M) 2	1946
Marshall (2)	18,410	C	1927	E. E. Justice, Act	1948
Mexia (5)	6,410	C	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Midland (2)	9,352	O	1947	H. A. Thomason (M) 3	1948
Nacogdoches (1)	7,538	C	1932	H. G. Stallings (M)	1932
Navasota (2)	6,138	C	1923	M. B. Thomas	1947
Odessa (1)	9,373	O	1946	J. R. Wilson (Assoc. M)	1946
Pampa (6)	12,895	C	1927	Steve Matthews (M) 2	1947
Panhandle (6)	978	O	1923	Nolan Sparks	1946
Pittsburg (2)	2,916	C	1946	J. L. Horner (Assoc. M)	1947
Port Arthur (3)	*56,065*	C	1932	(Vacancy)	
San Angelo (9)	25,802	C	1916	Sam O. Lawhon (M)	1940
Sherman (6)	17,156	C	1915	Garland P. Franks (M) 3	1947
Stamford (6)	4,810	C	1918	Grady Bowdry (M)	1947
Sulphur Springs	6,742	C	1947	J. P. Tackett	1947
Sweetwater (3)	10,367	C	1928	H. S. Thorgrimsen (Assoc. M)	1947
Taylor (6)	7,875	C	1914	Charles Brazil (Assoc. M)	1947
Temple (8)	15,344	C	1922	A. E. Taylor (M) 2	1940

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
TEXAS (Continued)					
Terrell (8)	10,481	C	1919	E. E. Boyd	1943
Tyler (7)	28,279	C	1915	J. G. Rollins	1946
Waco	55,982	C	1948		
Waxahachie (1)	8,655	C	1947	G. O. Summers (M) 2	1947
Weslaco (5)	6,883	C	1929	V. C. Thompson (M)	1941
West Columbia (2)	1,573	O	1942	J. R. Garrett (Assoc. M)	1945
Wichita Falls (7)	45,112	C	1928	George D. Fairtrace (M) 4	1944
Yoakum (6)	4,733	C	1915	R. B. Quick (Assoc. M)	1947
UTAH—4					
Midvale	2,875	O	1947	H. E. Wight	1947
South Salt Lake (2)	5,701	O	1946	William T. South (Assoc. M)	1947
Tooele (2)	5,001	O	1925	Dale Williams James	1946
Vernal	2,119	O	1947	LeRoy Taylor (Assoc. M)	1946
VERMONT—26					
Barre t (2)	4,052	C	1939	(Vacancy)	
Bellow Falls vil (5)	4,236	C	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M) 2	1946
Bethel	1,477	C	1947	Paul Hermann (Assoc. M)	1947
Brandon (1)	2,979	C	1947	(Vacancy)	
Brattleboro (4)	9,622	C	1942	George F. Miller (M)2	1948
Castleton (5)	1,601	C	1939	William A. Onion, Jr	1947
Chester t (2)	1,740	C	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1946
Chester vil (2)	749	C	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1946
Hardwick t (3)	2,605	C	1937	Guy W. Larrabee	1943
Hartford t (White River Junction) (3)	4,978	C	1940	Almon C. Davis (Assoc. M) 3	1946
Ludlow t (6)	2,458	C	1926	Laurence Pinel (Assoc. M)	1947
Ludlow vil (6)	1,780	C	1926	Laurence Pinel (Assoc. M)	1947
Manchester (2)	2,139	C	1941	George A. Randall	1948
Middlebury t (4)	3,175	C	1937	E. E. Lothrop (M) 5	1945
Middlebury vil (4)	2,123	C	1937	E. E. Lothrop (M) 5	1945
Montpelier	8,006	C	1947	L. B. Bartlett (Assoc. M)	1948
North Troy vil (3)	1,077	C	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939
Northfield t (6)	3,601	C	1941	Robert C. Hayden	1947
Northfield vil (6)	2,129	C	1941	Robert C. Hayden	1947
Randolph t (1)	3,278	C	1940	Robert E. Layton (Assoc. M) 2	1948
Rockingham t (4)	5,737	C	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M) 2	1946
St. Johnsbury t (3)	9,095	C	1923	Charles S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
St. Johnsbury vil (3)	7,437	C	1923	Charles S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
Springfield t (3)	7,720	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Springfield vil (3)	5,182	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Troy t (3)	1,869	C	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939
VIRGINIA—51					
Abingdon (3)	3,158	C	1940	David Goodman (Assoc. M)	1946
Albemarle County (Charlottesville) (2)	24,652	C	1933	Hunter Cockrell (Assoc. M)	1945
Alexandria (6)	*51,574*	C	1922	Nicholas Colasanto	1947
Altavista (4)	2,919	O	1936	Thomas B. Noland (Assoc. M)	1947
Appalachia (2)	3,010	C	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (3)	57,040	C	1932	A. T. Lundberg (Assoc. M)	1947
Bedford (4)	3,973	O	1920	Stephen H. Meem (Assoc. M)	1946
Big Stone Gap (4)	4,331	O	1936	R. B. Alsover, Act	1943
Blackstone (4)	2,699	O	1914	R. David Maben, Jr. (M)	1943
Bluefield (5)	3,921	C	1930	W. N. Lambert	1941
Bristol (9)	*14,071*	C	1919	Earl C. Coalson (Assoc. M)	1947
Charlottesville (7)	*20,005*	C	1913	Seth Burnley (M)	1932
Clifton Forge (3)	*5,549*	C	1942	B. F. Berkaw (Assoc. M)	1947
Colonial Beach	1,105	O	1947	Eldon Vass (Assoc. M)	1947
Covington (6)	6,300	C	1925	Adrian Newcomer (Assoc. M)	1946
Crewe (3)	2,048	C	1926	H. B. Prichard	1941
Culpeper (4)	2,316	C	1930	R. W. Huffman, Act	1943
Farmville (8)	3,475	C	1915	James Hughes (Assoc. M)	1946
Franklin (6)	3,466	C	1922	Edmund N. Wilkinson (M)	1943
Fredericksburg (2)	*12,487*	C	1912	L. J. Houston, Jr. (M)	1918
Front Royal (1)	3,831	C	1930	L. B. Dutrow (M)	1930

VIRGINIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Galax (4)	3,195	O	1922	W. G. Andrews (Assoc. M)	1947
Hampton (3)	5,898	C	1920	L. B. James (Assoc. M	1947
Harrisonburg (3)	*8,187*	O	1940	W. T. Wells (M) 2)	1947
Henrico County (Richmond) (3)	41,960	C	1934	C. C. Massey (M) 2	1943
Hopewell (4)	10,166	C	1924	James G. Wallace (M) 5	1947
Lexington (3)	3,914	O	1938	F. A. Dunn, Act	1941
Lynchburg (2)	*41,496*	C	1920	R. W. B. Hart (M)	1926
Manassas (2)	1,302	O	1927	Hunton Tiffany (M)	1941
Newport News (3)	45,599	C	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (6)	234,949	C	1918	C. A. Harrell (M) 4	1946
Norton (4)	4,006	C	1936	W. P. Kanto (M)	1939
Orange (3)	1,980	C	1935	H. F. Knoell (M)	1941
Pearisburg	978	O	1947	W. I. McGhee	1947
Petersburg (6)	*33,147*	C	1920	Joseph M. Hatchett (Assoc. M)	1940
Portsmouth (9)	81,951	C	1917	(Vacancy)	
Radford (8)	*9,126*	C	1920	W. A. Woodward (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Roanoke (2)	*64,214*	C	1918	Arthur S. Owens (M) 2	1947
Salem (6)	5,737	C	1922	W. Frank Chapman (M)	1943
South Boston (1)	5,252	O	1946	E. A. Beck (M) 3	1946
South Norfolk	8,038	C	1947	R. L. Van Nocker (M) 2	1947
Staunton (6)	*15,328*	C	1908	W. Guy Ancell (M) 4	1946
Suffolk (3)	*12,815*	C	1919	W. R. Woodbury (M) 4	1946
Tappahannock (4)	783	O	1938	W. A. Clarke	1947
Vinton (2)	3,455	C	1936	Guy L. Gearhart (Assoc. M)	1942
Warrenton (3)	1,651	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Warwick Co. (Hilton Village)	9,248	C	1945	J. C. Morris (M)	1945
Waynesboro (1)	7,373	C	1928	I. G. Vass (M) 2	1928
Williamsburg (3)	7,053	C	1932	W. C. Drager (M) 3	1946
Winchester (5)	*12,168*	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (M)	1939
Wytheville (4)	4,653	C	1927	Carter W. Beamer (Assoc. M)	1947

WASHINGTON—1

Sunnyside	2,368	C	1948		

WEST VIRGINIA—6

Bluefield (5)	20,641	C	1921	E. P. Mitchell (M)	1937
Clarksburg (12)	30,579	C	1921	Roy F. Ash (M)	1941
Grafton	7,431	C	1947	C. D. Decker (Assoc. M)	1947
Morgantown (6)	16,655	C	1921	Elmer W. Prince (M)	1947
St. Marys (2)	2,201	C	1921	J. Bernard Riggs	1925
Wheeling (4)	61,099	C	1935	C. H. Brues	1947

WISCONSIN—14

Ashland	11,101	C	1948		
Beloit (5)	25,365	C	1929	A. D. Telfer (M)	1936
Fort Atkinson (3)	6,153	C	1931	Elmore Klement (M)	1941
Fox Point (1)	1,180	O	1946	E. G. Teschan (Assoc. M) 2	1946
Greendale (3)	2,527	C	1939	R. J. Eppley (M) 2	1947
Janesville (1)	22,992	C	1923	Henry Traxler (M) 2	1923
Kenosha (6)	48,765	C	1922	A. E. Axtell (Assoc. M)	1947
Madison	67,477	C	1947	Leonard G. Howell (M) 3	1947
Rhinelander (3)	8,501	C	1926	Theodore M. Wardwell (M)	1929
River Hills	500	O	1947	Edward G. Teschan (M) 2	1947
Shorewood (4)	15,184	O	1926	H. A. Schmitt (M)	1930
Superior (4)	35,136	C	1941	W. J. Deegan (M) 3	1947
Two Rivers (4)	10,302	C	1925	John P. Hoffman (M)	1942
Whitefish Bay (1)	9,651	O	1938	Ralph H. Cahill (M)	1938

WYOMING—1

Laramie (2)	10,627	C	1942	D. B. Willett (M)	1947

ALASKA—2

Anchorage (1)	10,000	C	1946	Z. H. Tessendorf	1947
Fairbanks (1)	5,000	C	1947	Louis D. Kelsey (M) 2	1947

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
PUERTO RICO—1					
San Juan (5)	169,247	C	1931	Mrs. F Ricon de Gautier (Assoc. M)	1947
CANADA—ALBERTA—1					
Lethbridge (1)	14,238	C	1927	J. T. Watson	1928
NEW BRUNSWICK—2					
St. John (1)	51,410	O	1946	E. Royden Colter (Assoc. M)	1946
Woodstock (7)	3,516	C	1919	O. H. Manuel	1948
ONTARIO—2					
Chatham (3)	17,099	C	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
Niagara Falls (3)	20,589	C	1923	W. S. Orr (Assoc. M)	1944
QUEBEC—30					
Arvida (3)	9,702	O	1926	R. A. Lemieux (M)	1943
Baie Comeau (2)	2,300	C	1937	A. Babin (M)	1938
Cap de la Madeliene (1)	11,885	C	1947	Roger Lord (Assoc. M)	1947
Chicoutimi	8,937	C	1947	David D. Clerk (Assoc. M)	1947
Drummondville (1)	10,555	C	1945	(Vacancy)	
Grand'Mère (4)	8,500	C	1920	Jean Beique (Assoc. M)	1945
Hampstead (1)	2,287	C	1943	K. G. Cameron (M)	1943
Hull (1)	33,937	C	1946	Jean Carriere (Assoc. M)	1946
Isle Maligne (1)	500	C	1936	Omer Bernier (M)	1943
Lachine (1)	26,551	C	1933	Rene Laberge (M)	1939
La Tuque (6)	10,100	C	1921	Armand Gagnon (M)	1942
Longueuil (1)	8,200	C	1944	Euclide Vezina (Assoc. M)	1944
Louiseville (1)	3,572	C	1947	Leo Lupien (Assoc. M)	1947
Malartic (2)	4,000	C	1939	Laurent Thauvette (Assoc. M)	1944
Montreal-East (3)	2,373	C	1925	J. Ernest Courtemanche (M)	1943
Mount Royal (3)	4,888	C	1934	W. R. J. McNeil (Assoc. M)	1945
Outremont (2)	31,400	O	1918	R. E. Lacroix (M)	1924
Quebec City (1)	183,000	C	1942	C. R. Fontaine (M)	1942
Rimouski	44,233	C	1947	Leopold Garon	1947
Riviere du Loup (1)	8,662	C	1946	Roland Beaulieu (Assoc. M)	1946
Rouyn	8,808	C	1947	D. D. Desilets (Assoc. M)	1948
St. Jerome (1)	11,286	C	1944	Francis Valiquette (Assoc. M)	1946
St. Lambert (2)	6,678	C	1924	M. J. Rutledge (Assoc. M) 2	1927
Shawinigan Falls (3)	23,158	C	1921	Robert Dorion (M)	1939
Temiskaming (1)	2,800	C	1920	A. K. Grimmer (Assoc. M)	1919
Trois Rivieres (2)	45,000	C	1942	J. Henri Valiquette (M) 4	1945
Val d'Or (3)	7,000	C	1937	Paul E. Gagnier (Assoc. M)	1948
Valleyfield (1)	19,000	C	1940	(Vacancy)	
Verdun (1)	69,000	C	1938	J. R. French (M)	1938
Westmount (2)	25,276	C	1913	Percy E. Jarman (M)	1930
IRELAND—4					
Cork (1)	78,490	C	1929	Philip Monahan	1929
Dublin (2)	400,000	C	1930	P. J. Hernon 2	1937
Limerick (3)	39,000	C	1934	Matthew Macken	1946
Waterford (2)	27,464	C	1939	Liam Raftis	1946

Directories of City Officials

The four separate directories in this Year Book contain the names of nearly 10,000 municipal officials as reported by local officials in January and February, 1948. Table XX on the preceding pages gives the names of city and county managers for all municipalities operating with this form of government. This table also shows the year the council-manager plan was made effective, the number of managers each city has had, the number of municipalities each manager has served if more than one, and the year of appointment to his present position. Table XXI contains all incorporated places over 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by state and giving 1940 populations. This table gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, police chief. Table XXII lists all of the 965 cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population by state, giving the name of the mayor and city clerk of each city. In Tables XXI and XXII the year of expiration of the mayor's term is indicated. (All urban places of 5,000 to 10,000 population are arranged in one alphabetical list in Table V elsewhere in this Year Book.) Council-manager cities in all of the following tables are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

In all columns of Table XXI, if there is no letter following the name the title of the individual is the same as in the column heading. The month and year the mayor's term of office expires are shown after the name of nearly all mayors. Under "Chief Finance Officer," the name shown is that of the administrative officer indicated as being chief finance officer by the official filling out the questionnaire. In this column a letter indicating the title of the individual follows nearly every name. Under "Director of Public Works," if no director was reported the name of the city engineer is shown, and if no engineer was listed the name of the superintendent or commissioner of streets is given.

The names of municipal officials not reported in this Year Book are available for 38 states in the form of special directories published by a state league of municipalities or a department of the state government. A list of such directories was published in the 1944 edition of The Municipal Year Book (pages 634-637). New and revised editions of directories issued in 1947 are listed under the new books and pamphlets section on page 234 of this Year Book. There are also several directories with nation-wide coverage for airport managers, health officers, housing officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, and welfare officials. Such directories generally are published by federal agencies or by national organizations of public officials and are listed in the 1944 Year Book.

TABLE XXI

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1948

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council
P—President or President of Council

Code for City Clerk and Finance Officer:
A—Auditor
C—Controller
F—Fin. Dir. or Comr.
K—City Clerk
M—City Manager
N—Accountant
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
T—Treasurer

Code for Director of Public Works:
E—City Engineer
M—City Manager
S—Supt. of Streets

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city, a dagger (†) acting official, "t" town, "tp" township

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
ALABAMA—14						
Anniston.......... 26	E. D. Banks 10-50	L. Treadaway	J. Jones T	H. Harris E	E. E. White	J. L. Peek
Bessemer*.......... 23	Joe F. Lewis P 10-50	J. M. Scott	Joe F. Lewis F	Sam Houston S	L. B. Hill	Lacey Alexander
Birmingham.......268	W. Cooper Green P 11-49	Eunice S. Hewes	C. E. Armstrong C	J. D. Webb E	J. R. Smith	C. F. Eddins
Decatur.......... 17	H. R. Summer 10-48	Joe Petty	D. D. Burleson A	Joe Elliott S	L. F. Elkins	J. B. Whitmire
Dothan.......... 17	John Ayres P10-48	J. L. Vaughn	Jas. M. O'Neal F	M. M. Ramseur E	Floyd Harris	Eddie D. Kelley
Fairfield.......... 12	C. N. Gilley 10-48	C. D. Sallade	C. D. Sallade K	J. T. Duncan E	E. L. Allman	E. L. Allman
Florence.......... 15	E. F. Martin 10-48	L. B. Coburn†	B. F. O'Steen F	C. H. Jackson	Donald White	Noah H. Danley
Gadsden.......... 37	J. Herbert Meighan 10-50	P. M. McCall	J. H. Meighan F	W. R. Hooks E	Clyde Landers	Fay Boman
Huntsville.......... 13	A. W. McAllister 10-48	N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne T	R. L. Mann S	R. M. Milam	J. L. Carroll
Mobile.......... 79	Chas. A. Baumhauer 10-48	S. H. Hendrix	E. Megginson F	H. L. Fisher E	L. L. Petrey	D. E. McFadyen
Montgomery....... 78	John L. Goodwyn 10-51	Silas D. Cater	Sam M. Engelhardt T	O. L. Skinner E	R. L. Lampley	Ralph B. King
Phenix City....... 15	Homer D. Cobb	I. C. Wheelis	I. C. Wheelis K	E. E. Reese	J. L. Newsome	P. M. Daniel
Selma.......... 20	L. P. Burns 10-52	R. M. Watters	R. Watters T	W. P. Phillips S	H. H. Berry	E. W. Mullen
Tuscaloosa........ 27	Luther Davis C 9-49	F. G. Hocutt	F. G. Hocutt A	A. C. Parker E	E. L. Mathews	H. D. Billingsley
ARIZONA—2						
Phoenix*.......... 65	Ray Busey 5-48	W. O. Glick	Alice Mosier A	R. Gail Baker E	Lester B. Barnum	Earl O'Clair
Tucson*.......... 37	E. T. Houston 5-49	Carl M. Hitt	L. Wixson A	Glenton G. Sykes E	J. C. Sievert	D. J. Hays
ARKANSAS—9						
Blytheville........ 11	E. R. Jackson 4-49	Frank Whitworth	F. Whitworth K	Joe Carney E	Roy Head	Charles W. Short
El Dorado........ 16	John M. Shackleford 4-49	George Jackson	E. P. Garison T	Joe Bull S	Frank H. Smith	W. E. Hickman
Fort Smith........ 37	Jack Pace 4-49	L. G. Brown	R. Ferguson F	Jay Medlen	Pink Dean	Pink Shaw
Hot Springs....... 21	Leo P. McLaughlin	Emmett Jackson	Emmett Jackson K	Jim Holland	Weldon Rasberry	Weldon Rasberry
Jonesboro........ 12	Roy Penix 4-49	James C. Cobb	Vernon Covington T	Fred Haywood E	Virgel Snow	Clyde Barker
Little Rock........ 88	Sam M. Wassell 4-49	H. C. Graham	H. C. Graham K	Paul Zander E	G. Nalley	Marvin Potts
N. Little Rock..... 21	Eldor Johnson 4-49	Percy H. Machin	Mrs. R. M. S. Butner T	I. W. Roe S	J. P. Caldwell	J. T. Pyle
Pine Bluff........ 21	George H. Steed 4-49	George Heister	George Heister K	Carl M. Andresen E	George Alford	Met Galligher
Texarkana........ 12	S. H. Atkinson	L. V. Young	H. C. Hay T	Vernon Glover	S. F. Walsh	
CALIFORNIA—59						
Alameda*......... 36	W. J. Branscheid 4-49	J. P. Clark	F. J. Croll A	Carl Froerer	Thomas M. Lane	George R. Doran

Albany	11	L. F. Williams 4-48	Myrtle J. McLean	Grace L. Higgins T	Ernest Tarr E	Fred A. Pimental	S. C. Williams
Alhambra*	39	Jesse Ellico P 7-48	R. B. Wallace	R. B. Wallace A	Wm. Jarrett E	F. A. Bovet	A. F. Cherry
Anaheim	11	Charles A. Pearson 4-48	Charles E. Griffith	C. Griffith K	E. P. Hapgood E	Rudolph Nyboe	Mark Stephenson
Bakersfield*	29	Jake Vanderlei 4-51	V. Van Riper	V. Van Riper A	J. B. Holfelder E	Philip C. Pifer	H. Grayson
Bell	11	Otto F. Beigay 4-50	E. P. Folsom	E. P. Folsom K	D. W. Ulmer E	Adolph Treder	Willard B. Steele
Berkeley*	86	Laurance L. Cross 5-51	Ruth C. Kemp	Mabel Jensen A	Harry Goodridge	William A. Meinheit	John D. Holstrom
Beverly Hills	27	Ed. Dentzel 4-48	B. J. Firminger	B. J. Firminger K	H. J. Scott S	L. B. Canfield	C. H. Anderson
Brawley	12	W. I. Hoopes 4-48	Charles C. Casey	Chas. C. Casey K	John Boardman E	Leroy A. Jones	Joseph Gabard
Burbank*	34	Paul L. Brown 4-49	Addie J. Jones	Justus B. Brown T	Clayton W. Paige E	William J. Taylor	Elmer H. Adams
Burlingame	16	U. S. Simonds, Jr. 4-48	Herbert White	H. White K	Kenneth Fitch E	Edward J. Leis	R. Theuer
Compton*	16	H. Loughorn 6-51	Mrs. Clyde I. Horlan	Harry S. Scott C	Don Robins E	D. S. Wetherbee	Thomas J. Potter
El Centro	10	Wesley Heil 4-48	Irvin Maupin	Irvin Maupin K	Clyde F. Lee S	R. J. Birchfield	R. R. Voyles
Eureka	17	John F. Langer, Jr. 7-49	J. C. Barkdull	J. C. Barkdull A	George S. Winzler E	Allan Pettingill	B. Gregory
Fresno	61	Glenn M. De Vore 4-49	D. E. Roughton	A. L. Hilderbrand F	Fred M. Ashley	L. A. Moore	R. T. Wallace
Fullerton	10	Verne Wilkinson 4-48	Carrie D. Adams	Carrie D. Adams K	Herman H. Hiltscher E	Charles O. Potter	John C. Gregory
Glendale*	83	J. F. Baudino 4-49	G. E. Chapman	A. H. Haak C	J. C. Albers E	Edward H. Aiman	Vernon Rasmussen
Huntington Pk	29	Hollis M. Peavey 4-48	William P. Mahood	William P. Mahood K	H. E. Robinson E	John H. Slocum	Charles Noah
Inglewood	30	Ernest S. Dixon 4-51	Leonard C. Fox	Mrs. E. Spaulding T	David Bulloch	Bacil Roberts	Carl C. Cupp
Lodi	11	Robert H. Rinn 4-50	John F. Blakely	John F. Blakely K	Arthur C. Heckenlaible E	George D. Polenske	Millard L. Fore
Long Beach*	164	Burton W. Chace 7-48	Clyde Roseberry	H. Beckman N	James P. Kincaid	Frank S. Sandeman	Al F. Slaight
Los Angeles	1,504	Fletcher Bowron 6-49	Walter C. Peterson	Dan O. Hoye C	Lloyd Aldrich E	John H. Alderson	Clemence B. Horrall
Lynwood*	11	Ray Doty 4-48	Frank Limber	Allen Floyd T	A. J. Bateman E	Earl Gallaher	Paul W. Kerr
Maywood	11	Ben Lang 4-48	Isobel B. Hollar	Milton Strauss T	R. H. Nieweg S	C. M. Coon	K. H. Blackburn
Merced	10	J. E. Fritz 4-50	A. H. Groesel	J. E. Fritz F	G. E. Winton	George C. Lady	Wm. A. Hydie
Modesto	16	Carl W. Shannon 4-51	Rex E. Gailfus	Rex E. Gailfus K	Frank J. Rossi E	George E. Wallace	U. Pickering
Monrovia	13	Reuel R. Brown 4-48	F. R. Schallert	A. K. Petrie	Albert A. Blakesley E	Guy Shaw	F. L. Scott
Monterey*	10	Hugh F. Dormody	E. C. Walker	C. E. Colburn A	Manuel S. Perry S	Gregory Teaby	Fred H. Moore
National City	10	Gilbert E. Fritz 4-50	Frank Rogers	F. Rogers K	C. B. Ireland E	James A. Bird	Lloyd W. Bates
Oakland*	302	Joseph E. Smith 7-49	Charles M. Don	Russell C. Hortsmann A	Walter N. Frickstad E	James H. Burke	Robert P. Tracy
Ontario*	14	Gilbert I. Benson 4-48	C. C. Peabody	Lulu F. Lyle T	Harold J. Martin M	A. R. Moyer	H. W. Swinney
Palo Alto	17	J. B. Blois 6-48	Winifred Kidd	Maurice H. Moore A	Fabian S. Miller E	Louis F. Ledford	H. A. Zink
Pasadena*	82	Charles C. Hamill C5-49	Clara B. MacLellan	O. A. Dietrich C	J. H. Allin E	C. L. Bolz	C. H. Morris
Pomona	24	James B. Pettit 4-49	C. Harry Doremus	Addison C. Philpott F	F. C. Froehde E	Robert A. Crawford	J. B. Ashurst
Redlands	14	Maurice Clapp 4-48	Harry R. Whaley	H. Whaley K	Edgar T. Ham E	Elmer R. Thomas	Oscar A. Peterson
Redondo Beach	13	Charles H. Wortham 4-49	Charles C. Mangold	Charles C. Mangold K	Louis H. Goss E	Earl Wiltze	A. Lowell Hopkins†
Redwood City*	12	W. W. Hilton 4-48	R. S. Dodge	R. S. Dodge T	Glenn Jains E	Jos. Lodi	C. R. Collins
Richmond*	24	A. B. Hinkley 6-48	C. A. Pitchford	B. K. Peterson A	Edward A. Hoffman E	Henry J. Schmidt	L. E. Jones
Riverside	35	Walter C. Davison 1-49	G. Albert Mills	Herbert W. Pierson A	Milton H. Irvine E	Ray E. Allen	John A. Bennett
Sacramento*	106	Belle Cooledge 1-50	Harry G. Denton	A. O. Hoover C	Fred J. Klaus E	Terence Mulligan	James V. Hicks
Salinas*	12	George C. Taylor 7-49	F. E. Heple	F. E. Heple K	Donald Davies M	George Von Soosten	George C. Weight
San Bernardino	44	James E. Cunningham 5-49	John H. Osborn	C. C. Wood C	R. D. Forsythe E	C. N. Niday	D. G. Murdock
San Buenaventura*	13	Edwin L. Gardner II 5-51	Grace Woodruff	Grace Woodruff C	Hugh M. Wood E†	Charles E. Dawley	T. W. Neel
San Diego*	203	Harley E. Knox 5-51	Fred W. Sick	John McQuilken C	Fred A. Rhodes M	G. E. Courser	A. E. Jansen
San Francisco	635	Elmer G. Robinson	John McGrath	Harry Ross C	H. C. Vensano	Edward Walsh	Michael Mitchell
San Gabriel	12	Harold Lange 4-48	Carl E. Gruendler	Carl E. Gruendler K	Newman B. Smith E	George Duguid	Frank Carpenter
San Jose*	68	Albert Ruffo 6-48	Dorothy Covill	Harry A. Young A	Harold J. Flannery E	Lester A. O'Brien	Ray Blackmore
San Leandro*	15	Thomas O. Knick 4-49	Herbert Burbank	R. N. Lindahl F	Carl E. Savonell S	B. X. Whitaker	A. J. Lamoureux
San Mateo*	19	Edward J. Reilly 4-49	Wm. J. O'Farrell	Charles A. Ginnever T	Arthur B. Sullivan M	Hugh F. Morris	Robert E. O'Brien
Santa Ana	32	R. Carson Smith 4-51	Erma Keeler	G. B. Martien A	Hugh M. Neighbour E	E. C. Gates†	Boyd Hershey

Table XXI.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Santa Barbara..... 35	Norris Montgomery 6-49	Faye Canfield Griffen	Faye Canfield Griffen A	C. W. Moore E	C. L. Tenney	R. E. Noonan
Santa Cruz........ 17	F. R. Fulmer	A. J. Miller	A. J. Miller T	W. R. Jennings † E	Louis Gomes	A. I. Huntsman
Santa Monica*..... 54	Mark T. Gates 4-51	Kenneth O. Grubb	William A. Hard C	Maurice M. King	C. N. Carrell	Jos. H. McClelland
Santa Rosa*....... 13	Obert Pederson 4-48	Agnes S. Farquar	John Hawkes A	Walter F. Adams E	George H. Magee	Melvin F. Flohr
South Gate........ 27	John C. Olsen 4-50	Herbert C. Peiffer	Herbert C. Peiffer K	Dan S. Miller E	David F. Glines	John C. Gutting
South Pasadena*... 14	W. A. Garmshausen 4-48	Marjorie Merritt	Marjorie Merritt K	N. B. Krug E	Donald J. Lavenbarg	E. C. Setzer
Stockton*......... 55	Jerry Keithley 1-49	Bessie Lee Trahern	William Riddell A	Lyle Payton E	Martin J. Cannon	R. C. Parker
Vallejo*........... 20	George C. Demmon 5-51	Melvin Brooks	Alfred L. Wanger A	T. D. Kilkenny E	L. Jacobson	Earl Dierking
Ventura (See San Buenaventura)						
Whittier.......... 16	John M. Kemmerer 4-48	Guy N. Dixon	Guy N. Dixon K	M. R. Bowen E	A. B. Alford	O. C. Smith
COLORADO—8						
Boulder*.......... 13	J. Perry Bartlett 1-50	Mayme Graham	Mayme Graham F	Geo. R. Hubbard	Emil A. Johnson	Arthur F. Masters
Colorado Springs*.. 37	J. N. McCullough 4-49	R. F. Sonnekson	Mrs. Louise Huff A	Frank O. Ray E	Fred H. Lausch	I. B. Bruce
Denver............322	J. Q. Newton 6-51	Siewer Fincher	W. H. McNichols A	Edward A. Smith E	Allie Feldman	John O'Donnell
Fort Collins*....... 12	W. M. Bevington 4-48	Miles F. House	J. Howell F	S. Warren Riddell	T. P. Treadwell	Orville P. Kelley
Grand Junction*... 12	Porter Carson 4-48	Helen C. Tomlinson	Helen C. Tomlinson K	Carl M. Bennett	Charles L. Downing	Joe W. Keith
Greeley........... 16	Frank A. Berger 1-50	Mort Balch	H. W. McGilp T	W. E. Hollenback	E. A. Brumley	C. C. Hunter
Pueblo............ 52	Jack R. Craddock P 1-52	Mary E. Weaver	Jack R. Craddock F	Herman Klipfel	J. J. Fitzpatrick	J. Arthur Grady
Trinidad*......... 13	James E. Donnelly 1-50	Joe R. Fuller	Joe R. Fuller K	Harmon H. Kellum E	Con Nolan	W. J. Schramm
CONNECTICUT—24						
Ansonia........... 19	Thomas Nelligan 1-49	Paul E. Schumacher	J. Bliss Davenport T	Thomas F. Pratt S	Alfred Tanner	John J. Mahoney
Bridgeport.........147	Jasper McLevy 11-49	Fred Schwarzkopf	Adolph D'Aulisa C	Peter Brewster	Martin Hayden	John Lyddy
Bristol............ 30	James P. Casey 11-49	Rolfe E. Rowe	Allen W. Hall C	Daniel J. Donovan	George C. Graham	Edmund S. Crowley
Danbury.......... 22	William J. Hannan	Frank W. Belmar	Albert H. Henebry T	George Gildea	John H. McNamara	George Schoen
Derby............ 10	Cornelius F. Caldwell	James S. Donahue	Henry T. Waters T	John Benanto	Charles Stankye	Thomas Van Etten
East Hartford t.... 19	John W. Torpey P10-49	William E. Hines	George J. Penny T	Eugene B. Sullivan	John J. Armstrong	Timothy J. Kelleher
Hartford*.........166	Cyril Coleman 1-50	John A. Gleason	Robert L. Duffy F	Royal W. Thompson S	Henry G. Thomas	M. J. Godfrey
Meriden.......... 39	Howard E. Houston 1-50	Ruth E. Payne	John J. Awdziewicz C	C. Perry Prann E	L. A. Petrucelli	M. B. Carroll
Middletown....... 26	Emilio Q. Daddario 10-48	Edward P. Wysocki	Mark F. Dunn C.	Samuel C. Cannon	J. Franklyn Dunn	Charles A. Anderson
Naugatuck........ 15	Harry L. Carter 5-49	Charles F. Daly	Charles F. Daly K	Charles D. Curtis E	John J. Sheridan	John J. Gormley
New Britain....... 69	Henry J. Gwiazda 4-48	Harry E. Scheuy	William H. Judd F	George Mollurn E	William T. Shaw	William C. Hart
New Haven........161	Wm. C. Celentano 12-49	Sidney L. Goldstein	Cecil J. Marlowe C	Anthony Pavlillo	Paul P. Heinz	Henry P. Clark
New London*...... 30	Richard R. Morgan 9-48	Henry L. McGuire	H. Huntley F	Kenneth H. Holmes E	Thomas L. Shipman	John J. Courtney
Norwalk.......... 40	Irving C. Freese 10-49	John A. Hansen	Louis A. Kupan C	Paul J. James	Charles A. Volk	Jeremiah F. Dorney
Norwich.......... 24	James J. Mullins 6-48	Eli Cramer	Alexander Jordan T	Frank H. Quinley	Joseph Tracy	Thomas P. Murphy
Shelton.......... 11	Charles Glover 1-49	J. Stirling Edwards	J. Stirling Edwards K	Francis G. Perri S	Frank Cramer	William S. Donovan
Stamford......... 48	Charles E. Moore 4-49	Neilson D. Dale	Neilson D. Dale F	Salvatore Catino	Victor H. Veit	John B. Brennan
Stratford t*....... 23	Peter J. Ring, Jr. C	W. Howard Wilcoxson	Allen B. Vermilya F	Daniel N. McLeod	Allen D. Judson	William B. Nichols
Torrington........ 27	Wm. Kilmartin	Alexander G. Constable	Edwin Dowd T	William F. Nierintz E	Edward F. Goodman	Hugh E. Meade
Wallingford........ 11	Fred C. Ulbrich	G. Harrington	L. F. Kane T	John Nolan	John Czine	Clarence D. Lane
Waterbury......... 99	Raymond E. Snyder 1-50	William A. Sirica	Arnold E. Furlong A	Henry C. Whitlock E	Francis T. Scully	Wm. J. Roach

West Hartford t*	34	None	Carlyle C. Thomson	Harry H. Barton C	Frederick B. Chamberlin E	Thomas H. Donnelley	Walter A. Sandstrom
West Haven t	30	Elmer E. Scranton C	Franklin Lum	George C. Warner T	John F. Lynch E	Lloyd J. Cameron	Harry W. Tuttle
Willimantic	12	Andrew J. Carey 1-50	Arthur L. Clark	Arthur L. Clark T	Alexis Caisse, Jr. S	Amos E. Barber	Grant Bombria
DELAWARE—1							
Wilmington	113	Joseph S. Wilson 7-49	Homer C. Simmons	A. Abrahams T	Harry L. Maier E	George T. Morgan	James C. Riley
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1							
Washington	663	John Russell Young P	G. M. Thornett S	A. R. Pilkerton A	Gordon R. Young E	Clement Murphy	Robert J. Barrett
FLORIDA—20							
Clearwater*	10	J. O. Houze 1-49	Frank Cooley	Frank Cooley A		Peter Treola	J. J. Elliott
Daytona Beach*	23	E. L. Padgett 1-49	Mrs. Rhea B. Mordt	Mrs. Rhea B. Mordt K	J. W. Leseman E	B. B. Hart	T. N. Johnson
Fort Lauderdale*	18	Reed A. Bryan	S. H. Marshall	Carlton M. Roberts M	E. Patterson E	C. W. King	R. R. Kelley
Fort Myers	11	R. E. Kurtz 10-48	Charles E. Chandler	Charles E. Chandler T	John Cody	W. R. Anderson	J. Douglas Bartleson
Gainesville*	14	Henry L. Gray 9-48	A. Clarence O'Neill	A. Clarence O'Neill	R. T. Cunningham E	E. F. Beville	R. G. Zeigler
Jacksonville	173	C. Frank Whitehead	W. C. Almand R	John E. Pace A	W. E. Sheddan E	G. E. Hare	Sherman Cannon
Key West*	13	A. Maitland Adams 11-49	Victor Lowe	Charles R. Roberts A	Robert H. Dopp E	Leroy Torres	
Lakeland*	22	Wm. R. Cade 1-49	L. Pressgrove	L. Pressgrove C	John Stokes	V. T. Rinehart	Roy V. Huchingson
Miami*	172	Robert L. Floyd	F. L. Correll	G. Shaw F	R. A. Williams	Henry R. Chase	Frank Mitchell
Miami Beach*	28	Marcie Liberman 6-49	C. W. Tomlinson	C. W. Tomlinson K	M. N. Lipp E	D. C. Kennett	Phillip R. Short
Orlando	37	William Beardall	Ed McDowell	W. C. Lanier C	A. B. Herndon E	Maxie G. Bennett	J. C. Stone
Panama City*	12	J. R. Asbell	Harry Harris	Harry Harris K	C. E. Peterson E †	Alfred L. Norris	G. W. McCall
Pensacola*	37	C. P. Mason 6-49	J. E. Frenkel	J. Frenkel C	C. W. Bledsoe E †	Claude Wright	Crosby Hall
St. Augustine*	12	Herbert E. Wolfe 12-48	Pauline Boyt A	P. Boyt A	Gerald M. Ponton E	E. W. Hartley	Wm. Lindsey
St. Petersburg*	61	Bruce B. Blackburn 7-49	Mrs. Jennie Cooke	Ralph E. Henry F	Frank O. Lee	Claude Nesbit	J. R. Reichert
Sanford*	10	Robert A. Williams 1-49	H. N. Sayer M	H. N. Sayer M	Ralph Lubinski E	M. N. Cleveland	Roy G. Williams
Sarasota*	11	J. Douglas Arnest	L. B. Ashby	L. Ashby F	J. E. Evans	H. M. Knowles	E. A. Garner
Tallahassee*	16	George I. Martin	George C. White	George C. White T	M. N. Yancey M	Earl Levy	W. L. Prater
Tampa	108	Curtis Hixon 11-51	P. R. Bourquardez	H. D. Pelhank C	R. VanCamp E	L. D. Blanton	J. L. Eddings
W. Palm Beach*	34	E. Tinsley Halter 4-48	Mrs. J. R. Gardner	Francis B. McGarry M	D. A. Hanlon	A. P. Sadler	Jack A. Thompson
GEORGIA—19							
Albany*	19	James W. Smith 1-50	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham T	Earl Olsen E	D. W. Brosnan	M. Burnett
Athens	21	Jack R. Wells 1-50	A. G. Smith	A. G. Smith T	J. G. Beacham E	W. C. Thompson	E. W. Wood
Atlanta	302	W. B. Hartsfield 1-50	J. L. Richardson	B. Graham West C	Clarke Donaldson	C. C. Styron	Herbert T. Jenkins
Augusta*	66		T. D. Beckum	C. G. Paschal C	M. P. Phillips S	D. L. Cliatt	C. J. Wilson
Brunswick*	15	J. H. Hopkins 12-48	Hugh Burford	L. M. Stephens T	Phil D. Jory	J. W. Greenfield	J. E. Register
Columbus*	53	Walter Richards	H. G. Brannon	Dupont Hagins T	J. M. Graddy	W. B. Miller, Sr.	J. G. Newberry
Dalton	10	H. L. Trammell	Guy W. Keister	G. C. Cline T	P. Mitchell S	B. W. Vaughn	W. H. Souther
Decatur*	17	S. Threadgill 1-49	Mrs. M. H. Christian	J. D. Gould M†	B. F. Colmer E	J. D. Peek	Luther Spinks
East Point	12	J. H. Blair 1-49	E. L. Cole	E. L. Cole K	George H. Sparks E	Max Wiggins	W. H. Tyler
Gainesville*	10	Geo. H. Ashford 1-49	John Weldon Smith	C. L. Lineback M	J. B. Gailey S	R. Edwin Spence	W. D. Bagwell
Griffin*	13	H. S. Mashburn C 1-49	J. S. Langford M	J. Langford M	J. H. Hamilton E	S. E. Simonton	Joe Burson
La Grange	22	Duke Davis 1-50	C. H. Day	C. H. Day T	G. H. Sargent	D. H. Hunter	T. E. McClung
Macon	58	Lewis B. Wilson 11-49	Viola R. Napier	Frank Branan T	J. C. Hardy	B. H. Brown	Ben T. Watkins
Moultrie*	10	W. B. Withers	P. J. Doster	P. Doster K	F. B. Ahouse E	J. L. Rhodes	J. F. Addison
Rome*	26	John E. Yarbrough C 1-49	F. L. Sammons S	F. Sammons S	W. C. Hall E	W. T. McKinney	Smith Horton
Savannah	96	John G. Kennedy 2-49	A. Greenfield	Wm. Wise C.	James H. Fisher	J. L. Eady	James Rogers

TABLE XXI.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Thomasville*....... 13	W. A. Watt 1-50	C. C. Pittman	P. M. Davenport T	C. E. Layton M	John Porter	N. A. Stegall
Valdosta.......... 16	Frank D. Rose	A. S. Myddleton	J. Mathis	Charles A. Dunbar E	T. M. Cook	H. M. Passmore
Waycross*......... 17	W. H. Hopkins	C. O. Parker	C. O. Parker K	E. F. Ledford E	H. C. Thackston	J. G. DeLoach
IDAHO—7						
Boise............ 26	Potter P. Howard 5-49	Fred R. Bagley	D. F. Banks T	J. L. Morris E	Frank Pulaski	R. G. Haskin
Coeur d'Alene...... 10	J. G. Adams 5-49	J. R. Wilcox	J. W. Barrett T	Clarence Courtney S	Wallace Swofford	Arnold C. Engen
Idaho Falls........ 15	E. W. Fanning 4-49	Lee Walker	Lee Walker K	C. R. Black E	L. G. Jackson	C. A. Carlson
Lewiston.......... 11	Leo J. Morgan 7-49	John P. Roos, Jr.	John P. Roos, Jr. C	William P. Hughes E	D. Richard Gill	Frank H. Jacobs
Nampa............ 12	Peter E. Johnson	G. H. Shellaberger	G. H. Shellaberger K	John H. Griffiths E	L. T. Lessinger	J. R. McCarthy
Pocatello.......... 18	George R. Phillips	B. D. Reese	B. D. Reese T	Les H. Ballif E	A. A. Girard	R. J. Roubidoux
Twin Falls......... 12	H. G. Lauterbach 4-49	C. Leiser	H. R. Grant F	J. S. Diffendarfer E	E. H. Freelove	Howard W. Gillette
ILLINOIS—59						
Alton............. 31	H. F. Wadlow	Earl Linkogle	R. Morrow C	M. F. Whitten E	J. J. Lewis	C. Barkley
Aurora............ 47	Andrew J. Carter 4-49	John P. Thill	J. P. Thill K	G. H. Deuchler E	E. J. Ryan	George H. Rees
Belleville.......... 28	Ernst W. Tiemann, Sr. 5-49	Carl Siegel	C. Siegel K	John C. Thompson	Albert Nebgen	Fred G. Saeger
Berwyn........... 48	Wm. J. Kriz 4-49	Emil Vacin	V. L. Nemecek C	Anton Pav	James Hrach	Joseph Pilot
Bloomington....... 33	Mark B. Hayes 4-49	Porter C. Noble	John A. Cleary C	S. R. Wilhoit E	Roland Behrends	Clyde Hibbens
Blue Island........ 17	John M. Hart 4-49	Louis F. Schwartz	Emil J. Blatt T	Charles A. Dewar	Allen G. Kollman	Richard Sorgenfrei
Brookfield*........ 11	Carl Hayford 4-49	Anthony Strobl	James F. Shurtleff M	James F. Shurtleff M	F. B. McDowell, Jr.	H. C. Crosby
Cairo............ 14	Egbert A. Smith 5-51	Robert A. Hatcher	Hugh S. Hilboldt F	Mike Egan	J. W. Mason	Edgar F. Ryan
Calumet City...... 13	Frank Kaminski 4-49	Steve Maciejewski	Russell Cadman T	John Walerowicz	Leo Lessner	Henry Wleklinski
Canton........... 12	Gus Sandberg	Katherine Sporer	Carl Hill T	Howard Gibbons E	Clifford Waddell	Tom Harris
Centralia......... 16	H. B. Blanchard 5-51	James Maxfield	John W. Clark, Jr. F	H. B. Stover E	C. E. Conder	O. T. Bounds
Champaign........ 23	George J. Babb 5-51	John P. Hill	Jas. H. Griftner F	John T. Kearns E	Roy Alsip	Clyde R. Davis
Chicago.........3,397	Martin H. Kennelly 4-51	Ludwig D. Schreiber	R. B. Upham C	Oscar E. Hewitt	Michael J. Corrigan	J. Prendergast
Chicago Heights.... 22	Maurino Richton 5-51	A. Paul Soderman	Wm. G. Dudleston F	Arthur H. Bonvouloir	George Mahnke	Philip Howard
Cicero............ 65	Henry J. Sandusky P 4-48	John C. Stoffel	J. Stoffel K	Michael G. Jelinek E	Frank Dusek	Erwin Konovsky
Danville.......... 37	G. N. Hicks 5-51	W. M. Cannady	George H. Jones F	Geo. E. Freeman	Charles Muirhead	Richard H. Johnson
Decatur.......... 59	James A. Hedrick 5-51	D. F. Davis	George Albert F	Lyle Kirby	Ira D. Leech	W. Glenn Kerwin
Dixon............ 11	J. Fred Hofmann 4-51	Wayne C. Smith	W. Smith K	J. E. Vaile S	Jake Johnson	Harry Fischer
East Moline....... 12	B. H. Ryan 4-49	Arnold Neihaus	Arnold Neihaus K	Emil Ballegeer S	Paul Godesiabois	T. J. Schafer
East St. Louis..... 76	John T. Connors 5-51	John Tierney	Joseph Ganschinietz F	Russel Beebe	Russell Wright	Henry Bishop
Elgin............ 38	Walter E. Miller 5-51	M. H. Brightman	M. H. Brightman F	Frank A. Struckman	Elmer Henryson	Joseph Huber
Elmhurst.......... 15	Wm. S. Fellows 4-49	Francis N. Neumann	F. Maier T	Alfred Nelson E	William Hanebuth	G. Kummerow †
Elmwood Park..... 14	John A. Cullerton 4-49	Harold Hommersand	H. Hommersand T†	Lenord Kulpinski S	Chester Reardon	Frank Rice
Evanston.......... 65	S. G. Ingraham 4-49	E. W. Bell	Thomas F. Airth T	Joseph L. Rose	A. N. Hofstetter	Carl Ekman
Forest Park........ 15	Vernon Reich 4-51	Charles W. Meseke	Charles W. Meseke F	Charles Lelivelt	Henry H. Lange	Karl F. Hartneck
Freeport.......... 22	Earl E. Miller 5-49	Lueva McHugh	Ethel Brewster T	Carl Dippell E	Albert Luedeke	Walter Marsh
Galesburg......... 29	Ralph B. Johnson 4-49	Alfred Nystrom	A. Nystrom K	S. S. Scott E	Earl Cratty	Paul Holmes
Granite City....... 23	C. Moerlien 5-49	Albert L. Stevens	John Dooher C	C. H. Sheppard E	Clarence Cook	Eugene Burnett
Harrisburg........ 11	H. J. Raley 5-51	Opal Epperheimer	R. B. Hetherington F	John B. Pierson S	Ray Johnson	Everett N. Sneed
Harvey.......... 18	A. E. Turngren	Frank C. Norton	W. E. Powers F	J. Hamilton E	C. Stanger†	A. F. Roll

Highland Park	14	Robert F. Patton 5-51	V. C. Musser	A. Gordon Humphrey F	P. E. Cole E	William Hennig	Edward B. Patten
Jacksonville	20	Ernest L. Hoagland 4-49	John R. Phillips	I. B. Cline T	E. M. Henderson E	Charles Lonergan	Frank Kiloran
Joliet	42	Arthur O. Janke	Arthur R. Blackburn	Emmett McGuire F	Martin Ahlvin E	John O. Nygren	Ernest E. Overbey
Kankakee	22	Albert F. Hattenburg 5-48	Herbert Hess	L. Rivard T	P. J. Schriner	Roy Marquart	Daniel Bergan
Kewanee	17	Fred J. Brown	Harry L. Orr	F. A. Dean F	Nick Fischer E	Albert Lyons	Clyde Rorah
La Grange	10	George W. Brooks P 5-49	H. H. Mitchell	H. Mitchell K	B. I. Greenlee	Harry A. Oakes	Harry A. Oakes
LaSalle	13	Edward Zuroff 4-48†	Bertha Young	F. S. Studzinski T	Fred Blakely	Richard Heilstedt	Edward Kasprowicz
Lincoln	13	David Sullivan 5-49	James C. Greenslate	James C. Greenslate K	Harry Walker S	Edgar Smith	M. Downs
Mattoon	16	G. W. Smith 4-49	James L. Warren	E. W. Vollmer F	Harold Bennett	J. C. Weaver	E. Davidson
Maywood	27	Earle K. Broberg 5-49	J. M. Kearns	J. W. Ingram C	William Thomas E	David Smith	John Peterson
Melrose Park	11	A. H. Frenzel P 5-49	Michael J. Laraia	Michael J. Laraia C	Peter Tassi S	Anthony Prignano	Robert Wiggelsworth
Moline	35	E. H. Sohner 5-49	Mrs. A. N. Brissman	Mrs. A. N. Brissman K	William M. Coopman E	John Polchow	H. Fromme
Mount Vernon	15	Harry L. Bishop 5-49	John M. Ayers	M. Williford T	E. LeMay	Paul Partridge	Verner L. Pigg
Oak Park	66	Stuart W. Cochran 4-49	James A. Wasson	R. F. Glaesel C	Marshall S. Dutton	William C. Watters	T. Kearin
Ottawa	16	T. Berton Leamy 5-51	H. W. Farnsworth	Timothy Madigan F	R. H. Newell E	Emmett Burke	Walter M. Keim
Park Ridge	12	Alfred Haake 4-49	L. E. Fleissner	R. Schuettge T	Harry F. Koelling	Norman A. Brown	H. W. Johnson
Pekin	19	J. Norman Shade 5-52	W. D. Jansen	F. J. Moenkemoeller F	Albert Hoff S	Roy C. Weinheimer	Roy A. Brees
Peoria	105	Carl O. Triebel 5-49	John H. DeWein	E. Mueller C	L. D. Jeffries	Sidney L. Ulrich	V. N. Klarich
Quincy	40	Geo. Meyer, Jr. 5-49	Lawrence Kuhlman	Lawrence F. Meyer C	Walter H. Bunting E	George Simon	Ray Welsh
Rockford	85	C. Henry Bloom 5-49	Elmer O. Strand	E. O. Strand K	Wm. Day E	Wayne E. Swanson	Folke Bengston
Rock Island	43	Melvin McKay 4-49	Martin T. Rudgren	Carl J. L. Wessel T	W. J. Gallagher E	Joseph W. Valentine	William J. Wilkens
Springfield	76	Harry A. Eielsen 5-51	Mrs. Marie M. Smith	Leigh B. Smith F	J. H. Hunter	Francis P. Londrigan	
Sterling	11	W. B. Wetzell 5-51	J. Willard Andrews	J. J. Anderson T	Daniel Metzger	Chris Dingler	Edward Ohda
Streator	15	Albert E. Dietman 5-51	Ewald A. Hultman	Robert Drysdale F	Fred Renz E	Wayne Conner	John Gaydos
Urbana	14	George F. Hurd 5-49	Bess M. Holmes	Bess Holmes K	Elmer H. Johnson	Charles W. Pittman	Harley H. Harmon
Waukegan	34	Frank G. Wallin 5-49	Edward R. Holmberg	E. R. Holmberg K	Thomas P. Nelligan E	Walter Hutton	William A. MacDonald
West Frankfort	12	Luther Burpo 5-51	George I. Cotter	John F. Karnes F	Guy Broy	Alta McGhee	E. B. Ragland
Wilmette*	17	Wm. H. Alexander P 4-49	Nicholas P. Miller	Ralph D. Clay A	George E. Leal	R. K. Reardon †	E. F. Whiteside
Winnetka*	12	Wm. Warfield III P 4-48	Stella Winslow	B. Johnson F	Robert L. Anderson	Michael J. Dalton	G. C. Bowers

INDIANA—35

Anderson	42	G. Lester McDonald	Ernest Coburn	George A. Horn C	Walter O'Connor E	Robert Mosbaugh	Louie Dietzen
Bedford	13	Ivan H. Brinegar 1-52	Mrs. Margaret Johnson	Mrs. M. Johnson T	Frank Bowden S	Ralph Brock	Jesse Condiff
Bloomington	21	Thos. L. Lemon 1-52	O. E. Zell	O. E. Zell T	James Thompson S	Bernard Glover	Ray Hinkle
Columbus	12	Robert Stevenson 1-52	John F. Ferry	John F. Ferry K	D. Gunder E	Eret Kline	Herbert N. Moore
Connersville	13	C. Schultze	Wendell W. McFall	W. W. McFall T	James D. Nash E	Howard Kehl	William Traylor
Crawfordsville	11	Clark D. Jones 1-53	Mabel W. Sinclair	Mabel W. Sinclair T	Lex B. Clore E	Elmer Dickman	Finis Burkhardt
East Chicago	55	Frank J. Migas 1-52	Conrad B. Beniecki	B. Bochnowski C	Joseph Steiner E	Joseph Wilardo	Martin Zarkovich
Elkhart	33	Walter L. Larson	Earl S. Sears	H. A. Pribble C	G. W. Akin S	John Williams	Wm. F. Roth
Elwood	11	Elmer Tunis 1-51	Gladys Land	Gladys Land T	William E. Miller	John Brown	Joseph Hickey
Evansville	97	William H. Dress 1-52	Thomas P. Toon	Clyde Oviatt T	Lewis Morris	Alex Hougland	Paul Bonham
Fort Wayne	118	Henry E. Branning Jr. 1-52	Norber Welch	A. H. Fruechtenicht C	Chauncy McAnlis E	E. L. Uebelhoer	Lester Eisenhut
Frankfort	14	Ralph T. Cheadle 1-52	Arthur J. Rogers	Arthur J. Rogers T	R. T. Cheadle	J. Marvin Snyder	Charles Norman
Gary	112	Eugene H. Swartz 1-52	Nick P. Elich	F. V. Bauldridge C	Harold E. Beine E	Frank Mathews	Millard T. Matovina
Goshen	11	Rollin R. Roth 12-51	Clare Garber	Clare Garber T	Carl Cozzi E	Forrest Laufraw	Ray Auer
Hammond	70	Vernon C. Anderson	Edward B. Bellamy	Arthur G. Borman C	Roy Rubright E	Joseph J. Scherer	Thomas J. Martinson
Huntington	14	Roy Howell 1-52	A. N. Doyle	A. N. Doyle T	Earl E. Phillips E	Ernest Greider	Thomas A. Coughlin

Table XXI.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Indianapolis 387	Al Feeney 1-52	Richard Stuart	Phillip L. Bayt C	M. G. Johnson E	Roscoe McKinney	Edward Rouls
Jeffersonville 11	Samuel Shannon	Carl J. Braun	Carl J. Braun T	William Goyne	William E. Cox	Gordon Gilmore
Kokomo 34	James H. Maguire 1-52	Walter S. Riffe	Walter S. Riffe C	Ray E. Havens E	Robert F. Featherstone	Paul D. Kellar
Lafayette 29	Albert J. Krabbe 12-51	Robert V. Ostheimer	Curtis Hostetter C	Henry B. Clark S	John Katzman	James McDonald
La Porte 16	Taylor A. Ray 1-52	C. E. Anderson	C. E. Anderson T	H. F. Hoelocker S	Mike Fitzsimmons	Jack Alexander
Logansport 20	Geo. F. Meuhlhausen 1-52	W. H. Jones	Fred Edgerly C	Geo. Beltemacchi E	Joseph L. Graffis	Lonnie O. Hall, Jr.
Marion 27	Willard Blackman 1-52	Robert Custer	Russell Bragg C	J. C. Horner E	Arthur Planek	Robert Duke
Michigan City 26	Russell G. Hileman 12-52	Frank Wentland	Edwin L. Mokrycki C	Emil Krueger S	A. R. Mitchell	R. F. Stephenson
Mishawaka 28	E. S. Walton 1-52	Oscar Vad de Putte	Richard F. Kleiser C	Frank J. Miller E	Thomas L. Pressler	Dean Bolerjack
Muncie 50	Lester E. Holloway 1-53	Edgar Crago	Wm. Connolly, Jr. C	Ward Harlan E	Aaron Belcher	Harry Nelson
New Albany 25	C. P. Erni 12-51	Leon P. Stein	Robt. Shine T	Albert Graybrook E	Thomas Daniel	Guy E. Hosbach
New Castle 17	Harold Meadows	Percy Scott	Percy Scott T	Ernest L. Guyer E	George Van Zant	Ross Scott
Peru 12	George W. Wolf 12-51	Mrs. Marjorie Blue	Mrs. Marjorie Blue T	Irel V. Pence	Glenn Jenkins	William Webster
Richmond 35	Lester Meadows	Ather Reeg	H. G. Coleman C	S. W. Hodgin E	H. E. Williams	Lucas Rohe
Shelbyville 11	Harold Pickett 1-53	Raymond E. Lackey	Raymond E. Lackey T	Charles Towns S	Russell Klare	Maurice Moberly
South Bend 101	George A. Schock 1-52	Mayme Dumont	Albert E. Troeger C	Roy Audrysiak E	Ales Andrejewski	Harry Everett
Terre Haute 63	Ralph E. Tucker 1-52	Herbert O. Beasley	David C. Russell C	Michael A. Ellis E	Zenis Nicoson	Cleon R. Reely
Vincennes 18	Noble P. Barr	Joe J. Leonard	Joe J. Leonard T	Arthur F. Reinke E	Dewey Shepherd	Sherman Montgomery
Whiting 10	Andrew Kovacik 1-52	George Palenchar	George Palenchar T	Joseph Pokraka E	Adolph Zweig	James P. Mullaney
IOWA—21						
Ames* 13	Clinton Adams 4-48	J. W. Prather	J. W. Prather K	M. B. Starr E	Sam Long	E. P. Morris
Boone 12	F. W. Ganoe 4-49	R. A. Muench	R. Muench K	George A. Nelson E	E. G. Kolb	L. C. Paulsen
Burlington 26	Verle McBride 4-48	Robert Schlampp	Frank N. LaPoint F	Harry A. Vollmer E	W. G. Middlemann	Hurley Eland
Cedar Rapids 62	F. K. Hahn	M. M. Krebs	L. D. Burgus F	D. L. Williams	E. P. Kohout	Thomas J. Condon
Clinton 26	George Still 4-50	Arthur J. Lerche	Arthur J. Lerche A	Benton R. Anderson E	Harold F. Nelson	Herman Thomsen
Council Bluffs 41	Geo. B. Sparks 4-50	K. W. Gardner	Nels Hansen A	Forest Grover E	Waldo Merrill	L. S. Murray
Davenport 66	A. R. Kroppach	Frank A. Hass	Clarence F. Schmidt T	Ralph C. Graham	Lester Schick	Ray Schieser
Des Moines 160	John MacVicar 4-48	Arthur Johnson	T. Harry Vicker F	John M. Tippee E	Charles L. Slade	Lorin Miller
Dubuque* 44	George R. Murphy 4-48	J. J. Shea	R. P. Marshall A	Robert Gallagher E	T. Hickson	J. H. Strub
Fort Dodge 23	J. M. Poole 4-49	Robert H. Clelland	W. E. Johnston F	John W. Pray	Harry K. Brown	E. W. Maricle
Fort Madison 14	Thomas W. Tipton 4-49	Louie F. Albers	L. F. Albers K	Wayne Massey E	Isaac Hutchison	Roy Cross
Iowa City 17	Preston Koser 4-49	George J. Dohrer	E. B. Raymond T	F. E. Gartzke E	J. J. Clark	Edwin Ruppert
Keokuk 15	F. A. Willmering 4-50	Carl L. Mundy	W. Logan T	C. J. Nelson E	John Breheny	Louie Atkins
Marshalltown 19	D. E. Taylor 4-49	Anne McMahon	Anne McMahon K	C. J. Anderson E	H. F. Hemphill	
Mason City 27	H. E. Bruce 4-49	Pearl B. Kellogg	F. DeSart A	Waldo W. Wegner E	James Kelley	Harold E. Wolfe
Muscatine 18	H. E. Ferguson 3-50	Mrs. Florence Mason R	F. Mason K	R. J. Halpin E	Alex Bender †	M. Taylor
Newton 10	E. W. Zeng 4-49	H. J. Lammers	Dwight L. Smith T	J. G. McFadden E	William Lattimer	L. McCall
Oskaloosa 11	John L. Burress 4-49	Laura H. Spooner	E. L. Butler T	M. L. Garden E	M. C. Whitmore	G. O. Crispin
Ottumwa 32	Herman J. Schaefer 4-49	Frank Gibbons	Charles F. Carlson F	Henry Cook E	Harley McClure	Charles F. Kapp
Sioux City 82	Dan J. Conley 4-50	C. A. Norrbom	Gordon Hollar F	Frank Montgomery S	Charles B. Kuhl	Thomas Farley
Waterloo 52	Bailey Barnes 4-50	H. W. Wente	H. W. Wente K	Alfred B. Cook E	Ray Tiller	Harry Krieg

KANSAS—20

Arkansas City*	13	Cecil B. Hawkins 4-51	James F. Clough	James F. Clough K	Wayne Lambert E	Harry McCollough	Walter Gray
Atchison*	13	C. H. Blanke 4-49	Robert L. Noble	R. L. Noble K	Earl Hellener E	Harley Yocum	C. H. Lyman
Chanute	10	John Hargrave 5-49	Ross Cooper	David McCune F	Geo. K. Faust E	Bill Brennan	Ralph Rhodes
Coffeyville	17	J. B. McCue 4-49	Lois Saunders	G. A. Erickson F	Pat B. Smith E	W. B. Livingston	Pete Billups
El Dorado*	10	W. R. Smith 4-49	F. E. Brooks	F. E. Brooks K	Lin Martindale E	Donald J. Rayburn	P. Frederiksen
Emporia*	13	C. V. Morris 4-51	Fred L. Nevins	Fred L. Nevins K	R. W. Cunningham E	C. C. Johnson	B. Duncan
Fort Scott	11	Wallace M. Buck 4-49	Marian C. Amott	D. G. Richards T	O. F. Miller	Sam E. Ayers	J. L. Atha
Hutchinson*	30	Fred Henney 4-48	T. C. Smith	T. C. Smith F	A. R. Campbell E	W. H. Hazell	R. Hensley
Independence*	12	S. E. McDaniel 4-48	G. H. Krienhagen	G. Krienhagen K	G. H. Hackmaster	Roy Pitts	W. F. Troutman
Kansas City	121	Clark E. Tucker 4-51	Howard Payne	Edward W. Becker F	Francis W. Blake	Olander Lind	Will Johns
Lawrence	14	J. H. Parsons	Harold C. Fisher	E. E. Alexander T	J. C. Harper E	Paul Ingels	C. A. Bliesner
Leavenworth	19	F. E. Washburn 4-49	J. C. Walker	Carl Sill F	A. Maduska E	Harry Conlin	A. E. Mistler
Manhattan	12	Ross E. Busenbark 5-49	Paul F. Ragland	Sam C. Charlson F	D. C. Wesche E	C. L. Morris	Clint Bolte
Newton*	11	J. M. Veazey 4-48	Allison Schroeder	A. Schroeder K	Frank Beeson E	Ed. Warhurst	C. H. Sherman
Ottawa	10	J. R. Cheney 4-50	L. I. Crater	L. I. Crater A	K. E. Andrews	Harry W. Gilliland	F. H. Bullock
Parsons	14	Vernon C. Axton 4-49	Dale M. Raymond	E. Powers F	Charles L. Smay E	E. Glenn Parsons	Frank A. Williams
Pittsburg	18	Joe Gutteridge 4-49	Agnes M. Young	W. L. Baldwin A	C. M. Cooper E	W. C. Campbell	Thomas M. Stowers
Salina*	21	Al Noyce 4-49	Charles E. Banker	Charles E. Banker F	Harold Harper E	Joe E. Travis	Lewis Day
Topeka	68	Frank J. Warren	Edwin R. Jones	J. Glen Davis F	C. Madison Williams	William E. Cawker	Ernest W. Kaul
Wichita*	115	Charles S. Ritchie 4-48	C. C. Ellis	M. P. Jones F	E. N. Smith	C. W. Brown	G. W. Shepherd

KENTUCKY—13

Ashland	30	Will C. Simpson 12-51	Clem S. Howard	R. R. Peebles A	H. A. Jepson	Burris Hensley	Charles Howard
Bowling Green	15	Henry J. Potter 12-49	Joseph C. Covington	N. O. Gillespie T	John Murphy E	Brett Basham	Muriel Waddle
Covington*	62	William F. Rolfes 1-52	George Vieth	Martin Holman C	Gordon Willis E	Walter Salyers	Alfred Schild
Fort Thomas	11	L. L. Ross 1-50	Gloria D. Wendling	D. W. Snyder T	Charles H. Kuhn E	B. J. Nielander	Louis W. Cook, Jr.
Frankfort	11	Arthur C. Jones 1-50	Marcella Lynch †	E. B. Rodman T	B. C. Collis E	Robert White	Guy C. Wainscott
Henderson	13	Robert Posey 1-50	Phil J. Thomy	Oscar Baskett T	John A. Hart	Letcher Martin	Leon Beckham
Hopkinsville	12	F. Ernest Lackey 1-50	Mrs. Hattie C. Wood	Clyde H. Vinson F	Joe Davis	J. W. East	J. Ed Greenfield
Lexington*	49	Thos. G. Mooney 1-52	James L. Wilder	F. J. Benckart F	M. J. McGruder E	S. D. Armstrong	Dudley McCloy
Louisville	319	Charles P Farnsley	Mrs. Lucille Ogburn	Edward H. Dieruf F	James B. Wilson	John Krausenkraus	Carl Heustis
Middlesborough	12	W. K. Evans 1-50	P. Costanzo Jr.	Pope G. Cawood F	Fred J. Silhanek	R. M. Knipp	Charles Minton
Newport*	31	James E. Deckert 1-52	F. McLane	Robert Puff F	A. H. Root	Edward T. Miles	George Gugel
Owensboro	30	Glenn Lovern 1-50	E. J. Rhodes	Percy Beard F	Edward Akin	Ben Cummings	Vern Bidwell
Paducah*	34	Gene Peak 12-51	Sarah Thurman	H. Collins T	Thomas A. BradleyE	F. W. Gholson	Lester Block

LOUISIANA—10

Alexandria	27	Carl B. Close 4-49	Hal T. Dulany	W. A. McLean F	R. W. Bringhurst	R. A. Neff	George C. Gray
Baton Rouge	35	Powers Higginbotham 1-49	George Brogdon	Louis J. Ricaud F	Pinkey Jennings	Robert Bogan	Fred C. Parker, Jr.
Bogalusa	15	C. Siegelin 12-50	K. I. Bean	Jesse Cutrer, Jr. F	B. C. Sones E	Elmer G. Smith	T. A. Magee
Gretna	11	Charles F. Gelbke 6-49	Julius F. Hotard	Henry F. Bender F	Alvin E. Hotard E	Ruben Hock	B. Miller
Lafayette	19	Claude C. Colomb 5-48	Curtis Rodemacher	P. J. LeBlanc F	Dalton L. Reid E	A. F. Broussard	George J. Breaux
Lake Charles	21	Tom C. Price	Florence N. Moore	J. H. Funderburg F	J. D. Davis S	Fred A. Baumgarten	J. H. Hebert
Monroe	28	H. H. Benoit 7-48	P. A. Poag S	W. D. H. Rodriguez F	C. R. Tidwell	H. L. Hale	J. D. Busby
New Iberia	14	P. Armand Viator 6-48	G. O. Pharr	G. O. Pharr T	John Rochel E	Gilbert Kahn	Andrew Viator
New Orleans	495	DeLesseps S. Morrison 5-50	George S. Weaver	Lionel G. Ott F	N. L. Marks, Jr. E	Howard L. Dey	N. Adair Watters
Shreveport	98	Clyde E. Fant 11-50	J. T. Tanner S	John McW. Ford F	H. Lane Mitchell	Floyd Kendrick	Edward Huckaboy

Table XXI.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
MAINE—10							
Auburn*	20	Rosaire L. Halle 9-49	Leon Cole	B. Allen M	Bernal B. Allen M	Ralph Harnden	Alton Savage
Augusta	19	Chas. Nelson 12-48	John J. Ryan A	Alfred J. Lacasse T	Waldo Hill E	William Haskell	Vernard W. Dudley
Bangor*	30	George D. Carlisle C 1-49	Archie R. Lovett	Ralph L. Waymouth T	Daniel L. McClay	Herbert P. Constantine	Edward M. Short
Bath*	10	Donald N. Small	H. E. Ring	Donald D. Young T	Arthur R. Avery S	Richard Frates	Frank Moriarty
Biddeford	20	Louis B. Lausier 1-49	Armand Duquette	William E. Shaw T	Albert Cadorette S	Thomas F. Farley	A. E. Pare
Lewiston	39	Louis P. Gagne 3-49	Lucien Lebel	Julian Deshaies A	Edgar St. Hilaire	Zephirin F. Drouin	Thomas E. Johnson
Portland*	74	Robert L. Getchell C	A. Edwin Smith	A. Edwin Smith A	George H. May E	Oliver Sanborn	John F. Newell
South Portland*	16		J. Harold Webster M	J. Harold Webster M	Albert Waterman	Horace S. Jose	Frank R. Whitten
Waterville	17	Russell M. Squire 1-50	Charles N. Nawfel	James Glover T	Payson Witham S	Ralph Gilman	Alfred Poirier
Westbrook	11	E. Porell 1-49	Mrs. V. Seavey	Rbt. Robinson T	Roscoe Libby S	Cecil McAloney	Hormidas Aube
MARYLAND—7							
Annapolis	13	William U. McCready 7-50	Katherine Linthicum	G. Turner Quaid T	Harry E. Bean S	Jesse A. Fisher	William Curry
Baltimore	859	Thomas D'Alesandro Jr. 5-51	None	J. Neil McCardell C	Paul L. Holland	Howard Travers	Hamilton R. Atkinson
Cambridge	10	Dorsey E. Davis 7-48	G. L. Dail	Granville Hooper F	G. H. McWilliams	Osvrey Pritchett	G. W. Price
Cumberland	39	Thomas S. Post 4-48	Samuel E. Griminger	Arthur B. Gibson A	Ralph L. Rizer E	Reid C. Hoenicka	Emmett Flynn
Frederick	16	Lloyd Culler 7-50	J. Eisenhauer	Aubrey A. Nicodemus T	William R. Walter E	None	Fred M. Straley
Hagerstown	32	Richard H. Sweeney 3-49	Elden Kerney	Clyde R. Stouffer T	C. W. Stump, Jr. S	Max Hoover	Max W. Rickard
Salisbury	13	E. R. White Jr. 6-50	Wade H. Insley, Jr.	Wade H. Insley, Jr. T	Clarke Gardner E	W. Austin Moore	James Taylor
MASSACHUSETTS—78							
Adams t.	13	John S. Wilk C	I. Audrey Louison	H. Blanchette, Jr. T	Alex J. Strzepek S	Martin J. Degen	Edward W. Reid
Amesbury t.	11	Maurice Pare C 3-49	Albert M. Grant	Raymond O. Davis T	Frederick W. Merrill S	George A. MacDougall	John F. Hetherman
Andover t.	11	Roy Hardy C	George Winslow	Thaxter Eaton T	Edward Lawson	Edward Buchan	George A. Dane
Arlington t.	40	Wm. C. Adams C 3-48	Earl A. Ryder	J. Wilbert Anderson T	James M. Keane E	Daniel B. Tierney	Archie F. Bullock
Athol t.	11	Edwin S. Hersey C 2-49	Walter E. Farnum	William Wheeler N	M. Anthony Casella S	Geo. V. Henrich	William J. Callahan †
Attleboro	22	Francis J. O'Neil 1-50	Kenneth F. Blandin	William Marshall T	Robert W. Mawney	Joseph Mowry	Peter J. Marron
Belmont t.	27	J. Watson Flett C 3-48	Charles B. Wiggin	Francis J. Lally T	Joseph W. Kales E	William H. Hill	William G. Heyd
Beverly	26	Daniel E. McLean 1-49	Bennett E. Merry	Louise Linehan A	Albert H. Richardson E	Fred Wittenhagen	Edward Aucone
Boston	771	James M. Curley 1-50	John B. Hynes	Charles J. Fox A	Robert P. Curley	Russel S. Codman, Jr.	Thomas Sullivan
Braintree t.	16	Albert E. Roberts C	Earnest C. Woodsum	John W. Harding T	John J. Drinkwater E	Fred A. Tenney	Edward Cahill
Brockton	62	Joseph H. Downey 1-50	J. Albert Sullivan	Charles F. Gilmore A	Harold S. Crocker E	L. F. Lynch	Oscar A. Johnson
Brookline t.	50	Wm. Hickey C 3-48	Arthur J. Shinners	Leon L. Allen N	Walter A. Devine E	Thomas F. J. Malloy	James W. Tonra
Cambridge*	111	John D. Lynch	Frederick H. Burke	John J. McKenzie A	Wm. R. McMenimen	John Collins	John R. King
Chelsea	41	Thomas A. Keating	Joseph A. Tyrrell	Vincent Cassani A	John Marian E	Charles A. Voke	John J. Kirby
Chicopee	42	Edward O. Bourbeau 1-50	Arthur A. Balthazar	Joseph A. Ritchott A	Thomas A. Robinson E	Ernest LaFlamme	Francis A. Linehan
Clinton t.	12		Mildred Fallon	Walter O'Malley T	Patrick Ball S	William E. Powers	Michael E. Kelly
Danvers t.	14	Walter B. Morse C 3-48	A. Preston Chase	A. Preston Chase T	Walter G. Ennis S	Joseph E. Kelley	John T. McDewell
Dedham t.	16	Wm. P. Browne C3-49	John T. Carey	John T. Ganor T	John J. Shea	John B. Hartnett	John F. Cahill
Easthampton t.	10	George A. Picard C	Frank Jarick	Nora Connery T	William Lawler E	Robert Ulm	Frank Skrzyniarz
Everett	47	James F. Reynolds 1-50	John M. Carroll	A. MacKinnon A	Joseph W. Holmes E	James J. Evans	Pietro C. Fiorentino †

Fall River.........	115	Wm. P. Grant	Emile F. Bergeron	Ernest A. Floyd A	Thomas J. Logan	George E. McGaw	Edward C. McMahon
Fitchburg.........	42	George W. Stanton 1-50	D. H. McLean	James B. Perault A	Joseph M. Peirce	Ernest C. Couette	Carlisle F. Taylor
Framingham t.....	23	William J. Keaney C 3-48	William Walsh	G. Sullivan N	Samuel Dyer E	Leroy Trevitt	E. McCarthy
Gardner..........	20	Fred E. Perry 1-50	Sasah E. Bourgeois	A. Robert Bourgeois A	Eugene J. Teir E	Robert M. Tappin	Cyrille Leblanc
Gloucester........	24	Weston U. Friend 12-49	Allen F. Grant	K. S. Webber A	Paul A. Polison E	Louis Francis	W. S. Ellis
Greenfield t.......	16	Authur Gleason C 3-48	Wm. Cunningham	John E. Kiley T	Eugene L. Bond E	Herbert R. Ferris	William J. O'Connell
Haverhill.........	47	Albert W. Glynn 1-50	Bernard H. Donahue	J. Beck Pierce A	Harry W. Bailey E	Benjamin L. Chase	Henry J. Lynch
Holyoke..........	54	Henry J. Toepfert	Joseph Jabimile, Jr.	Joseph E. Lucey T	Stewart R. Allyn	John Rohan	David F. Allyn
Lawrence..........	84	James P. Meehan 1-50	Gordon Gaffney	James Meehan F	John W. McCarthy	Edward Retelle	Martin O'Sullivan
Leominster........	22	Louis E. Allen 1-50	Arthur U. Mahan	Frank A. Shaw A	Herbert J. Lawson S	Ernest P. Johnson	George H. Smith
Lexington t........	13	William C. Paxton C	James J. Carroll	J. Carroll K	Joseph DeFoe	Roy A. Cook	John W. Rycroft
Lowell*...........	101	George A. Ayotte 1-50	Wm. Sullivan	Daniel E. Martin A	Stephen Kearney E	Charles Stackpole	Michael H. Winn
Lynn.............	98	Stuart A. Tarr 1-50	Albert L. Flynn	George Crane A	Frank E. Gowdy E	Joseph E. Scanlon	John Healey
Malden...........	58	Fred Lamson 1-50	John E. Lukey	C. A. McAuliffe C	Thomas W. Sheehan E	Richard N. Berry	William F. Sheridan
Marblehead t......	11	Lester P. Marsh C 3-48	William Bragdon	Clarence Chapman N	R. Burlingham E	John S. Adams	S. Bradish
Marlborough.......	15	Carlton W. Allen 1-50	Francis J. Bertrand	Edward F. Bigelow T	J. F. Granger S	Samuel Daoust	Ira Joubert
Medford..........	63	Walter E. Lawrence 1-50	George P. Hassett	Alexander A. Lucey A	Harold J. Nicholson E	John E. P. Plante†	William J. McLaughlin
Melrose...........	25	Thomas L. Thistle 1-50	Raymond H. Greenlaw	S. Homer Buttrick T	Glenn S. Weeks	Sidney C. Field	G. MacWilliams †
Methuen t.........	22	Roger E. Ingalls C	E. Vernon Sanborn	Tom Longworth T	John V. Austin S	Benjamin Bean	Cyril Feugill
Milford t..........	15	Michael P. Viscounti C3-49	Catherine L. Coyne	B. Clancey T	Edward C. Carroll S	John Adams	John J. Moloney
Milton t..........	19	Daniel E. Duggan C 3-48	G. Frank Kemp	Fred N. Krim N	Forrest J. Maynard E	Ashton McLeod	John B. Shields
Natick t..........	14	John E. Logan C	James H. Fleming	W. Levitt T	Benjamin Sargent E	Lyman G. Brown	Thomas P. Evans
Needham t........	12	R. H. Gray C 3-48	Marion Petterson	Arnold Mackintosh T	Lester C. Hollis	Richard M. Salamone	Thomas H. Welch
New Bedford......	110	Arthur N. Harriman 1-50	Charles W. Deasy	William Freitas T	Patrick J. Foley	Milton C. Andrews	John W. Davies
Newburyport......	14	John M. Kelleher 1-50	Mrs. Vera Kelley	C. Houghton T	James H. Ronan	C. Frank Creeden	James E. Sullivan
Newton...........	70	Theodore R. Lockwood 1-50	Frank M. Grant	John D. Martin C	Willard Pratt E	John L. Keating	Wm. P. Mahoney†
North Adams......	22	James Bowes 1-49	Albert L. Fuller	Daniel J. Hawthorne A	James E. Lilly	John E. Saulnier	John F. Flaherty
N. Attleborough t..	10	Leonard J. Quinn C 3-48	John A. Rose	August R. Funke T	Nathan B. Phipps S	Ralph C. Robertson	Peter J. McKeon
Northampton......	25	E. L. Olander 1-50	John P. Foley	John T. Curran A	John Keefe E	Charles Dalton	George J. Bernier
Northbridge t......	10	George L. Searles C 2-51	Mrs. Ruth Keeler	L. Rollins N	D. C. Duggan, Jr.	Philip B. Walker	J. Albert Cullen
Norwood t*........	15		Walter A. Blasenak	Edmund F. Sullivan T	Albert W. Thompson	Alonzo N. Earle	Thomas Lydon
Peabody..........	22	Leo McGrath 1-50	J. F. O'Meara	Eva F. Dee A	Frank J. McCarthy E	William C. Mahoney	James F. Murphy
Pittsfield..........	50	Robert T. Capeless 1-50	John J. Fitzgerald	H. Edward Hayn T	Canfield S. Dickie	Thomas F. Burke	Thomas H. Calnan
Plymouth t........	13	Herbert H. Lanman C 3-48	Herbert K. Bartlett	Herbert K. Bartlett T	Edward Chase E	Everett B. Wood	Russell P. Dearborn
Quincy............	76	Charles A. Ross	Hattiemay Thomas	J. Shaughnessy T	James Donovan	Robert Fenby †	John J. Avery
Reading t.........	11	Kenneth C. Latham C 3-48	Guy Ellison	B. Stewart N	Philip P. Welch	Hugh L. Eames	Thomas E. Wall
Revere...........	34	Peter J. Jordan	Joseph McChristal	Ed. O'Toole A	George Burnett	Thomas McCarrick	William A. Gillis i
Salem............	41	Joseph B. Harrinton 1-50	Augustine J. Toomey	H. M. Perkins A	Frank P. Morse E	Arthur L. Flynn	John C. Harkins
Saugus t*.........	15	Wm. Oliver C	Viola G. Wilson	C. Chapman N †	Charles DeFronzo	George B. Drew	John T. Stuart
Somerville........	102	G. Edward Bradley 1-50	Norman E. Corwin	F. MacDonald A	John F. Kennedy	John C. McNally	A. F. Sharry
Southbridge t......	17	Rosario Arpin	Clarinthe P. Boyer	J. E. Desrosier N	Henry Racicot E	Oswald J. Meunier	Ulric A. Brault
Springfield........	150	Daniel Brunton 1-50	Clifford F. Smith	George W. Rice T	Charles A. Bailey, Jr. S	Thomas Wrenn †	Raymond Gallagher
Stoneham t........	11	Fred A. Schneider C3-49	Winthrop A. McCarthy	George H. Holden T	Albert E. Casey S	William F. McCall	J. Clarence Nelson
Swampscott t......	11	Edgar U. Burdett C 3-49	M. F. MacLean, Jr.	I. M. Adams N	Howard L. Hamill E	Charles H. Lampard	Francis P. Wall
Taunton..........	37	John F. Parker	Henry L. Galipeau	Howard A. Briggs T	William O'Donnell E	Edward F. Gorey	T. Joseph Galligan
Wakefield t........	16	William G. Dill C	Charles F. Young	John I. Preston T	Harry H. Denning S	Clifford Jacobs	John G. Gates
Waltham..........	40	John F. Devaen	William J. Lanagan	Arthur Stoner T	Henry F. Beal	Bertram A. Neal	Asa E. McKenna
Watertown t.......	35	John O'Hearn C 3-48	George B. Wellman	Wm. W. Norcross, Jr. A	Otis D. Allen E	William C. McElroy	James Igoe
Webster t.........	13	John P. Ivascyn C	Pearl C. Mahon	Joseph P. LaPlante N	John R. Kleindienst E	Arthur Belmore	John C. Templeman

TABLE XXI.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Wellesley t.	15	Herbert S. Gleason C	John T. Ryan	Arthur K. Wells T	Warren G. Fisher S	Thomas A. Slaman	R. P. MacBey
W. Springfield t.	17	Henry S. Johnston C	V. Allen	F. P. Bagg N	Harry W. Steele E	Frederick Sibley	John B. O'Brien
Westfield	19	Arthur B. Long	Harold Whittemore	Richard P. McCarthy T	Donald Wineli E	Herbert Thorpe †	Allen H. Smith
Weymouth t.	24	Harry Christensen C	C. Boyle	Emerson R. Dizer N	Thomas J. Kelly S	Archibald R. Coyle	Edward F. Butler
Winchester t.	15	Philip P. Wadsworth C 3-48	Mabel W. Stinson	Donald Heath T	Parker Holbrook E	James E. Callahan	E. W. O'Connell †
Winthrop t.	17		Joseph F. O'Hern	George W. Downie T	Fritz E. Westlin S	William A. Floyd	William F. Pumphret
Woburn	20	William E. Kane 1-50	M. G. Kane	Hugh Gilgun A	Daniel H. Toland †	M. J. Kane	Charles R. McCauley
Worcester	194	Chas. F. Jeff Sullivan 1-50	Malcolm C. Midgeley	Aubrey S. Batstone A	James R. McHugh	Herbert F. Travers	Wm. P. Finneran †
MICHIGAN—43							
Adrian	14	H. W. Lundahl 4-49	E. A. Ballenberger	Dorothy A. Calkins T	Fremon Ansted	Jack Hawley	L. F. Germond
Alpena*	13	Herbert A. Kurrasch 4-51	Herbert M. Howe	Herbert M. Howe K	Donald Oakes M	F. McKim	Lorenzo D. Walker
Ann Arbor	30	William E. Brown, Jr. 4-49	Fred C. Perry	Fred Perry K	G. H. Sandenburgh E	Benjamin Zahn	Casper Enkemann
Battle Creek	43	Wm. V. Bailey 4-49	Joseph M. Boos	Harry Atkinson T	R. R. McIntosh E	Charles A. Crosier	Cleon Cramer †
Bay City*	48	M. Raleigh Rabedioux 4-49	James H. Gates	Oscar A. Kasemeyer C	Thos. Giuli	Joseph L. Trudell	Frank W. Anderson
Benton Harbor*	17	Leon P. Gideon 3-49	Earl Tidey	George Larkworthy T	H. H. Crow M	Ray Hall	Alvin Boyd
Birmingham*	11		Irene E. Hanley	Russell T. Berger T	Mark G. Dance	Vernon W. Griffith	John P. Hackett
Dearborn	64	Orville L. Hubbard 1-50	Myron A. Stevens	James Hughes C	Frank B. Swapka	Stanley Herdzik	Ralph B. Guy
Detroit	1,623	Eugene I. Van Antwerp 1-50	Thomas D. Leadbetter	John N. Daley C	Thomas C. Hanson	Minnian C. Higby	Harry S. Toy
Ecorse	13	Wm. Voisine 11-49	Don H. Beckman	P. L. Allison C	Leland R. Gare E	Fred Pudvan	C. Miller
Escanaba*	15	Marvin Coon 4-48	Carl E. Anderson	A. Aronson M	Loren W. Jenkins E	Jerry Jerow	Michael F. Ettenhofer
Ferndale*	23	Carl W. Forsythe 4-49	T. H. O'Donoghue	W. A. Laking T	Charles Knechtel	Norman C. Pritchard	Roy A. Butcher
Flint*	152	E. Viall 11-48	Albert Hull	Lloyd G. Kirby F	Theodore Moss	Roy M. Hitchings	James T. Byars
Grand Rapids*	164	George W. Welsh 5-48	Jacob Van Wingen	E. Stevens F	Charles W. Darling	Frank H. Burns	Albert Scheiern
Grosse Pte. Park*	13	Howard Parshall P3-48	William Stamman	William Johnson C	E. B. Lane M	Edward Rector	Arthur Louwers
Hamtramck	50	Stephen S. Skrzycki 4-48	Albert J. Zak	Henry C. Ciesluk C	George Banish	Henry Gelinski	J. Wojciszak
Highland Park	51	Norman J. Patterson 4-51	Thomas E. Shawcross	Mrs. Lilias F. Evans C	John Moorhouse	Frank Ford	J. Hoffman
Holland	15	Ben Steffens 4-50	C. Grevengoed	C. Grevengoed K	Abe Nauta	Andrew Klomparens	Jacob Van Hoff
Iron Mountain	11	Erminio Raffin 4-49	Harold C. Lindholm	Joseph A. Michela N	Ralph E. Speer E	M. J. Scolatti	Reno Romagnoli
Ironwood*	13	Walter F. Olson 3-49	Leo Andriansen	Leo Andriansen K	M. R. Antonelli E	Edward Laitala	Thomas McRae
Jackson*	50	James House 1-50	Clifton H. Vedder	Clifton H. Vedder K	Ray Fry E	Harold Crawford	Harry H. Bailes
Kalamazoo*	54	Henry Ford, Jr. 1949	Mrs. Marie Filarski	M. J. Schippers F	Harold L. Andrus E	J. Frank Van Atta	Howard W. Hoyt
Lansing	79	Ralph W. Crego 1-49	Bertha Ray	Robert Sanderson C	Glen P. Manz E	Hugh F. Fisher	John Early
Lincoln Park	15	Russell V. White 4-49	John M. O'Connor	L. M. Bailey C	Clyde Johnston	Orie Hand	Floyd Crichton
Marquette*	16	James J. Beckman 1-49	Robert DeRoche	William E. Miller A	James A. Clulo	R. W. Bystrom	Donald McCormick
Menominee	10	J. M. Kehoe 4-50	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Delgoffe K	James I. Corbett E	William F. Sporrer	J. Kellner
Midland	10	Karl Robertson 11-48	Anna Coons	Weyant Pangborn F	Charles Johnson	Earl Engwis	R. Rogers
Monroe	18	Lloyd W. Clime 1-49	D. A. Soleau	George Danz, Sr. T	Jack Ellis	Russell Emerson	Jesse Fisher
Mt. Clemens	14	Albert A. Wagner 5-49	Joseph H. Matthews	G. Dankers T	E. L. Pettingill E	Clayton DuBoy	Harvey Hammond
Muskegon*	48	Arthur J. Bolt 1-49	R. F. Cooper	F. A. Backstrom A	Francis Smith S	Elmer J. Bandgren	Harold V. Mehl
Muskegon Heights*	16	Frank P. Rockenbach	Roy J. Miles M	Margaret Kroeze A	Richard Matthews	Harry L. Ridout	Alex Bell
Niles	11	Jerome Wood 4-50	Burt C. Luth	Burt C. Luth K	Roy Robinson	Harold Dick	L. O. Bates
Owosso	14	Kenneth Crawford 4-50	G. A. Van Epps	G. A. Van Epps K	William Stickel	Roy Coakes	T. A. Rice
Pontiac*	67	Arthur J. Law 4-48	Ada R. Evans †	Oscar Eckman F	Joseph B. Jewell	Frank Kuhn	Charles F. Bl

River Rouge	17	M. Warren Duncan	Raymond J. Peters	L. Goniea T	James Aspden	Philip Goniea	Thomas Verellen
Royal Oak*	25	William Hayward 1-50	Gladys Holmes	George L. Nampa F	E. M. Shafter M	Charles Henning	Ray C. Hayward
Saginaw*	83	H. Stenglein 4-49	Frank B. Niederstadt	Carl J. Faist F	Hugh A. Benner	Russell G. Braman	George H. McNicoll
St. Clair Shores	10	A. Lingemann P 1-49	Douglas Taylor	Douglas Taylor K	Claude Postiff E	Philip Eckhout	Harvey Champine
Sault Ste. Marie*	16	Maurice E. Hunt 5-48	Richard R. Reinhart	S. M. Stephenson A	Henry Sherman M	F. F. Trombley	J. Willard Welsh
Traverse City*	14	Hugh J. Johnson 4-48	C. L. Anderson	Josephine Reynolds T	Anthony Eikey	Roy Green	Charles Woodrow
Wyandotte	31	Louis Brohl Sr. 4-48	Ford Wagar	Ford Wagar K	F. W. Liddle E	John Francisco	Martin Lilienthal
Ypsilanti*	12	Dan T. Quirk 4-49	N. G. Damoose M	N. G. Damoose M	T. Fred Older E	James Dignan	Dan E. L. Patch

MINNESOTA—15

Albert Lea*	12	L. H. Ostrander 1-49	I. Dudley	Olaf Lee F	W. B. Webb	Joseph J. Spark	Theo Lifeson
Austin	18	T. B. Rockne 4-48	J. H. Weiland	J. Weiland K	G. L. Brown E	John Tobar	George Roope
Brainerd	12	Levi Johnson 5-49	Walter Fall	Walter Fall K	R. T. Campbell E	George Lucas	Thomas Templeton
Duluth	101	George Johnson 4-49	C. D. Jeronimus	E. W. Lund F	Innis W. Ward	C. D. Goldsmith	R. G. Fiskett
Faribault	15	Emil Peterson 4-49	Paul H. Haugen R	Louise Thonet T	F. W. McKellip E	Marvin Morgan	Fred Heath
Fergus Falls	11	H. E. Swenson 4-48	Iver Mickelson	Iver Mickelson K	Egil Wefald E	Dan C. Ness	Coleman Slatten
Hibbing	16	Gerald Thomas P 12-49	J. T. Taveggia R	E. Hendrickson A	J. H. Rough E	Paul Ayotte	Chester Naeseth
Mankato	16	R. F. Johnson 4-49	Leroy Trafton	Elizabeth Lorenz T	Tom Mackey E	Ben Bangerter	E. A. Vanthune †
Minneapolis	492	Hubert Humphrey, Jr. 7-49	Charles C. Swanson	C. A. Brandt C †	Fred T. Paul E	George S. Lockhart	Glenn MacLean
Rochester	26	Claude H. McQuillan 4-49	F. R. Finch	F. R. Finch K	Francis J. Magnuson E	C. E. Ginther	A. Nelson †
St. Cloud	24	J. H. Murphy 4-48	Andrew J. Haberkorn	William R. Burkhard F	R. E. Borrowman E	William Ruehle	A. Anderson
St. Paul	288	John J. McDonough 6-48	Harry T. O'Connell	Joseph J. Mitchell C	Severin Mortinson	William J. Sudeith	Charles J. Tierney
South St. Paul	12	H. B. Gackstetter 4-49	John F. O'Donnell R	Gertrude M. Wilson T	E. C. Swenson E	Harry E. Rund	Louis Fuller
Virginia	12	M. A. Murphy 5-48	John G. Milroy, Jr.	John G. Milroy, Jr. K	J. W. Hejda E	L. M. Larson	George Forte
Winona	22	John Druey 5-49	Roy G. Wildgrube	Otto P. Pietsch T	Carl W. Frank E	H. G. Putnam	A. J. Bingold

MISSISSIPPI—12

Biloxi	17	G. Cousins Jr.	J. A. Creel	J. A. Creel F	Gordon A. Dacey	Lee Chinn	Louis Anglada
Clarksdale	12	John C. Newman 1-49	T. C. Fox	T. C. Fox K	W. R. Ellis, Jr. E	R. W. Maxwell	C. S. Longino
Columbus	14	Wm. Hairston 1-49	T. W. Lewis, Jr.	T. W. Lewis, Jr. T	J. W. Ussery S	H. L. Vaiden	J. N. Roberts, Jr.
Greenville	21	George F. Archer 1-51	W. B. Williamson	W. B. Williamson K	F. E. Hall E	A. Z. Lokey	William Taggart
Greenwood	15	Allen D. Saffold 1-51	Bonner Duggan	Fred Neely A	Charles Abbott E	Reuben Duren	Rufus Shurden
Gulfport	15	J. W. Milner 1-49	Ivan Ballenger	J. W. Milner F	H. E. Blakeslee	Floyd Miller	John Payne
Hattiesburg	21	George M. Colhoun 1-49	S. W. Pickel	S. W. Pickel F	J. R. Estes E	E. J. Barksdale	M. M. Little
Jackson	62	Leland Speed 1-49	Mrs. J. R. Skinner	Leland Speed F	J. J. Halbert	L. F. McDonald	Joe D. Holden
Laurel	21	C. Gartin 1-52	J. C. Coats	D. Moddax T	J. Carter E	R. L. Keyes	C. W. Valentine
Meridian	35	Frank L. Jacobs 1-49	Robert S. Tew	R. S. Tew T	John C. Watts E	P. M. Pigford	O. A. Booker
Natchez	15	L. C. Gwin 1-49	O. N. Stewart	O. N. Stewart K	Chandler Jordan E	W. J. Druetta	Charles Bahin
Vicksburg	24	E. W. Haining 1-49	Mrs. Margaret Clack	E. W. Haining T	Frank M. Garvey	J. F. Hoseman	Albert Allen, Sr.

MISSOURI—22

Cape Girardeau	19	Walter H. Ford 4-52	Verna Landis	Verna Landis K	John Walther E	Carl Lewis	John Penn
Carthage	11	J. C. Griggs 4-50	Mrs. Lela Whitwell	Mrs. L. Whitwell K	H. J. Williams	John Brydges	A. L. Bingman
Clayton	13	C. Thies 4-48	Charles W. Niedner	T. J. Hargadon C	August Elbring E	Franklin Kern	Charles J. Tacke
Columbia	18	M. P. Blackmore 4-51	Zelma Baldwin	Zelma Baldwin K	George W. Farrell E	T. M. Walden	N. Hagan
Hannibal*	21	Geo. D. Clayton, Jr.	W. C. Fisher	W. C. Fisher K	Joseph D. Denton E	William Gwinner	Dorse Rost
Independence	16	Roger T. Sermon	James S. Craig	Chester R. Green T	Harvey A. Jones E	D. A. Kincade	Harold Phillips
Jefferson City	24	J. T. Blair, Jr. 4-51	Henry W. Ells	Carl V. Mace T	R. D. Fowler E	F. E. Robertson	Ben S. Markway

TABLE XXI —DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Joplin 37	Russell McKee 4-50	Mrs. Maude Fones	H. A. Richardsen F	J. J. McAfee E	John Jones	Kendrick Lloyd
Kansas City* 399	Wm. Kemp 4-48	Flournoy Quest	Rollin F. Agard F	Reed McKinley	Francis Wornall	Henry Johnson
Kirksville 10	I. E. Markhan 4-52	Ray C. Waddill	A. L. Bartlett F	Carl Eggert E	John Snider	Leonard Crow
Kirkwood 12	A. S. Kinyon 4-52	Wm. C. Mason	Charles F. Hoyt F	A. S. Kinyon	E. M. McGee	Earl M. Lewis
Maplewood 13	Frank L. Martini 4-49	John P. Usher	Ralph T. Kalb F	Udell Thomson S	Leonard W. Browne	Leonard W. Browne
Moberly* 13	F. L. McCormick 4-50	Luther C. Hudson	Dean Van Ness M	H. P. Phelan	Charles Pardue	J. P. Mize
Poplar Bluff 11	Clyde Richardson	Ralph Sanner	Fred Hanks F	Jerome C. Berryman	Sam Knight	Nathan C. Massie
Richmond Heights 13	Lee M. Duggan 4-52	A. Benoist Riley	F. W. Keene F	Lester Watson	George Hawkins	O. J. Brueggeman
St. Charles 11	Homer Clevenger 4-51	F. B. Brockgreitens	F. B. Brockgreitens K	C. H. Owens E	Earl Bricker	J. E. Duckworth
St. Joseph 76	H. Allison 4-50	Andy Branum	E. Henze C	J. Broder Frans E	Leo J. Urbanski	J. Croy Keller
St. Louis 816	Aloys P. Kaufmann 4-49	Joseph Gallagher R	Louis Nolte C	Milton Kinsey	Frank Egenriether	J. O'Connell
Sedalia 20	Julian Bagby 4-50	J. Bailey	J. M. Bailey K	James I. Collins E	John G. Lueck	Anson W. Finnell
Springfield 61	Otis L. Barbarick 4-52	F. E. Rosback	Paul Wommack F	Ralph Cox E	J. W. Smyth	George Walker
University City* 33	Walter L. Metcalfe 5-49	Arthur J. Schopp	Thomas F. Maxwell M	Walter Heimbuecher E	Michael J. Lyons	Herman E. Spurgin
Webster Groves 18	Clarence H. Appel 4-49	Norville E. Blaske	Kenneth W. Howe T	Ray Wood S	J. Ralph Eddie	Andrew McDonnell
MONTANA—6						
Anaconda 11	Barney McGreevey 5-49	Regina Connor	Gertrude McMahon T		Harry Quane	Michael Morris
Billings 23	H. E. Biddinger	O. W. Nickey	M. C. Stolt T	K. L. Chrysler E	Lucian B. Smith	V. A. Lechner
Butte 37	Barry O'Leary 4-49	Beryl Wilson	B. Holland T	George Tibbetts E	John O'Donnell	Bart Riley
Great Falls 30	Jhalmer C. Johnson 5-49	W. P. Harrison	Charles A. Fox T	Wm. J. Wenzel	Charles E. Lane	Harold M. Mady
Helena 15	J. R. Wine, Jr. 5-48	V. N. Kessler	J. Wine, Jr. F	W. E. Buttler E	Joe Munger	Harvey Rosencrans
Missoula 18	Juliet M. Gregory 5-49	Marjorie J. Margetts	Juliet M. Gregory F	Neil Fisher	Clare P. Kern	James A. Phelan
NEBRASKA—9						
Beatrice 11	Bert A. Manning 4-50	A. G. Kleman	John W. Erton T	Edward J. Thieman E	Cecil H. Hess	Perry Barker
Fremont 12	H. N. Koyen 4-49	J. A. Van Anda	J. A. Van Anda T	W. H. Brown S	Z. E. Miller	Robert Millard
Grand Island 19	B. J. Cunningham	Floyd S. White	E. H. Vieregg T	Ray L. Harrison E	Clyde Campbell	Ralph Spencer
Hastings 15	R. C. Carter 4-49	Edward L. Dier	Edward L. Dier C	P. T. Naylor E	R. J. Van Fleet	Walter A. Haase
Lincoln 82	Clarence G. Miles	Theo H. Berg	Theo H. Berg F	D. L. Erickson	E. P. Feaster	Joseph T. Carrol
Norfolk 10	Glenn A. Riecker 5-49	Arthur O. Hazen	Dan F. O'Brien T	Herbert H. Tracy	R. H. Wolff	Irvin Ferris
North Platte 12	George B. Dent, Jr. 4-49	L. E. Mehlmann	L. E. Mehlmann T	R. F. Nosky E	Leslie Mills	Don Nelson
Omaha 224	Chas. W. Leeman 5-48	M. J. Dineen, Jr.	Carl Jensen F	Arthur J. Weaver	Ben Meister	Robt. Munch
Scottsbluff 12	Fred Stone 4-48	H. E. Brown	Charles N. Blackburn F	James L. Neville E	George H. Williams	A. C. Hill
NEVADA—1						
Reno* 21	F. R. Smith 5-51	T. L. Taylor	T. L. Taylor K	E. C. Frisch E	Karl Evans	Clayton Phillips
NEW HAMPSHIRE—10						
Berlin 19	Paul A. Toissaomt 4-50	Gaston A. Cournoyer	Paul A. Toussaint F	Paul E. Anderson	O. B. Berquist	Walter J. Hynes
Claremont t* 12	Charles F. Keeley 1-50	Rose Charron	Clyde Brackett T	Leonard Gould S	A. L. Palmer	William C. Nobbs
Concord 27	Charles J. McKee 1-50	Arthur E. Roby	Carl H. Foster T	Ervin E. Webber	Clarence H. Green	Arthur W. McIsaac

Laconia	13	Malcolm E. Barney	Earl Flanders	Clarence S. Newell T	Arnold J. O'Mara E	Arthur W. Spring	George N. Hubbard
Manchester	78	Josaphat T. Benoit 1-50	Michael J. Quinn	J. Bourne T	Percy A. Shaw	N. G. Napoleon	James F. O'Neil
Nashua	33	Oswald Maynard 1-50	Irenee D. Ravenelle	I. D. Ravenelle K	Alexander Maynard E	Anthony J. Molloy	Ralph A. Stearns
Portsmouth*	15	Cecil M. Neal 1-50	Eileen Dondero	Jack Fenwick A	Clayton Osborn S	George Cogan	Leonard H. Hewitt
Rochester	12	Thomas H. Burbank	D. Arlene Baker	J. Stacy Tripp N	Porter Roberts S	Ralph G. Seavey	T. Redden

NEW JERSEY—69

Asbury Park*	15	George A. Smock, 2nd. 5-49	Mary E. Vaccaro-Martin	Wm. M. Reid T	Frank Tilton S	William S. Taggart	Leroy E. Holloway
Atlantic City	64	Joseph Altman 5-48	Bertram E. Whitman	B. M. Townsend C	William F. Casey	Rex J. Farley	Harry Saunders
Bayonne	79	Charles Heiser 5-51	John F. Lee	William Connors C	Anthony Dworanski	William F. Garrity	Robert F. O'Connor
Belleville	28	James J. Tully 5-50	Florence R. Morey	William H. Williams F	Patrick A. Waters	Wm. Dunleavy	George Spatz
Bergenfield	10	Henry Theis 1-50	Edmund L. Willis	Frank E. Olson T	H. Speers E	Louis Beyea	Robert F. Ullrich
Bloomfield	42	William Huck Jr. 1-49	J. Corey Johnson	W. Ellor T	Joseph W. Obreiter E	Thomas F. Gussner	John J. Whelan
Bridgeton	16	Bertram Aitken 1-49	Ivan F. Brown	George M. King C	William A. Kirby E	John Pegusse	Frederic Meyers
Burlington	11	H. Holmes 1-49	Samuel C. Stafford	Howard E. Gordon T	Samuel Probasco E	Arthur Carugno	C. F. Bennett
Camden	118	George E. Brunner	Clay W. Reesman	G. Brunner F	Frank A. Abbott	Walter Mertz †	George Frost
Carteret	12	Stephen Skiba 1-49	August J. Perry	Alexander Comba T	Walter Wadiak S	Clinton Misdom	G. Sheridan
Cliffside Park	17	Wm. T. Michaelsen 1-50	Arthur H. Abrams	Louis S. Korb A	James W. Mahoney	James McGrath	Frank Borrell
Clifton*	49	W. Nutt 5-50	William A. Miller M	John Franz F	John L. Fitzgerald	James N. Sweeney	James N. Marsh
Collingswood	13	Arthur E. Armitage 5-49	Reginald S. Wigfield	Walter Thomas F	Arthur E. Armitage	Carl Rudderow	William Beck
Cranford tp	13	George E. Osterheldt 1-49	J. Walter Coffee	Dudley J. Croft T	Patrick J. Grall E	Howard Schindler	William A. Fischer
Dover	10	John Roach, Jr. 1-50	Earl C. Nelson	Harry A. Armitage T	Raymond Sharp E	Simeon H. LaBar	John J. Valley
East Orange	69	Charles H. Martens 1-49	Alice I. Webster	Warren A Clapp T	T. E. Young E	Charles A. McGinley	Christian N. Dell
Elizabeth	110	James T. Kirk 1-49	Patrick F. Keelan	Patrick F. McGann C	Thomas E. Collins E	Patrick J. Keelan	Frank Brennan
Englewood	19	M. Leslie Denning 1-50	Thomas J. Ahrens	Byron P. Barstow T	Elmer A. E. Blackwell E	Edward T. Truslowe	Charles A. Peterson
Garfield	28	Ernest Branca	Joseph J. Novack	William L. Pelio C	David D. Cascino C	T. Vogell	N. L. Perrapato
Gloucester City	14	Philip V. Rea 12-49	Daniel J. Lane	P. McGlade T	William Andrews E	Walter E. Klaus	James W. Smith
Hackensack*	26	Paul Foschini 5-49	Ethel M. Hoyt	Emil J. Meyerer T	Lester K. Fishbough	Wm. Frodsham	William Munz
Harrison	14	F. Rodgers 1-50	Mrs. Marie Fallon†	Harry J. McLynden T	Joseph A. Cundari E	Andrew T. Callahan	Michael W. Bergen
Hawthorne	13	Louis Bay 2nd 5-51	George V. Grillo	T. S. Barker	William E. Fairhurst	Dominic Mele	Ryan Vandervalk
Hillside tp	19	Raymond R. King 1-49	Howard J. Bloy	Harry Schnabel T	John Brown	George P. Dover	Norman L. Sanford
Hoboken	50	Bernard N. McFeely	Arthur Malone	William Gilfert T	T. J. McAleer	J. Gilday	Edward McFeely
Irvington	55	Herbert Kruttschnitt	T. Maloney	H. Kruttschnitt F	J. Elmer Hausmann	James Thompson, Jr.	Abraham Ruban
Jersey City	301	Frank Hague 5-49	Philip McGovern	Arthur Potterton F	Joseph E. Colford	Frank Ertle	Charles Wilson
Kearny	39	Eric Gilzean 1-50	Donald Allan	James Ness T	Arthur Brokaw E	William G. Wandras	John N. Hemsley
Linden	24	H. Roy Wheeler	Thomas J. Wieser	Charles S. Valvano T	James Davison E	Frank T. Miller	Frank J. Hickey
Lodi	12	Joseph P. Luna	Joseph Pacella	Peter Toronto F	Frank J. Volpe	Frank Paladino	Henry R. Witte
Long Branch	17	Paul Kiernan 5-48	J. Arthur Wooding	Frederick E. Neaves F	Paul Nastasio, Jr.	Edgar F. West	Thomas Marks
Lyndhurst tp	17	Horace R. Bogle 5-49	Dominick J. Livelli	Louis M. Favier F	Clarence Sherwood	Fred Bentzen	Otto Bayer
Maplewood tp	23	Milo S. Borden C 1-49	S. Y. Ronnie	Stephen Y. Ronnie T	E. W. Barbehenn	Louis Zimmer	Harold R. Dowd
Millburn tp	12	Clarence A. Hill C 1-49	Theodore L. Widmayer	T. Widmayer T	Levi Price E	J. David Hayes	C. Norbert Wade
Millville	15	Clarence Reeves 5-49	John H. Fisher	C. H. Reeves F	William Evan	Thomas Corson	Harry J. Klawitter
Montclair	40	George K. Batt 5-48	Joseph D. McKee	Bayard Faulkner F	Allan W. Hastings	Arthur Bilby	T. G. Fleming
Morristown	15	Clyde Potts	Nelson S. Butera	John Wehman A	Charles K. Fetzer E	John J. Cullinan	Fred A. Roff
Neptune tp	10	Ross R. Beck C	John W. Knox	Arthur Pharo T	Claude Birdsall E		S. William Maas
New Brunswick	33	Chester W. Paulus 5-51	Harry Dwyer	Thomas Radics F	Herbert D. Dailey	Arthur C. Jacques	Frank W. Masterson
Newark	430	Vincent J. Murphy 5-49	Harry Reichenstein	Vincent J. Murphy F	Meyer Ellenstein	Charles Burnett	John Haller
N. Bergen tp	40	Paul F. Cullum	Joseph Kelly	Gabriel A. Machetto F	Harry Buesser	Joseph McLaughlin	John J. Simmen

TABLE XXI.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
N. Plainfield	11	Thomas E. Beatty 1-50	Frederick A. Martin	Robert H. Pasch T	E. S. Lewis E	Frank S. Reynolds	Martin J. Kane
Nutley	22	Wm. J. Jernick 5-48	Florence Eccles	Charles Young F	John H. Lucy	Andrew Hutch	Charles Rummel
Orange	36	William Howe Davis 5-50	W. F. Christiansen	Ovid C. Bianchi F	Walter B. Savage	George J. Gmeiner	William L. Byrne
Passaic	61	Paul G. DeMuro 5-51	Arthur D. Bolton	Thaddeus A. Barszcz F	Paul G. DeMuro	William H. Coffey	Edward Boyko
Paterson	140	Michael U. DeVita	Frank J. Sciro	T. Star Dunning, Jr. C	Vincent J. Scanlan E	James J. Troy	James Walker
Pennsauken tp	18	Harvey L. Gaumer C	Robert V. Peabody	J. Norman Ludwick F	Edward A. Cox	George E. Gastler	Thomas Thorpe
Perth Amboy	41	John A. Delaney 5-50	Philip P. Costello	Joseph A. Hornsby T	Stephen F. Balinski	Rocco Lerio	John F. Murray
Phillipsburg	18	Geo. Hartman 5-50	Harvey G. Wismer	Geo. W. Hagerty F	Wm. Van Syckle	Alfred Bates	T. H. Booth
Plainfield	37	John Zerega 1-49	Fred Toegel	Fred Jacobs T	H. Edwin Bush E	Paul P. Adams	Daniel J. Gray
Pleasantville	11	Scott M. Ireland	Nemiah Andrews	Harry Helfrich, Jr. T	Edward Friedly E	Clarence Johnson	Belleville Naylor
Rahway	17	Dennis Donovan 1-49	Samuel R. Morton	Eugene F. Kenna A	Charles S. Bush E	Walter H. Ritzman	Clifford W. Dunphy
Red Bank	11	Charles R. English 12-48	Amy E. Shinn	J. Keough T	Ensley M. White	Vernon Dey	H. T. Van Note Sr.
Ridgefield Park	11	H. I. Lowe 5-48	Elwood G. Hoyt	H. I. Lowe F	Ernest G. Alberque, Jr.	George J. Freeman	Joseph Gorman
Ridgewood	15	Clarence N. Malone 5-51	U. Grant Taylor	Clarence N. Malone F	Albert J. Faber	Oliver M. Vance	J. S. F. Sommerrock
Roselle	14	L. C. Lehmann, Jr. 12-49	J. F. Ostrander	E. C. Moffitt T	Morton A. Leber E	Ellwood M. Johns	H. W. Barrett, Sr.
Rutherford	15	John Stothers 1-50	Harold J. Landshof	S. Staples T	Paul W. Blye	Arthur Klein, Jr.	Charles M. Williams
South Orange	14	James O'Hearn 4-49	Mary Jenkins †	Howard S. Watkins T	A. L. Demorest E	David E. Penn	John R. Preston
South River	11	M. A. Maliszewski 1-50	George A. Bowen	Henry O. Schlegel T	E. B. Van Ness E	Edward Reichenbach	Charles Van Deventer
Summit	16	Maxwell Lester, Jr.	Wm. R. Gilson	H. G. Fuchs T	Francis A. Murray E	Thomas J. Murray	Edward K. Egan
Teaneck tp*	25	C. W. Brett 5-50	Clara A. Christensen	William F. Haeker T	Paul A. Volcker M	Francis A. Murray	Cornelius J. Harte
Trenton	125	Donal J. Connolly 5-51	Thaddeus J. Burns	C. Miller C	Joseph E. English E	Thomas J. Phelan	William A. Dooling
Union tp	25	F. E. Biertuempfel C 1-50	William W. Friberger	Ernest A. Winters T	George Kling S	Walter J. Bond	Jacob F. Denk
Union City	56	Harry J. Thourot 5-50	Wilfred Turner	Thomas A. Nolan F	Henry Specker	Charles Friedel	Harry A. Jenkins
Weehawken tp	14	John G. Meister 1-49	Leo P. Carroll	Harry C. Moore T	Charles Pizzuta S	William O'Neill	Edward Kirk
W. New York	39	John J. White	Charles Swensen	J. S. Toomey A	John J. White	Ernest G. Beckert	John F. Rooney
West Orange	26	Bernard M. Degnan 5-50	Ronald C. Alford	Geo. Kayes T	Frank O'Connor	G. Leo Coleman	Harry H. Hain
Westfield	18	Charles Bailey 1-49	Jane F. Jones	Dennis N. Lever T	John T. Hopkins E	William Linden	John R. Schriber
Woodbridge tp	27	A. F. Greiner	B. J. Dunigan	O. J. Morgenson T	C. R. Davis E		George E. Keating
NEW MEXICO—5							
Albuquerque*	35	Ernest W. Everly C4-50	Ida V. Malone	G. Albert Linder T	E. O. Betts E	W. A. Westerfeld	P. J. Dugan
Clovis*	10	Bud Williams 1-49	Rowena T. Williams	J. Paul Jones T	W. D. Fowler M	George Maddox	Nelson Worley
Hobbs	11	R. H. Beck	Irene Johnson	Irene W. Johnson K	Leslie King E	A. L. Conner	A. H. Hathaway
Roswell*	13	Thomas J. Hall 4-48	L. M. Prager	L. M. Prager K	C. M. Woodbury M	D. R. Chrisman	Lloyd Blakney
Santa Fe	20	Frank S. Ortiz 4-50	Lawrence A. Tamme	Lawrence A. Tamme T	David L. Thornburg E	Ellis Bauer	Manuel Montoya, Jr.
NEW YORK—71							
Albany	131	E. Corning, 2nd. 1-50	Frank Hogan	Lawrence J. Ehrhardt C	Kenneth W. Marsh	Michael J. Fleming	Philip G. Coffey
Amsterdam	33	Burtiss E. Deal 1-50	Richard H. Hayden	Frank A. Howlan T	John P. Gomulka†	Wilbur T. Wright	Delbert R. Sears
Auburn*	36	Edward T. Boyle 1-52	George Shamon	John A. Keller C	D. M. Dunning, Jr. E	James S. Doyle	Chester J. Bills
Batavia	17	Judd L. Perkins 1-50	Roland Fisher	Edward T. Ireland T	Harry S. Boyd	Frank Whalen	Wm. J. Szymanski
Beacon	13	J. L. Bolton 1-50	E. F. Cummings	H. S. Bond F	Thomas Gregory E	Ralph Sheehan	Jesse Dingee
Binghamton	78	Walker B. Lounsbery 1-50	George R. Beers	Everette E. Allen C	Arthur Newberry	William Thomas	Michael J. Hanifin

Cohoes........	22	Rudolph Rouner	Eugene M. Hebert	Louise M. Rouner C	Warren J. Smith	James H. Golden	Joseph Garrett
Corning........	16	Howard F. V. Cole 1-50	Charles E. Hause	J. Andrews T	Carl F. Wilson E	Alfred Doolittle	A. W. Eckess
Cortland........	16	L. Elmer Payne 1-50	Richard T. Billings	Richard Sanders T	Alfred R. Reilly S	Lawrence D. Mastin	Charles Sloane
Dunkirk........	18	Walter Murray 1-50	Laurence Weekes	Frank J. Janice T	Murray N. Shelton E	Edward Yocum	John J. Warren
Elmira*........	45	Emory Strachen 1-50	Mrs. Marjorie Hager	Francis K. Norman T	Abe L. Oppenheim E†	Louis Mosher	Elvin D. Weaver
Endicott........	18	E. Raymond Lee 1-50	George H. Nichols	David T. Lewis T	C. Franklin Hunt E	Edward J. Hart	Leroy E. Wike
Floral Park........	13	Raymond I. Bundrick 4-49	Edward J. Rock	Edw. J. Rock	Edward P. Campbell S	Frederick Muhl	James Humphrey
Freeport........	20	Cyril C. Ryan	George F. Hasbrouck	Stephen W. Hunt T	M. J. Coffey	Fred Buss	Peter Elar
Fulton........	13	Elon K. Rowlee 1-50	Frank A. Campbell	Harold A. Fielding T	Roy Van Alstine	Harry L. Waugh	Harry R. Holden †
Garden City........	11	W. Gordon Murphy 4-49	Eugene R. Courtney	E. R. Courtney K	Allan H. Rogers	Abbott L. Dibblee	Arthur M. Vandewater
Geneva........	16	Castner E. Rapalee 1-50	Ben Whiteman	Walter F. Foreman T	Harry M. Bolton	Louis L. McGuigan	D. Murphy
Glen Cove........	12	Luke A. Mercadante 1-50	Paul Murray	Harvey L. Doxey F	Joseph A. Stanco	Geo. Gengarelly	Frank V. McCue
Glens Falls........	19	John Bazinet 1-50	William C. Grady	Dennis E. Kelleher T	Edward J. Anderson	Frank M. Preston	T. Corbett
Gloversville........	23	Robert B. Ramsey	William H. Marple	Hazel K. Andrest T	Frederick H. Durfee E	Frank E. Tiedeman	Lewis A. Fish
Hempstead........	21	Ernest A. Ashdown 4-49	Lael Von Elm	H. F. DeBeau T	Harold C. Seymour	Coe S. Clowes	John L. Feeley
Hornell........	16	Ernest Stewart 1-50	Lloyd Burdett	Jay I. Nesbitt T	Gerald E. Clancy S	Francis V. Kinnerney	Lowell T. George
Hudson........	12	Earl J. Colwell 1-50	Harry R. Deacon	William H. Clapp T	J. McClure Wardle E	William A. Moore	Joseph B. Arkinson †
Irondequoit t........	23	Thomas E. Broderick 12-49	Fred E. Hussey	Thomas Broderick T	Arthur E. Whaley S		Harold McFarlin
Ithaca........	20	Bert T. Baker 12-49	F. H. Springer	F. H. Springer C	F. J. Laverty	R. Travis	William Marshall
Jamestown........	43	Samuel A. Stroth 1-50	C. H. Peterson	Donald W. Swanson C	Charles J. Strandburg	Rudolph H. Swanson	G. Harry Nelson
Johnson City........	18	Arthur W. Whitehouse 1-50	H. Schaefer	H. Schaefer T	James C. Adams	William E. Rickert	Floyd Allen
Johnstown........	11	Milton C. Sutton 1-50	Archibald Wands	Alton Swears T	Albert McCaffrey E	John H. Walker	Joseph Cerrone
Kenmore........	19	Clifford F. Lane 4-49	Walter Ducker	Thomas W. Dickson T	Fred S. Creamer	Raymond J. Kirsch	Clarence E. Yochum
Kingston........	29	Oscar V. Newkirk 1-50	Bernhardt S. Kramer	Oscar A. Goodsell	Ernest A. Stending	Joseph L. Murphy	R. Van Buren †
Lackawanna........	24	John J. Janiga 1-50	William A. Sari	D. Chamberlain A	Dominick Jennetti	John P. Quinn	Walter Kubisty
Little Falls........	10	John H. Ingersoll 1-50	Dennis B. Reardon	Herman J. Misner T	Ralph D. Austin E	Abram Swartz	Francis Reardon
Lockport........	24	Fred Ringueberg 1-50	Roger Perkins	Raymond M. Noble T	LeVell Moon	Daniel M. Haley	Wm. Newell
Lynbrook........	15	Fred A. Greis 4-50	Harold E. Dana	Bernard C. Ullmann A		John Rothaug	Anthony H. Heimers
Mamaroneck*........	13	B. J. Santoro 4-49	Frederick H. Bull, Jr.	Frederick H. Bull, Jr. K	Ralph Robins	Michael Orsino	Arthur W. Martensen
Massena........	11	R. A. Newton 4-49	Walter D. Clark	Roy Contryman T	Walter D. Clark S	Harry M. Smith	Thomas O'Neill
Middletown........	22	Samuel Mitchell 1-50	Percy E. Benedict	Percy E. Benedict K	Geary Chumard	Lee I. Hunt	Harry R. Holmbraker
Mineola........	10	Joseph Nohowec 4-49	Dwight G. Hunt	Dwight G. Hunt T	Stanley W. Downs	Henry Derminigy	
Mount Vernon........	67	W. H. Hussey 1-50	George W. Rieger	John Lynn C	August Stolz	John Gibson	Wm. P. McDonald
New Rochelle*........	58	Stanley W. Church 1-53	Charles U. Combes	Walter J. Brennan F	Eugene T. Cranch	Oscar A. Grab	Walter L. Kirchoff
New York........	7,455	Wm. O'Dwyer 1-50	Murray Stand	Lazarus Joseph C	F. H. Zurmuhlen	F. Quayle	A. Wallander
Newburgh*........	32	Herbert A. Warden 1-52	Lemma B. Crabtree	Kenneth Jones C	Charles R. Woodhull E	E. Leo Brady †	John Mullarkey
Niagara Falls*........	78	William R. Lupton 12-51	James Collins	Eugene T. Creagh C	David Mann	James H. O'Neill	Martin T. Considine
N. Tonawanda........	20	Stanley M. Rosinski 1-50	Leo Urban	Wallace Robertson T	Theodore H. Werth	Fred Knight	Norris Gillespie
Ogdensburg........	16	Maj J. Miller 1-50	Simmon S. Sargent	M. M. Morse T	Charles H. Lord E	Francis Chadeaux	H. S. Myers
Olean........	22	Thomas A. Gustafson	E. W. Sturm	Clair Phillips A	C. H. Weatherell, Jr. E	Paul Wolf†	J. C. Dempsey
Oneida........	10	Charles A. Earl	Gladys E. Menzer	Albert Behr C	Albert T. Ernenwein	Frank Cheeseman	James A. Murphy
Oneonta........	12	A. F. Carson 1-50	L. Cummings	J. Van Woert T	John A. Miller	M. H. Stapleton	Robert J. Simmons
Ossining........	16	G. E. Giese P 1-49	Frederick T. Scrims	Mildred Tavano T	Frank Becker S	Leo Ludwig	Spencer Purdy
Oswego........	22	Frank L. Gould 1-50	John R. Routcliffe	John D. McGrath T	Robert McGann	Monte R. Lass	Thomas Mowatt
Peekskill........	17	John N. Schneider 1-50	Edward Conally	Harold H. Lent F	Harry Swain	Louis Cole	Joseph A. Lillis
Plattsburgh........	16	Horace F. Davies 1-50	Walter J. Arbenger	J. Omer Laplante T	Thomas G. Burke	Richard R. Norris	Clifford L. Fleming
Port Chester........	23	William B. Banister 4-48	Daniel A. O'Connell	Anthony B. Gioffre T	George A. Mowbray	L. Leslie Comstock	A. Leo Brogen
Poughkeepsie........	40	Horace S. Graham 1-50	Frank J. Dudek, Jr.	Thomas J. Whalen T	Harold R. Dean	Irving D. Merrick	George Leadbitter
Rensselaer........	11	Thomas S. H. Clark 1-50	Harvey C. Younghans	Albert J. Scheibly F	Alfred J. Kaufman E	Louis Dombrosch	C. Stewart

TABLE XXI.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Rochester*	325	Samuel B. Dicker 1-50	Thomas P. O'Leary	W. Raymond Whitley C	August H. Wagener	John A. Slattery	Henry T. Copenhagen
Rockville Centre	19	W. Harry Lester 4-49	Frank A. Ernst	R. Erdmann T	David Longenecher	Edgar J. Christ	Thomas A. Eibler
Rome	34	John C. Schantz	Joseph E. Lolo	John W. Hughes T	Ira L. Elmer	William M. Campbell	John S. Bowes
Saratoga Springs	14	Addison Mallery 12-49	Francis Smith	Harry Warring F	Charles McTygue	John Hickey	Patrick F. Rox
Scarsdale	13	H. E. Humphreys Jr. 4-49	Herman Steuernagel	Anson McLoud T	Reeves Newsom M	Chester A. Dobbs	William J. Short
Schenectady*	88	Owen M. Begley 1-52	Simon Etkin	Harold A. Root F	LeRoy C. Purdy E	James J. Higgins	Joseph A. Peters
Syracuse	206	Frank Costello 1-50	Edward E. Apps	George Bedford F	Nelson F. Pitts E	William J. Connelly	John Kinney
Tonawanda	13	Eugene H. Duffy 1-50	Ida M. H. Rogalsky	Roland E. Martin T	Frank Keller	C. Grover Rech	George C. Marohn
Troy	70	John J. Ahern 1-53	George H. Goodwin	Lawrence J. Collins C	William F. Luby	Carl A. Smith	Frank B. Kendall
Utica	101	Boyd Golder 1-50	A. J. Sisti, Jr.	Thomas J. Nelson C	Gerald Fitzgerald	Leo Barry	Leo Miller
Valley Stream	17	Henry Waldinger 3-49	F. G. Chalmers	Fred A. Clemenz T	Percy B. Sprague	Herbert Cerney	
Watertown*	33	Henry A. Hudson 1-52	Minnie E. Carnes	George E. Hayes T	Fred E. O'Brien E	Joseph T. Dibble	Edward J. Curtin
Watervliet*	16	Hugh Donnelly 12-51	William F. Fennelly	Thomas A. Mahoney F	Vincent G. Lamb E	James J. Corbett	Maurice J. Kennan
White Plains	40	Silas Clark 1-51	Marjorie Kane	Gustav E. Olson F	Eugene Halpin, Jr.	H. Abbott Griffen	William Miller
Yonkers*	143	Curtiss E. Frank 1-50	Francis J. Heafy	T. Kennedy C	Howard C. Snyder	William C. Garvin	
NORTH CAROLINA—26							
Asheville*	51	Clarence E. Morgan 5-49	Margaret Simmons	P. M. Burdette M	J. Weldon Weir	J. C. Fitzgerald	Eric Hall
Burlington*	12	W. Bowman Sanders 5-49	Rainey Pope	Rainey Pope K	W. M. Garrison	G. D. Moore	D. Matthews †
Charlotte*	101	H. H. Baxter 5-49	Mrs. L. Hoffman	L. L. Ledbetter T	L. McC. Ross	W. H. Palmer	Frank Littlejohn
Concord	16	Alex R. Howard 5-49	Waller D. Brown	Waller D. Brown T	Walter Furr E	J. L. Miller	B. A. Robinson
Durham*	60	William F. Carr 5-49	Elsie Jones	R. Flack M	H. W. Kueffner	C. L. Cox	H. E. King
Elizabeth City*	12	J. J. Hughes	H. K. Houtz A	H. Houtz K	L. Anderson S	W. K. Davis	W. C. Owens
Fayetteville	17	Charles G. Rose 5-49	S. W. Tomlinson	S. W. Tomlinson T	W. W. Baker E	G. A. Brinkley	L. F. Worrell
Gastonia*	21	L. S. Rankin 5-49	J. L. Kendrick	F. A. Whiteside T	J. H. Findlay E	George F. McLaughen	J. C. Elliott
Goldsboro*	17	Scott B. Berkeley 5-49	J. G. Spence	J. G. Spence T	E. G. Porter E	A. W. Gurley	H. T. Hines
Greensboro*	59	Fielding L. Fry 4-49	Hargrove Bowles	Hargrove Bowles F	H. L. Medford	C. W. Wyrick	L. L. Jarvis
Greenville	13	J. H. Boyd, Jr.	J. O. Duval	W. Harris T	M. Swartz	George W. Gardner	J. R. Tanner
Hickory*	13	R. H. McComb 6-48	Mrs. J. D. Rhyne	H. L. Burdette M	G. B. Robeson	D. E. Shuford	Melvin C. Hoover
High Point*	38	E. N. Phillips 5-48	Lois Welborn	H. L. Crowe F	Silas McBee	E. K. Ingram	C. C. Stoker
Kinston*	15	Guy Elliott 5-49	T. W. Heath	T. W. Heath T	C. W. Sanders	J. S. Gray	Marion Hoskins
Lexington*	11	H. C. Philpott 5-49	Garland F. Burkhart	F. H. Smith M	J. S. Everhart S	T. N. Owen	W. R. Lanning
New Bern*	12	E. H. Wood 6-49	C. T. Hellinger	C. Hellinger K	Wm. B. Bartling	Tom I. Davis	Edward Belangia
Raleigh*	47	P. D. Snipes 7-49	J. E. Sawyer	J. E. Sawyer T	C. L. Barnhardt E	A. B. Lloyd	R. R. Hargrove
Reidsville*	10	W. A. Trotter 7-48	Hallie C. Ballanger	J. L. Womack M	R. L. Govesby S	H. W. White	M. F. Loftis
Rocky Mount*	26	J. R. Bennett 5-49	L. B. Aycock M	W. G. Cherry T	Frank H. Cothran	J. R. Sorsby	J. I. Nichols
Salisbury*	19	S. Holmes Plexico	Elizabeth L. Massey	E. Neave T	J. A. English E	Charles L. Burkett	J. D. Poole
Shelby	14	H. S. Woodson	Reeves Forney	Bessie Reinhardt T	E. W. Spangler S	Grady Mauney	Knox Hardin
Statesville	11	R. A. Collier 5-49	A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy T	R. L. Crawley	L. M. Gaither	A. F. Hartness
Thomasville*	11	N. C. English 5-49	Eva C. Jones	Eva Jones T	R. M. Cooksey M	C. L. White	Paul M. Shore
Wilmington*	33	E. L. White 5-49	Mary Southerland	Deems Padgett A	J. A. Loughlin E	J. L. Croom	Hubert Hayes
Wilson*	19	J. L. Hales	T. T. Lynn	T. Lynn K	W. Bandy E	A. L. Lancaster	A. A. Privette
Winston-Salem	80	George D. Lentz 5-49	Ralph L. Dixon	Ralph L. Dixon F	R. A. Thomas	M. G. Brown	John M. Gold

NORTH DAKOTA—4

Bismarck	15	A. Lenhart P 4-50	Myron H. Atkinson A	Myron H. Atkinson A	E. J. Booth	H. E. Homan	B. A. Woehle
Fargo*	33	Charles Dawson P4-50	Carl O. Jorgenson A	C. Jorgenson A	W. P. Tarbell E	Fred J. Wells	Lloyd Jester
Grand Forks*	20	Harold A. Boe 4-48	R. S. Niles A	R. Niles A	A. F. Hulteng E	John Newark	Ray C. Hill
Minot*	17	V. R. Tompkins	R. Barcus	R. Barcus A	Lloyd G. Wilhelm E	G. C. Malek	W. E. Slaybaugh

OHIO—59

Akron	245	Charles E. Slusser 1-51	None	John D. Currie F	Marvin L. Davis	Frank C. Vernotzy	Thomas Lynett
Alliance	22	Robert D. Althouse	O. K. Ayers	O. K. Ayers A	W. D. Sponseller E	Milo Sights	Harry L. Stark
Ashland	12	Louis Mansfield 1-50	T. V. Withers	T. V. Withers F	Howard Maxheimer E	Paul Soles	Harry Smith
Ashtabula*	21	Carl J. Cheney P 1-50	J. H. Shaw A	J. H. Shaw A	Ronald Logan	A. T. Rohl	A. C. Snow
Barberton	24	Theodore L. Parker 1-50	Ray E. Flickinger A	Ray E. Flickinger A	H. D. Bushey E	Edward Peery	William T. Daugherty
Bellaire	14	W. Dewey Corbett 1-50	Allen Dickey	Allen Dickey A	James Dean E	Charles Jewell	William Swisher
Cambridge	15	Russell Bean 1-50	Richard Miller A	Richard Miller A	Peter Sheehan E	H. C. Callihan	H. W. Watkins
Campbell	14	Anthony Pacella 1-50	William Glass A	Joseph Sirilla T	James Yeropoli S	James Gustinella	John Oshelski
Canton	108	Carl F. Klein 1-50	James Roberts	T. Frank Snyder A	A. W. Fabry	George Jacobs	
Chillicothe	20	Richard B. Middleton 1-50	David K. Webb A	David K. Webb A	H. R. Currier S	Loren M. Gant	A. Russell Poole
Cincinnati*	456	Albert D. Cash 1-50	Robert A. MacDonald	Henry Urner A	Robert G. Sarvis	Barney J. Houston	Eugene T. Weatherly
Cleveland	878	Thomas A. Burke 11-49	Frank H. Durkin	F. R. Hanrahan F	Samuel David	James Granger	George Matowitz
Cleveland Hgts.*	55	William Dunlap 12-49	Ray Martin	Ray Martin F	Henry M. Kimpel M	Arthur Menn †	Edward J. Griebel
Columbus	306	James A. Rhodes	Agnes Brown Cain	R. P. Barthalow A	Elmer Keller	Edward P. Welch	Lester W. Merica
Coshocton	12	Wm. E. Martin 1-50	W. J. Beall A	W. J. Beall A	Victor Johnson	William West	Harry Davis
Cuyahoga Falls	21	Joseph W. Harding	H. O. Bolich A	H. O. Bolich A	T. E. Sauter E	L. P. Seiler	M. Preston
Dayton*	211	Edward G. Breen	O. F. Mauch	E. E. Hagerman F	George Baker	J. A. Kirby	R. F. Wurstner
East Cleveland*	39	Kline F. Leet 1-49	Grant Apthorp	G. Apthorp F	Norman Nester E	Fred A. Steffens	Horace S. Weaver
East Liverpool	24	H. C. Smith 1-50	E. Allan McKeever A	E. Allan McKeever A	John E. Shingler	Charles Bryan	Leroy J. Wise
Elyria	25	Henry W. Ault 12-49	E. J. Alheit A	Ellsworth Alheit A	John M. Powell E	W. N. Bates	E. J. Stankard
Euclid	18	Kenneth J. Sims 1-50	William A. Abbott A	William A. Abbott A	Michael Spino	Thomas Hanley	Roland Baehr
Findlay	20	Clifford E. Glathart 1-50	Edwin Struble A	E. Harlan Struble A	Otto C. Gohlke E	Raymond W. DeHays	Leo M. Larkins
Fostoria	13	Chas. A. Latshaw 1-50	Gerald D. King A	Gerald D. King A	Frank H. Kinker	T. E. Walsh	John Walsh
Fremont	15	Harold J. Whitcomb 1-50		Fred Peltier A	Frank Roth S	Urban A. Myers	Herman Schneider
Garfield Heights	17	Grant Weber 1-50	Harry Benson A	Harry Benson A	Paul Speno S	Otto Bicker	William Schieberl
Hamilton*	51	Wm. Beckett 12-49	Adele Edmonds	M. C. Thomas F	Leroy Bartlett	Geo. Schlotterbeck	John Bippus
Ironton*	16		Robert Bick A	R. L. Bick A	Karl R. Wentz E	John McGerty	F. Garland Wileman
Lakewood	69	A. I. Kauffman 1-52	Henry A. Rees	Henry A. Rees F	A. I. Kauffman	Charles A. Delaney	L. B. Miller
Lancaster	22	C. F. Von Stein 1-50	Ruth McDaritt	Rosannah Barnes A	D. L. Grove	Frank Heskett	S. Hutsler
Lima	45	W. L. Ferguson 11-49	C. Arthur	G. A. Burgoon A	Charles Ash E	Walter Hydaker	K. L. Westbay
Lorain	44	Patrick Flaherty 1-50	Anthony Vazzano	Joseph J. Mitock A	Wallace Chapla	Elmer Stough	Theodore Walker
Mansfield	37	Roy W. Vaughn 1-50	Paul L. Kelley A	Paul L. Kelly A	W. C. Statler E	L. J. Steele	J. J. Schwab
Marietta	15	Joe C. Hartline 1-50	C. E. Mendenhall	Norman L. LaFaber A	William Hill E	D. E. Drennen	H. O. Wolfe
Marion	31	Harry L. Dowler	Mayme Gorton	Elmer Shaw A	Edward Uncapher	Owen Sifritt	William E. Marks
Martins Ferry	15	Chas. H. Yoho 1-50	Wm. R. Mandry A	William Mandry A	Alonzo McGlumphy	Wayne Troy	J. W. Muhleman
Massillon	27	S. Robert Weirich 1-50	Edgar S. Lash A	Edgar S. Lash A	Henry S. Urban	Raymond Earle	Stanley Switter
Middletown	31	Marvin D. Clark C 12-49	Harry C. Kempf	C. H. Campbell A	Edwin C. Beatty	Wm. F. Fishbaugh	Hugh A. King
Mount Vernon	10	Harry C. Bennington	M. M. Appleton A	M. M. Appleton A	Sheridan Massa	U. G. Pickard	Wm. J. Jessup
New Philadelphia	12	Robert Lukens 1-50	Richard Shonk	R. Shonk K	Frank Carnahan	Glenn Heck	E. H. Gintz
Newark	31	Edwin J. Haynes 1-50	R. Q. Mossman A	R. Q. Mossman A	Charles H. Wells E	Stanley Shaw	Gail M. Christman
Niles	16	Ray Hubbard 1-50	Homer Thomas A	Homer Thomas A	J. J. Flickinger E	James H. Swager	Chas. Berline
Norwood	34	R. Edward Tepe	George E. Lyle A	George E. Lyle A	Chas. Hagerty	Thomas Fisher	Charles W. Fritz

TABLE XXI.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Painesville*........ 12		C. V. Boudreaux A	C. V. Boudreaux A	W. D. Toyne M	L. J. Elliott	J. A. Barstow
Parma............ 16	Roland Reichert 1-50	George Weckerling A	Geo. Weckerling A	Robert G. Corlett	Clyde Jones	L. Roeper
Piqua*........... 16	Wilbur Reck 1-52	Cloyd Smith	Robert Hance, Jr.	Wilbur J. Baldwin M	George Effinger	Frank Strickling
Portsmouth*....... 40	George W. Wear	Evangeline Justice	J. D. Williams F	Charles S. Stevenson E	Howard Kiebler	Hugh Rudity
Salem............ 12	R. R. Johnson	Paul Myers	K. L. Webster A	Frank Wilson	Vincent Malloy	Nerr Gaunt
Sandusky*......... 25	John R. Kahler 1-52	C. F. Breining	C. F. Breining T	Karl H. Kugel M	Wilson McLaughlin	R. G. Bravard
Shaker Heights..... 23	William J. Van Aken	T. E. Cook	T. E. Cook F	Rudy Rife	Merle M. Hand	B. H. Tilson
Springfield*....... 71	Joe Sterling P 1-50	M. Lucille Missig	Peter Sherwood A	William E. Lucas E	Grover L. Frock	Walter L. Sweet
Steubenville....... 38	W. C. Sterling 1-50	Thomas J. McDonald A	Thomas J. McDonald A	John Ensell	Michael Cody	J. Ross Cunningham
Struthers.......... 12	Thomas H. Needham 1-51	John F. Pearce	John F. Pearce A	F. R. Creed	Alfred Hull	Neil Gordon
Tiffin............ 16	Virgil Bennehoff 12-49	Mildred Beidleman	M. Beidleman A	G. Russell Barrick	R. R. McElheny	H. J. Fraley
Toledo*..........282	Michael V. DiSalle 1-50	Carl Diefenbach	R. Anderson F	J. H. Jewhurst	Patrick J. Daly	Ray E. Allen
Warren........... 43	Harold C. Smith 1-50	Edythe Clime	Denton K. Murphy A	W. S. Harvey E	Edwin Oldacres	Wm. E. Johnson
Wooster.......... 12	Francis W. Hillen 1-50	Elsie A. Williams A	Elsie A. Williams A	Alfred E. Newhouse E	Lloyd Eberhart	Walter R. Yost
Xenia*........... 11	F. M. Chambliss 1-50	A. V. Perrill A	A. V. Perrill A	G. D. Ackerman M	Herman Fisher	S. Nickell
Youngstown.......168	Charles P. Henderson 1-50	John Lemon	J. Emerso Davis F	James C. Ryan	Leroy Halstead	Edw. J. Allen, Jr.
Zanesville......... 38	William G. Watson 1-50	Robert E. Border	Henry F. Stemm A	L. J. Hartmeyer	Roy T. Messerly	Clifford H. Courtney
OKLAHOMA—21						
Ada*............. 15	Chas. F. Spencer 5-48	James King	J. King T	Evel S. Covey E	Ed Haley	Cecil F. Smith
Ardmore*......... 17	Fred Horn 5-49	Levi M. Thurston	C. Harris M	Sam P. Matthews E	Jim Ozement	H. E. Bartlett
Bartlesville*....... 16	R. H. Hudson 5-49	Mrs. Eva Sanderson	Mrs. Eva Sanderson K	J. E. McCormick E	John W. Holt	L. W. Turner
Chickasha*........ 14	C. A. Chinch°ll 3-50	Eugene Smith	Eugene Smith K	John Farley S	W. C. Arrington	G. E. Kell
Durant........... 10	Howard Holmes, Jr 5-49	Lollie Lambden	Mrs. Mary L. Wilson T	Cecil Maxey S	Preston Greason	Frank Powell
El Reno* 10	Herman Merveldt	Ethel Dowell	E. Dowell K	Robert Newsom	H. LeRoy Searcy	Lee Harvey
Enid*............. 28	Frank Carter 5-49	Clint O. Thrasher	Frank Carter F	Loren T. McKee E	John E. Sweeney	Ralph Knarr
Guthrie*.......... 10	C. E. Barnes	B. C. Sargent Jr.	Fred L. Wenner T	P. W. Gifford S	Ed Nelson	W. T. Smith
Lawton........... 18	George L. Hutchins 5-49	D. L. Sheltan	C. Simpson A	Charles Gallaher	L. R. Julian	Joe Cable
McAlester*........ 12	V. Hubert Smith 5-50	Celest O'Bannon	J. Gabbert T	Wm. T. Reed S	H. E. Cacy	Roy Anders
Muskogee*........ 32	J. Ollie Lee 4-48	R. L. Davis	R. L. Davis K	W. H. Fisher E	J. E. Coppinger	R. E. Davis
Norman* 11	O. E. Lindquist 5-49	T. C. Barrowman	T. E. Thompson M	E. H. DurKee E	Ray Allen	J. W. Wheeler
Oklahoma City*....204	Allen Street 4-51	Earle Simmon	F. G. Baker A	H. E. Chase E	G. R. McAlpine	L. J. Hilbert
Okmulgee......... 16	W. E. Wood	Harry DeVinna	Harry DeVinna F	Walter Wheatley	A. C. James	Ellis Holly
Ponca City........ 17	W. J. Casemore 5-50	C. E. Norton	C. E. Norton K	Orvill Vannest S	Kenneth Long	D. F. B. Harsh
Sapulpa*.......... 12	X. Jones 5-48	John S. Egan	A. H. Chapman A	John Burroughs E	W. M. Collier	J. O. Edwards
Seminole.......... 12	E. A. Whitbeck 5-49	H. C. Sullivan	Jack Moore T	H. M. Montgomery E	Jack Gale	H. E. Sullivan
Shawnee*.......... 22	Geo. McKinnis Jr. 4-48	J. C. Coleman	J. C. Coleman K	Loyd W. Cowan E	W. W. Wicker	S. O. Martin
Stillwater.......... 10	L. E. McConkey P 5-49	Lee Hall	Lee Hall K	George Bandelier	Everett Hudiburg	Gene Hoyt
Tulsa.............142	Lee Price 5-48	John M. Hall	S. Maxwell Smith F	Dan Patton E	C. C. Jennings	Roy Hyatt
Wewoka.......... 10	E. C. Aldridge 6-48	M. M. Sebastian	M. M. Sebastian T	Reece Keeton S	Erbert Shiflett	J. C. Fore
OREGON—7						
Astoria*.......... 10	Orval Eaton 1-51	O. K. Atwood A	O. Atwood A	H. M. McCallister	Wayne Osterby	Casper Leding
Bend*............ 10	Hans Slagsvold 1-49	George Simerville R	George Simerville T	Arthur May, Jr. E	LeRoy Fox	K. C. Gulick

Medford	11	C. A. Meeker 12-48	J. R. Woodford R	Darell Huson T	Vernon Thorpe	Roy Elliott	C. McCredie
Portland	305	Earl Riley 1-49	Will Gibson A	F. Peterson F	William A. Bowes	Edward Grenfell	James Fleming
Salem*	31	R. Elfstrom 1-49	Alfred Mundt R	A. Mundt R	J. H. Davis E	W. P. Roble	Frank A. Minto

PENNSYLVANIA—103

Abington tp	21	Russell Harrar P1-50	E. Raymond Ambler S	E. Ambler S	Oliver L. King E	Volunteer Companies	Patrick McKee
Aliquippa	27	Louis Fontana B1-50	John Mihalic S	John Mihalic S	Melvin Knight S	Ernest Kleber	Trevar Jenkins
Allentown	97	Donald V. Hock 1-52	George W. Kistler	Robert E. Ritter F	Earle W. Meckley E	Clarence Marcks	James L. Christine
Altoona	80	J. Lester Laughlin 1-52	W. H. Baird	Guy Z. Pearce F	Charles L. Fields E	Paul J. Amheiser	Vaul Rouzer
Ambridge	19	P. J. Caul B 1-50	Walter Wuycik S	C. L. Martin T	J. E. Matzzie S	W. H. Rittelmann	A. H. Bires
Arnold	11	M. F. Horne 1-52	Tom Tannas	T. Cappone C	Peter Malick E	Ernest Johnson	George Frickanisce
Beaver Falls	17	Charles Medley 1-50	Howard P. Jeffreys	John J. Seaburn F	D. F. Harvey E	Charles Cooper	R. A. Gorrell
Bellevue	10	John H. Bragdon B 1-50	Roy E. Kidd S	Charles E. Braden T	James Greenough Jr. S	James A. Greenough	R. J. Culver
Berwick	13	R. C. Culp B1-50	D. William Arndt S	D. Arndt S	George Lowery S	Roy Naugle	Harry C. Peterson
Bethlehem	58	Robert Pfeifle 1-50	Bertram L. Nagle	Robert A. Hinkle F	Robert L. Fox E	John L. Schweder	Edward J. Brogan, Jr
Braddock	18	James H. Rose B 1-51	J. J. O'Hara	Wm. J. Miller T	G. M. Dillon	John Morenzi	Wm. Sulkowski †
Bradford	18	Hugh J. Ryan	M. E. Cornelius	E. M. Bitner F		E. B. Larkin	E. D. Edmonds
Bristol	12	J. C. Schmidt Sr. B 1-50		H. Hunter T	John S. Roberts, Jr. E	Clifford Hagerman	Linford J. Jones
Butler	24	William C. Campbell 1-50	Philip O. Miller	D. Starr F	J. Claude Aiken E	I. S. Zorb	C. J. Miller
Canonsburg	13	Harry L. Cook B 1-50	Carl J. Gessler S	A. J. Bodenham F	David H. Abrams E	W. H. Arnold	James T. Haney
Carbondale	19	William L. Monahan	Eleanor Dougher	Marion Healey T	James A. Kilker E	Joseph Healey	Frank J. O'Boyle
Carlisle*	14	James Hargis B1-50	Mrs. Pauline Lay	Edward J. Gardner T	Geo. Searight M	J. Fred Brown	Charles E. Strock
Carnegie	13	J. Edward Manion B1-50	A. B. Lafferty	A. Prosser T	Paul Swiech	M. F. Schulte	C. H. Keisling
Chambersburg	15	W. M. L. Etter B12-49	J. Roy Williams	F. C. Rhodes T	Frank D. Rhodes, Jr. E	John Shatzer	H. S. Byers
Charleroi	11	James W. McGuire B1-50	Virginia E. McVay S	V. McVay	A. A. McDonald E	Henry J. Lowstuter	Peter Bege
Cheltenham tp*	19		Harold C. Pike M	H. C. Pike M	G. E. Hesselbacher E	W. N. Gottschalk	T. H. Hallowell
Chester	59	Ralph F. Swarts	Vincent A. Marron	W. Alrich Price F	John P. Nolan	Elmer Weigand	Andrew Desmond
Clairton	16	John J. Mullen 1-50	D. J. Patterson	D. Patterson K	P. S. Mahaffey E	Thomas Gregg	Peter P. Orsini
Coatesville	14	Richard Scully, Jr. 1-52	Frank P. Pennegar	S. Harry Burnite F	George Pollock E	C. Wesley Dougherty	Robert J. Hume
Columbia	12	Lewis A. Bachman B1-50	Lester V. Gram S	Lester V. Gram K	Edward Edgerley E	Harry A. Roye	Eugene H. McManus
Connellsville	14	Abe I. Daniels	S. T. Benford	Clarence A. Post F	Paul H. Beighley	William Debolt	Albert C. Smith
Conshohocken	11		Clarence H. Cooper S	Thomas Williams F	Joseph Thomas	Walter Pope	Walter Phipps
Coraopolis	11	C. L. Isenberg B 1-50	Ed. Weaver	Ned Rankin F	R. E. Lunn S	Harry Barker	John J. Brush
Darby	10	George Dillman B 1-50	Fred C. MacDougall S	Fred C. MacDougall S	Norman Foster E	Stephen Mattola	Richard J. Thornton
Dickson City	12	Edward Rutkowski 1-50	S. Wojciehowski S	Joseph Yarosh T	Brinley R. Lewis E	James Oakey	Teddy Rash
Donora	13	A. Z. Chambon B 1-50	S. V. Erdely	Joseph Pohkabla T	Charles Ausburn S	John Volk	William Smedley
Dormont	13	James K. Smith B 1-50	Frank A. Heakin	F. Heakin	Frank A. Heakin	Elmer H. Schneider	R. B. Miller
Du Bois	12	W. L. Hoover	Edna V. Johnson	B. L. Shobert F	M. E. Milliren E	Carl Crawford	Bert Hetrick
Dunmore	23	M. F. Monahan B	James Hennigan	L. McCarthy C	Sam Mastrianni E	M. E. Fitzpatrick	John J. Burke
Duquesne	21	Frank Kopriver, Jr. 1-50	Charles E. Dorman	M. H. Kowallis F	Robert B. Dell E	Lawrence Trainor	Timothy Long
Easton	34	Joseph Morrison 1-52	Chester E. Rogers	Everett C. Weller F	C. A. Reese E	Otto W. Johnson	Frank C. Frederick
Ellwood City*	12	Clyde B. Houk B 1-50	E. B. Moyer	E. B. Moyer K	E. S. Bleakney S	C. V. Rodgers	C. W. Ricer
Erie	117	Sherman Hickey, Jr. 1-52	Eugene Graney	A. L. Lechner C	A. N. Aitken E	Lawrence Scully	W. J. Donahue
Farrell	14	Michael Nevant 1-52	L. O. Clowes	R. DeBrakeleer F	Anton Bauer S	James C. Davis	John Sposito
Greensburg	17	Henry S. Coshey 1-52	F. M. Newcomer	Percy R. Sheetz F	C. H. Wentzell E	Joseph Rush	Walter Hutchinson
Hanover*	13	E. Fred Carver B1-50	S. Donald Michael S	S. D. Michael S	Chester A. Eckbert M	Charles E. Donsen	Myrtis C. Wine †
Hanover tp	17	John Steve P 1-50	Andrew Garber S	Wm. Chesna T	Robert N. Bierly E	Frank Cunningham	Herbert Woodeshick

Table XXI.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Harrisburg 84	Claude R. Robbins 1-52	Lawrence T. Burns	A. A. Poist F	Warren E. Lyme	Earl Swartz	Oscar L. Blough
Harrison tp* 13	Henry C. Lamparski P	Stanley A. Szarnicki	Stephen Pastrick T	John Adrain S	Frank Brucker	Alex Sosinski
Haverford tp 28		H. A. Fritschman S	T. Weidemann T	A. C. Williams E	Frank J. Ryan	James F. Hartness
Hazleton 38	Clarence Lonzer 1-50	Florence M. West	Thomas Powell F	Paul Lamont E	George Brandau	Steve Havrilla
Homestead 19	John J. McLean B 1-49	Harry C. Lewis	Samuel E. Graham C	Fred J. Brickner	Herman Samuels	Thomas F. Conlin
Indiana 10	J. R. Maloney 1-50	A. B. Ansley S	J. A. Graff T	Q. B. Jones E	James L. Jack	John F. O'Mara
Jeannette 16	W. Urban Gillespie 1-50	J. Claire Manson	J. Claire Manson K	Leonard Schnupp E	Thomas Milburn	Charles E. Walter
Johnstown 67	Walter E. Rose 1-52	John J. Cullen	Fulton I. Connor F	H. Lee Wilson E	John A. Moran	Charles R. Griffith
Kingston 21	Fred Brokenshire B	E. J. Evans S	Harold Tippett T	Robert L. Williams E		David Francis
Lancaster 61	Dale E. Cary 1-50	Charles Laird	Elmer W. Bowman F	Francis Rineer	Harry Miller	Albert Carlson
Lansdowne* 11	Albert S. Beers, Jr. B 12-49	Clarence H. Fox S	E. Bartleson T	Norman Foster E	R. P. Wentzell	Pierce Richards
Latrobe 11	Wm. McCafferty B 12-49	F. Edwards S	Fred T. Edwards S			Charles E. Hough
Lebanon 27	William W. Focht 1-52	Geo. H. Biely	F. S. Frantz F	Frank L. Gardner E	Henry Douple	William Fairburn †
Lewistown* 13	John J. Lawler B1-50	Horace Gulden M	H. C. Bordman T	Horace Gulden M	A. N. Yearick	Howard O. Landis
Lock Haven 11	Charles E. Herr 1-52	William Hollis	H. W. Swope, Jr. F	W. H. Ahl E	Charles Strump	Wm. L. Mix
Lower Merion tp* 40		Evan L. James M	Evan James M	W. E. Rosengarten E	Harvey Benson	Samuel W. Gearhart
McKees Rocks 17	David Hershman B1-50	Charles J. Lanz S	D. J. Buckley C	Guy Reed E	Thomas Cairns	N. Antonelli
McKeesport 55	Chas. Kinkaid 1-50		Robert J. Wampler T	J. C. McAllister	Carl D. Berquist	Wm. Kreiling
Mahanoy City 13	Patrick J. Foley B 1-50	T. P. McLaughlin	Harrison James T	Joseph Doyle	Geo. Gerlott	A. P. McLaughlin
Meadville 19	George Hayward 1-50	G. Stanley Maxwell	Paul Jordan F	Roy L. Philips E	Charles Smallenberger	Edward C. Gibson
Monessen 20	Hugo J. Parente 1-50	John C. Lermann	Joseph D'Alessio F	Frank G. Sciullo E	Roy McShaffrey	M. Ferencz
Mount Carmel 18	E. J. Delcamp B 1-50	E. J. Fincato	Edward Hester T	Harry W. Jones E	Barney Malkoski	A. Trefsgar
Mt. Lebanon tp* 20	D. C. McMaster P	Lowell Monroe M	T. Knowlson T	William F. Vegeler E	James E. Wood	Charles E. Senn
Munhall 14	Albert Williams B	Harry P. Percival	Harry P. Percival K	John Fertig	Edward Doyle	Benjamin Roberts
Nanticoke 24	John Paulus 1-50	John Rapaduski	F. Marcinkowski F	William Samuels E	Joseph Lynch	John Smereski
New Castle 48	John F. Haven 1-52	Jack H. Fritz	A. A. Hoyland F	Joseph D. Alexander	James Thomas	Robert Hanna
New Kensington 24	W. C. Walley 1-49	L. G. Heinle	Dudley H. Anderson F	Raymond E. Gardlock	Edward Clawson	Richard K. Barnes
Norristown 38	William March B 1-50	W. S. Bowen S	O. Rahn T	Harry C. Rothrock E	Miles A. Riley	Robert Reilly
North Braddock 16	Patrick J. McLeigh B	John W. Ryan	John W. Ryan K	John Ballock	Harry Depont	John J. Duhon
Oil City 20	William A. Morck 1-52	C. S. Hetrick	Charles Hetrick K	Bernis B. Weber E	T. A. Owens	Joseph Daman
Old Forge 12	Bart Petrini B1-50	A. Scavo S	A. Scavo S	James Galassi E	John Rook	W. Krajewski
Philadelphia 1,931	Bernard Samuel 1-52	William W. Felton	F. Tiemann C	Thomas Buckley	John C. Cost	Howard P. Sutton
Phoenixville* 12	Wm. Wilson B 1-50	John T. Bush	John T. Bush T	Norman G. Young M	Robert Austin	Fred McInnis
Pittsburgh 672	David L. Lawrence 1-50	James W. Patterson	James P. Kirk T	James S. Devlin	William H. Davis	Harvey Scott
Pittston 18	John J. Allardyce 1-50	John D. McNulty	George F. Turner T	John J. Reilly E	Frank Castner	Francis X. Linnen
Plains tp 16	Joseph Novak C	Catherine Walsh	M. Walsh T	Carl Callahan E	Joseph Mikelski	H. H. Chehutske
Plymouth 16	Samuel Brokenshire B 1-50	George Trebilcox S	H. Thomas F	Richard Shaw S	Bryce Samies	Lawrence Kindig
Pottstown* 20	Wm. Griffith B1-50	Wm. Schaeffer S	Dow I. Sears M	Earl Pettiegar S	Richard Lindauer	James Laughead
Pottsville 25	Claude A. Lord 1-50	Frank A. Matthews	F. W. Youngfleish F	G. Steidel E	George A. Smith	Leo S. Deegan
Reading 111	John F. Davis 1-52	Daniel F. McKenna	John A. Gingrich F	Robert S. Chubb E	Edward C. Dell	William Birney
Scranton 140	James Hanlon 1-50	Sam Druck	George C. Beck C	Joseph Halpin	Thomas Evans	Leo Ruddy
Shaler tp 11		J. W. Thompson S	H. W. Bray	Gregory F. Diebold S		George Hoge
Shamokin 19	George W. Shade B	John Wary	George W. Shade F	Harry Reinhardt	John Pickering	William L. Miller

	20	Andrew Baramak B 1-50	Mrs. Leona Cubinsky	Frank Lipinski T	James Doyle S	Milton Davidson	F. Alinsky
Steelton..........	13	Wm. P. Dailey B 1-50	Charles Newbaker S	Charles Newbaker S	C. W. Baskin S	James Thompson	Joseph N. Sostar
Stowe tp..........	13		Edward T. Irwin	L. W. Adams T		Charles Eckert	Max Homer
Sunbury..........	15	Joseph Nesbit, Jr. 1-50	Helen V. Metzger	H. Tucker F	F. T. Grant	Paul F. Miller	Madison W. Beers
Swissvale..........	16	Christy Cariher B 1-50	C. E. Price, Jr. S	C. E. Price, Jr. S	Joseph Morgan	Lawrence Mulkerin	
Tamaqua..........	12	Harry W. Kleckner	Francis Seidel	Norman Baer F	A. Berger E	Frank Behr	Claude Brecker
Uniontown..........	22	E. L. Sittler, Jr. 1-52	Elmer H. Baker	I. W. Rider F	George P. McCombs E	William Raffle	A. W. Davis
Upper Darby tp....	57	John A. Stucker P	James E. Malone S	V. Ervin Bond T	Sam Walker	Thomas Patton	Joseph LeStrange
Vandergrift..........	11	Ralph McIntire B1-50	Ernest Magaro S	Paul S. Young A	D. E. Taylor E	Walter Heddinger	Michael J. Calizzi
Warren..........	15	Wm. Crossette B 1-50	Mrs. M. L. Dougherty S	R. Steber T	C. W. Barwis E	C. A. Albaugh	George F. Haehn
Washington..........	26	George H. Krause	John Griffiths	Elmer R. Wilson F	C. A. Shrontz	A. L. Loar	Jos. Verderber
Waynesboro*..........	10	Harry C. Funk B 1-50	A. Stover Fitz M	A. Stover Fitz M	Bernard F. Smith E	L. W. Musey	W. F. Gillan
West Chester..........	13	A. B. T. Smith B 1-50	John S. Groff S	M. Minerva Davis T	Lawrence Reagan S	Herbert Andress	Abner F. Glisson
Wilkes-Barre..........	86	Luther M. Kniffen 1-52	Lucius K. Eldridge	Frank A. Goeckel F	J. Bowden Northrup	Ambrose Saricks	J. Russell Taylor
Wilkinsburg..........	30	William P. Yocum B 1-50	John C. Deal S	Anna B. Dodson C	John C. Deal	William Thomson	James Harris
Williamsport..........	44	Leo C. Williamson	Sam W. Pursell	E. H. Maitland F	Lyons Mussina E	Michael E. Clark	John G. Good
York..........	57	Felix Bentzel 1-52	Wilbur Baker	Wm. H. Walker F	John L. Mayer	Ellis Wagner	Jere Sipe Jr

RHODE ISLAND—15

Bristol t..........	11	Gilbert C. Hoover P 3-49	John W. Church	William Angevine T	Paul A. Herzig	Fred J. Guevremont	Anthony J. Ferrara
Central Falls..........	25	John J. Healey	Ronaldo E. Lemay	John F. Connelly T	Edward J. Fay	Frank J. Callahan	George E. Collette
Cranston..........	47	Hoyt W. Lark 12-48	Ernest L. Johnson	William A. Brown T	Elton F. Durfee S	William Young	Nelson G. Bourret
Cumberland t..........	11	John E. Gill P	Stephen A. Fanning	Joseph F. Griffin T	Thomas F. Burke	John Savage	William J. Boyle
E. Providence t....	32	Wm. J. Thomas P 11-48	Chester E. Butts	R. H. Hawksley T	Albert Whitaker S	John A. Laughlin	James R. Crosby
Johnston t..........	11	Thomas DiLuglio P 1-49	Martin F. McGuire	Percy Berry T	James E. Waterman S	(three companies)	Chester B. Colwell
Lincoln t..........	11		J. Louis Rushton	Albert J. Bucklin T		None	William. J. Wright
Newport..........	31	Edmund W. Pardee 1-49	Henry S. Wheeler	George W. Michael T	Harry R. Hamilton	Abel S. Eldridge	Edward C. Sullivan
N. Providence t....	12	None	Louis A. Sweet	A. Robert Black T	Emilio Ricci S	None	William J. Donovan
Pawtucket..........	76	Ambrose P. McCoy 1-49	James M. Donovan	Wm. T. Flanagan A	Wm. R. Fortin	Wm. T. Connolley	Edward F. Parker
Providence........	254	Dennis J. Roberts 1-49	D. Everett Whalen	Walter H. Reynolds F	Charles F. McElroy	Thomas A. Cotter	Charles A. Higgins
Warwick..........	29	Albert P. Ruerat 1-49	Henry H. Gallagher	G. Conrad Anderson T	Arthur McGuinness E	Volunteer companies	F. Sprague
W. Warwick t..........	18	E. E. Lefebvre P 11-48	Romeo Maynard	Olive Knight T	Raymond Matteson E	Lionel Gareau	Gustav A. Olson
Westerly t..........	11		Charles J. Butler	John L. Monti T	Louis J. Rossi S	Columbus Pasetti	Leroy H. Norman
Woonsocket..........	49	Ernest E. Dupre 1-49	Ellen V. Roberge	John Piche, Jr. A	Aurius Precourt	Augustine J. Cote	Edgar C. Turcotte

SOUTH CAROLINA—10

Anderson..........	19	J. L. Sherard	H. M. Wilson	H. M. Wilson T	V. B. Mullikin S	Jack D. Bone	W. I. Burden
Charleston..........	71	Wm. McG. Morrison 12-51	A. J. Tamsberg	L. M. Redd C	G. M. Howe E	N. G. Olsen	C. H. Ortmann
Columbia..........	62	Frank Owens 6-50	G. A. Pitts	G. A. Pitts T	W. S. Tomlinson E	A. McC. Marsh	L. J. Campbell
Florence*..........	16	Haskell M. Thomas	Miles H. Anderson	W. Corbin A	B. G. Grimsley S	Joe McKain	Julian A. Price
Greenville..........	35	J. Kenneth Cass 10-49	B. F. Dillard	B. F. Dillard T	T. C. Adams E	F. E. Donnald	J. H. Jennings
Greenwood*	13	Paul B. Ellis 4-49	E. H. Bowers	E. H. Bowers T	S. E. Hodges S	C. B. Beaudrot	M. G. Collins
Orangeburg..........	10	R. Jennings, Jr. 10-49	L. F. Theiling	L. F. Theiling T	Alec T. Brown E	G. H. Fischer	T. E. Salley
Rock Hill*..........	15	C. H. Albright 1-50	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely T	J. Y. Scruggs E	W. H. Hope	E. N. Hanna
Spartanburg*......	32	Leon Moore 5-49	I. T. Williams	T. Edward Temple M	D. D. Zimmerman	W. O. Blackwell	W. Rush White
Sumter*..........	16	E. B. Boyle 8-48	S. K. Rowland	S. K. Rowland K	F. K. Ellis	E. H. Lynam	W. M. Hall

SOUTH DAKOTA—6

Aberdeen*..........	17	J. E. Gorder 5-50	Lydia W. Kohlhoff A	L. Kohlhoff A	H. M. Pierce M	Carl Hanson	J. LeMar

TABLE XXI.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Huron	11	Harry Liem 5-51	M. F. Walt A	Wm. H. Olson T	O. J. Bandleman E	E. B. Ulrich	Harvey R. Huntley
Mitchell	11	Damon Clark 5-48	A. Nelson A	Elsie Carlson T	J. C. Scallin E	Asa Wheeler	W. H. Stephens
Rapid City*	14	Fred Dusek 5-48	R. R. Lange A	C. I. Leedy T	J. P. Hurley S	George A. Engler	Lewis Nordby
Sioux Falls	41	C. M. Whitfield 5-49	J. Smalley A	J. Smalley A	R. E. Bragstad E	Carl Swanson	F. J. Searles
Watertown	11	Sever Arneson 5-48	P. J. Krakowski	P. Krakowski A	William Emerson E	O. B. Kinsman	Floyd LeVake
TENNESSEE—12							
Bristol	14	Fred V. Vance 6-49	A. Stone	G. Vance F	B. Robertson E	W. A. Buckles	W. J. Rogers
Chattanooga	128	Hugh P. Wasson 4-51	D. E. Geer A	D. E. Geer A	M. E. Boriss E	R. R. Gouldy	Ed. Ricketts
Clarksville	12	William Kleeman	J. H. Marable	J. H. Marable F	Will Dean	John Roche	J. P. Balthrop
Cleveland	11	Willard H. Parks 10-48	Pat Randolph	B. C. Brown F	J. V. Dodd E	L. F. McDaris	A. M. Trotter
Columbia*	11	Eldridge Denham 1-50	Herman F. Roach	R. U. Swann M	R. U. Swann M	J. P. White	J. W. Griffin
Dyersburg	10	Page V. Hart 1-50	Walter Brigham	Walter Brigham T	Allen Ladd S	Otis Pruitt	Clarence Turner
Jackson	24	George Smith 7-51	B. F. Graves	George Smith F	R. E. Franklin	Ben J. Warlick	Robert Mainard
Johnson City*	25	Sam R. Taylor	E. J. Quillen R	E. J. Quillen R	D. I. Leonard M	L. L. Geisler	George Range
Kingsport*	14	J. E. Armitage 6-49	J. R. Peckal R	J. R. Peckal T	C. K. Marsh	C. M. Kenner	J. Charles Still
Knoxville	112	James W. Elmore Jr. 12-51	W. H. Stapleton R	A. P. Frierson F	W. W. Mynatt	Calvin M. Johnson	Joe Kimsey
Memphis	293	James J. Pleasants Jr. 1-52	F. T. Tobey	F. T. Tobey C	O. P. Williams	Connie O'Sullivan	C. B. Seabrook
Nashville	167	Thomas L. Cummings 6-51	Wm. M. Carr, Jr.	J. W. Bauman F	W. A. Coolidge	H. D. Demonbreun	John Griffin
TEXAS—44							
Abilene*	27	B. R. Blankenship	Lila Fern Martin	M. S. Caudle T	E. L. Horton	D. C. Musick	J. V. Waldrop
Amarillo*	52	Lawrence R. Hagy 4-49	Katheryne Burwell	J. C. Lilly A	Stanton M. Field E	George B. Cooper	A. S. Harper
Austin*	88	Tom Miller 5-49	Hallie McKellar	J. D. Huffman, Jr. F	J. E. Motheral E	J. E. Woody	R. D. Thorp
Beaumont*	59	Otho Plummer 4-50	Mrs. W. J. Brockman K	Mrs. W. J. Brockman K	R. C. Black E	S. D. O'Conor	Artie Pollock
Big Spring*	13	G. Dabney 4-49	C. R. McClenny S	C. R. McClenny S	E. Killingsworth E	H. V. Crocker	W. D. Green
Borger*	10	Fred Herbst 4-49	T. L. Wright	T. L. Wright T	Vernon Short S	J. D. Miller	W. O. DeWeese
Brownsville*	22	H. L. Stokely	Jesse Sloss	Lillian Kemmy	F. L. Rockwell E	E. Valent	D. S. Wright
Brownwood*	13	Wendell Mayes 4-48	Roy Ramsour S	R. Ramsour S	J. S. Palmer E	Charles Alford	O. M. Eidson
Bryan*	12	R. M. Vick	Noah Dansby	N. Dansby S	J. M. Orman E	C. E. Griesser	S. Tullous
Cleburne	11	J. M. DeGarino	Miss Johnnie Gordon S	Miss J. Gordon T	H. E. Doak S	D. V. Jiles	J. R. Junell
Corpus Christi*	57	Wesley E. Seale 4-49	Marvin A. Cage, Jr.	Franklin Hutter F	H. H. Stirman	John Carlisle	Earl Dunn
Corsicana	15	Hubert T. Braselton 4-49	J. P. Welch S	J. Welch K	Fred Blucher E	H. P. Bivins	O. B. Nutt
Dallas*	295	James R. Temple 5-49	Earl Goforth S	Roderic B. Thomas M	J. C. Bisset	C. N. Penn	C. Hansson
Del Rio	13	Frank Walton 4-48	P. H. Geib	P. H. Geib K	Conger Jones E	Norbert Kunz	R. C. Hawkins
Denison	16	W. E. Marsico 4-49	Harold Schmitzer S	Harold Schmitzer S	D. D. Bivins E	Pat S. Lowe	Paul S. Borum
Denton	11	J. L. Yarbrough 4-50	O. C. Knight S	O. C. Knight T	T. S. Pennebaker	Eugene Cook	Jack Shepherd
El Paso	97	Dan R. Ponder 4-49	William R. Collins	Glenn R. Daniels A	Hal Stacy E	Joseph H. Boone	L. T. Robey
Fort Worth*	178	F. E. Deen 4-49	E. S. Birdsong S	W. O. Jones M	C. Thelin E	P. C. Fontaine	R. Dysart
Galveston	61	H. Y. Cartwright Jr. 5-49	Mildred M. Oser S	A. D. Dolson F	G. E. McDaniel, Jr. E	Wm. J. Henderson, Jr.	Conway M. Shannon
Greenville	14	Garnett S. Lee 4-48	Mrs. Oscar Long	Mrs. O. Long K	Wm. B. Holmes E	Harve Peyton	Virgil Miller
Harlingen*	13	R. J. Kroeger 1-49	P. Hubert S	P. Hubert T	Alfred Tamm E	H. D. Smith	H. H. Crossett
Highland Park	10	A. Starke Taylor	E. E. Crowell S	E. Crowell	R. B. Allen E	M. M. Gardner	M. M. Gardner
	385	Oscar Holcombe 1-49	M. H. Westerman S	Roy Oakes C	J. M. Nagle	Roy B. Whittlesey	B. W. Payne

Laredo	39	Hugh S. Cluck 4-48	James Haynes	R. Benavides T	F. C. Heins E	G. E. Renken	D. O. Gallagher
Longview*	14	G. A. McCreight 4-48	H. G. Mosley S	James A. Giddings M	B. A. Crocker E	E. S. Scott	Albert Adams
Lubbock*	32	C. Bestwick 5-48	Lavenia Williams S	P. Cochran A	John Ruhmann E	W. E. Twitty	Lewis Kittrell
McAllen*	12	A. F. Vannoy	B. E. Jared	B. Jared K	W. N. Harris E	A. S. Myers	C. D. Mussey
Marshall*	18	W. H. Hartley C 4-49	E. E. Justice S	E. E. Justice E	J. E. Albright E	Carl Bechtold	C. M. Ezell
Palestine	12	Ralph H. Irvine 4-49	J. G. Hardgrave S	K. A. Anderson F	O. J. Wagner E	Milton Turner	H. Barton
Pampa*	13	C. A. Huff 4-49	R. E. Anderson	R. E. Anderson K	R. G. Pepin E	J. E. Winborne	Louie Allen
Paris	19	J. Binnion 5-48	Hatley Crow	J. A. Binnion F	Walter F. Hicks	Jodie Moss	Floyd Moore
Port Arthur*	46	H. L. Crow 4-48	Ernest Meyer	R. Cooper M	H. H. Poole	D. P. Rachal	Claude Goldsmith
San Angelo*	26	Will R. Ede 4-48	Mamie Barfield	Tom J. Cody T	J. P. Burden E	A. R. Biggs	Clarence Lowe
San Antonio	254	Alfred Callaghan 6-49	J. Frank Gallagher	C. Ray Davis F	James W. Knight	C. A. Hart	Fred Palmer
Sherman*	17	T. F. Aston 4-49	J. T. Long	G. P. Franks M	A. A. McMillan E	Reagan Cooper	V. J. Brown
Sweetwater*	10	Dr. R. O. Peters 4-48	W. H. Whaley	H. S. Thorgrimsen M	Roy Duckett	A. C. Forgay	A. D. Roy
Temple*	15	Guy W. Draper	Dennis Vannoy	Dennis Vannoy C	W. M. Morrow E	A. J. Geisper	W. McDonald
Terrell*	10	A. C. Graham C 4-49	J. T. Riley	J. Riley K	H. O. Dossett S	K. D. Orr, Jr.	G. T. Williams
Texarkana	17		G. D. Garrett S	O. Colaw A	Otto Yenglin E	H. J. Schlink	Jack N. Runnels
Tyler*	28	G. H. Lasater C 4-48	G. V. McNallie	G. V. McNallie F	J. Ferrill E	Henry Ginn	D. Butler
University Park	14	H. Yarbrough 4-50	Ralph E. Hamman S	Ken Moore A	John Kinsey	C. W. Trammell	C. W. Trammell
Victoria	12	H. W. Griffith 4-49	J. P. Daly S	R. J. Neuvar T	F. B. Lowry E	V. S. Fritz	John Vogt
Waco	56	Richard C. Bush 4-48	Otis W. DeHay S	O. DeHay S	J. H. Strange E	Lee P. Harrington	M. Burton
Wichita Falls*	45	W. B. Hamilton	George T. Henderson	George D. Fairtrace M	F. M. Rugeley	George O'Steen	Chris W. Jensen
UTAH—4							
Logan	12	Curtis Miner 12-49	H. R. Pedersen R	H. Pedersen A	Ray C. Hugie E	Elmer S. Laurence	Eli Drakulich
Ogden	44	H. W. Peary 1-50	Cinda M. Barrett	Edw. L. Carlsen A	Edward Saunders	Lisle L. Hadlock	Clifford K. Keeter†
Provo	18	George E. Collard 1-50	I. G. Bench	Iva J. Benson A	Earl Conder E	Lloyd B. Dickson	E. W. Mower
Salt Lake City	150	Earl J. Glade 1-52	Irma F. Bitner R	Earl Glade F	Fred Tedesco	J. K. Piercey	L. C. Crowther
VERMONT—3							
Barre	11	C. M. Willey, Sr.	Ralph Olliver	Ralph Olliver T	Thurman W. Dix	Roy MacDonald	Dennis Donahue
Burlington	28	John J. Burns 6-49	W. T. Abell	E. F. Lynch T	Wm. A. Stebbins	C. N. Lavery	F. G. Raymond
Rutland	17	Wayne Temple	Henry Battles	Theodore Roberts T	Wilpus Kallio E	Alfred Koltonski	J. F. Carbine
VIRGINIA—15							
Alexandria*	34	William T. Wilkins 9-49	Elliott F. Hoffman	N. A. Colasanto M	C. L. Watkins E	Bernard J. Padgett	Edgar Sims
Charlottesville*	19	R. S. Adams 9-48	James E. Bowen, Jr.	J. E. Bowen, Jr. F	R. E. Hall, Jr. S	Charles H. Page	M. F. Greaver
Danville	33	Everett E. Carter 9-48	R. L. Hall A	R. L. Hall A	E. M. Wickre E	J. C. Long	J. C. Garrett
Fredericksburg*	10	C. O'Conor Goolrick 9-48	Beverly Roberts	Kuszner Bauman T	J. L. Perry S	A. H. Stone	A. G. Kendall
Lynchburg*	45	C. Burton 9-48	R. S. Harris	R. S. Harris C	James D. Wright	M. K. Evans	J. H. Boice
Martinsville	10	J. W. Booker, Jr. 9-48	W. H. Yeaman	W. H. Yeaman A	J. S. Hackler	J. E. Minter	H. W. Stultz
Newport News*	37	R. Cowles Taylor 9-48	A. M. Hamilton	J. C. Biggins M	Sol Ellenson	G. A. Powers	J. M. Peach
Norfolk*	144	R. D. Cooke 9-50	J. D. Corbell	C. A. Harrell M	H. H. George, III E	R. L. Woolard	Claude Lindsay
Petersburg*	31	Wm. Hodges Mann 9-48	W. F. Spotswood	I. Val Parham T	W. W. Cotten E	J. N. Farmer	F. C. Beasley
Portsmouth*	51	Leslie T. Fox 9-49	L. C. Brinson A	A. E. Parker	Forest J. Bergeron E	William B. Sykes	Otto B. Dunn
Richmond	193	H. H. Edwards 10-48	William T. Wells	J. Maurice Miller C	G. M. Bowers	John F. Finnegan	Orris D. Garton
Roanoke*	69	Richard Edwards 9-50	Maston K. Mooreman	H. R. Yates A	John L. Wentworth E	W. M. Mullins	H. Ferguson
Staunton*	13	William A. Grubert 9-48	Katherine Musser	H. E. Baylor T	Earl H. Stockton E	E. H. Dabney	E. L. Bragg
Suffolk*	11	J. C. West, III 9-51	Charles L. Hutchins	George S. Swain T	Herbert West E	J. H. Bangley	L. B. Butler
Winchester*	12	C. R. Anderson	P. J. Marshall	John Jones A	J. R. Brandon E	Taylor Barr	J. T. Boyd

TABLE XXI.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
WASHINGTON—14							
Aberdeen	19	Ed Lundgren 1-50	Victory Lindberg	Victor Lindberg C	Edwin Bowen E	Charles A. Borum	A. M. Gallagher
Bellingham	29	D. E. Satterlee 1-50	Alfred B. Loop	Alfred B. Loop C	E. W. Gooch E	Roland Skidmore	C. F. Benson
Bremerton	15	L. Kean 12-48	Fred C. Wyckoff	Lulu D. Haddon F	Howard I. Gorst	Ernest F. Yett	Charles Lewis
Everett	30	H. Arends 1-52	John L. Sugars	H. Arends F	Louis H. Unzelman	F. F. Schroeder	G. H. Nelson
Hoquiam	11	F. Anderson 1-49	Ola Hall	Mrs. Madge Peterson T	W. L. Lovejoy E	W. E. Crawford	Norman Foote
Longview	12	C. C. Tibbetts 1-49	D. Wiley Carpenter	D. Wiley Carpenter K	Jack Jones E	H. H. Clarke	James D. Skaggs
Olympia	13	E. Mallory 1-50	B. F. Hume	B. F. Hume T	Henry G. Porak E	Phil W. Lynch	Roy L. Kelly
Seattle	368	William F. Devin 6-48	W. C. Thomas	W. C. Thomas C	C. L. Wartelle E	William Fitzgerald	George D. Eastman
Spokane	122	A. Meehan 6-49	Alex A. Brown	W. N. Sproul F	Arthur Meehan	James Blamey	G. Swartout
Tacoma	109	C. V. Fawcett 6-50	Josephine Melton	L. Craig F	J. S. Roberts	Charles Eisenbacker	Robert Marshall
Vancouver	19	Vern B. Anderson †	Ronald G. Lovette	Vern B. Anderson F	James L. Rasmussen	P. E. DuPaul	Harry Diamond
Walla Walla	18	R. V. Borleske 12-50	Ray Appling	Phil M. Winans F	C. William Martin	Carl A. Gregory	Albert L. Jefferis
Wenatchee	12	A. Pohlman 1-50	Carl Kruegel	H. Ahlers F	John A. Goodfellow	H. W. Bryson	Carl H. Hansen
Yakima	27	N. K. Buck 1-50	Pearl Benjamin	L. Bishop F	George Clark	W. K. Moore	H. Robinson
WEST VIRGINIA—12							
Beckley	13	G. C. Hedrick 12-49	William P. Larew R	William P. Larew T	Sterling See S	Bernard Martin	A. Scalise
Bluefield*	21	A. Harry Vest 8-49	Eleanor B. Shupe	M. S. Stupalsky T	Elmer Barton E	E. L. McClure	A. Porterfield
Charleston	68	R. C. Andrews 5-51	J. A. de Gruyter	Andrew W. Gardner T	H. L. Campbell E	J. L. McLane	H. N. Rexroad
Clarksburg*	31	None	Lloyd D. Griffin	Lloyd D. Griffin T	Harry Steeley E	Joseph J. Martin	E. F. Amsler, Jr.
Fairmont	23	Albert F. Robinson	Marchie M. Nutter	James H. Hanway F	S. A. Shuttlesworth E	William M. Morgan	John Austin
Huntington	79	D. Tomkies 1-49	R. L. Smith	Jesse Shelor A	Frank S. Whitney E	F. Crouse	W. Smith
Martinsburg	15	Paul B. Martin	Ella R. Davis	J. Frank Siebert A	M. M. Reynolds E	Ward M. Davis	Robert C. Stum
Morgantown*	17	Robert Bowie	Edward Bierer	Edward Bierer K	J. E. Snyder E	Harry Pickenpaugh	C. W. Smith
Moundsville	14	J. Russell Austin 7-49	O. S. Chambers	O. S. Chambers K	G. W. Sammons E	C. C. Cummingham	J. V. Undardonk
Parkersburg	30	Carlton E. Welch 4-50	Myrtle L. Hoffman	R. E. Life F	Leland G. Merrill E	Lloyd Layman	Joseph E. Beckett
S. Charleston t.	10	A. V. Fitzwater 5-50	Geneva Tyler	F. A. Summers T	Wm. H. Frye S	Charles J. Schmidt	H. A. Master
Wheeling*	61	Carl G. Bachmann 7-51	Howard C. Lane	N. H. vonBerg A	Jay E. Henry E	Wm. S. McFadden	Alonzo Hixenbaugh
WISCONSIN—33							
Appleton	28	R. L. Roemer 4-48	Edward E. Sager	J. Kox T	Lloyd M. Schindler E	Emmery A. Greunke	Herbert W. Kapp
Ashland*	11	H. VanGuilder 4-48	Ralph H. Wiezorek	R. Wiezorek K	Jerod W. Day E	Wm. Griffiths	Ernest J. Hennell
Beaver Dam	10	Verne Knoll 4-50	William Gergen	W. A. Tomashek T	Roy M. Lovejoy	Arthur Ruehl	Louis Zwieg
Beloit*	25	J. T. Wootton P 4-48	R. H. Calland	A. Telfer M	Ross D. Yost	Elmer H. Fairbert	Robert W. Blumer
Chippewa Falls	10	Elmer F. Charland	Lee C. Millard	Louis C. Mandelert T	S. R. Cray E	N. G. Hanson	Charles Dunn
Cudahy	11	Vincent Totka	James F. Keller	James F. Keller C	Edwin Przecinski S	Julius Seiy	John C. Medrow
Eau Claire	31	Orville Christianson 4-52	O. E. Oien	Grace M. Meagher T	A. R. Garnock E	Oliver T. Books	Chris Laursen
Fond du Lac	27	Edwin Weis 4-51	T. C. Rosenthal	T. C. Rosenthal C	Wm. A. Coffman	Henry Grunwald	James Cahill
Green Bay	46	Dominic Olejniczak 4-49	Clifford A. Centen	J. Tease C	Francis J. Euclide E	R. H. Drum	H. Bero
Janesville*	23	T. C. Cullen P 4-48	Harlan Bradford	H. Traxler M	Joseph Lustig E	Frank E. Murphy	Jasper Webb
Kenosha*	49		B. Merrmann	B. A. Merrmann T	Robert M. Smith	William J. Brady	
La Crosse	43	C. A. Beranek 4-49	Fred L. Kramer	Fred L. Kramer C	John H. Barth E	George Hanson	Herman Rick
Madison*	67	Wm. C. Sachtjen 4-48	Alfred W. Bareis	G. Forster F	Timothy Harrington E	Edward J. Page	William McCormick

Manitowoc........	24	Herbert J. Schipper	Arthur Post	Arthur Post K	Earl F. Walter E	John Gaedke	J. J. Kuplic
Marinette.........	14	Orin W. Angwall 4-48	Catherine L. Murphy	Orin W. Angwall C	Robert J. Poss E	George A. Murtha	Fred A. Schultz
Marshfield.........	10	A. J. Reeths	E. H. Olson	L. E. Buchmiller T	C. H. Perry E	W. C. Mueller	W. H. Wohlfahrt
Menasha..........	10	John R. Scanlon 4-48	W. J. Dougherty	Frank A. Beck T	Basil Tuttle E	Arthur Gutzmann	George J. Resch
Milwaukee........	587	Frank P. Zeidler	Stanley J. Witkowski	William H. Wendt C	Walter M. Swietlik	Edward E. Wischer	John Polcyn
Neenah...........	11	Edwin A. Kalfahs 4-48	R. V. Hauser	R. V. Hauser K	Wayne G. Bryan E	John A. Zick	Irving Stilp
Oshkosh...........	39	Ernest R. Siewert 4-49	Roger G. Kliss	Lester A. Kargus C	Fred Wolverton E	Leo J. Girens	William A. Golz
Racine............	67	Francis H. Wendt 4-49	Frank J. Becker	James C. Peterson C	Henry A. Nelson	Rudolph E. Anderson	Arthur J. Muhlke
Sheboygan.........	41	W. M. Sonnenburg 5-49	Joseph E. Leberman	Wilbur Brehm C	Arthur Schultz	August Sokoll	Walter H. Wagner
Shorewood*........	15	John J. Cary P 4-49	John L. Jones	Harry A. Schmitt M	Ray D. Sullivan	Emil F. Bartels	Emil F. Bartels
S. Milwaukee......	11	Charles J. Plotz 5-48	Louis J. Mosakowski	Louis J. Mosakowski C	Wilmer O. Held E	Raymond Gee	Frank J. Briesemeister
Stevens Point......	16	B. Dagneau 4-49	Clara C. Trierweiler	Henry Yulga C	B. E. Fieve E	Carl Maslowski	E. L. Zeaman
Superior*..........	35	A. D. Whealdon P 4-48	R. E. McKeague	Jarl Aho F	R. Herbert Dann E	Olaf Sorenson	Arthur Buchanan
Two Rivers*.......	10		H. Appelby	H. J. Guehlstorf T	Jack D. Markham E	Arthur J. Rahn	Edward Pazdera
Watertown........	11	Byron F. Wackett	A. W. Duffy	A. W. Duffy C†	Geo. A. Shephard S	Alfred Linde	Theo. C. Voigt
Waukesha.........	19	Edwin Honeyager 4-50	Nonie Crowley	C. Hughes C	Walter Dick E	E. P. Downie	Harold Owens
Wausau...........	27	Herbert A. Giese 4-50	Jay L. Brown	Amos Alford T	Archie E. Becher E	Arthur Buss	Everett Gleason
Wauwatosa........	28	William Kunese	W. T. Whipp	Ted Kunz C	H. Weldshute E	Fred Hartel	Louise Wrasse
West Allis.........	36	Arnold H. Klentz 4-48	Fred A. Sanlader	Irvin F. Knoebel C	Arthur L. Wichner	Henry Nelson	Thomas Kastello
Wisconsin Rapids...	11	Carl C. Knudsen 4-50	Nels M. Justeson	R. L. Clark T	Carl A. Cajnaus	A. C. Miller	R. J. Exner
WYOMING—4							
Casper............	18	Tom Jessen	Bessie Bunker	C. W. Mapes T	Ben B. Lummis E	M. Kelliher	C. J. Carter
Cheyenne.........	22	B. G. Nelson	Roy Schmid	Leo A. Waters F	H. G. Watson E	Ralph Garnett	E. D. Brown
Laramie*.........	11	Dr. J. D. McNiff 1-49	F. J. Coolican	W. T. Schmehl T	A. J. Hull Jr. E	Blake Fanning	B. A. Deti
Sheridan..........	11	J. L. Gordon 1-50	M. F. Ryan	M. F. Ryan T	J. A. Webb	M. Guy Webb	Lloyd O. Leech

Table XXII

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Board
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—City Manager

These data were reported by municipal officials early in 1948. An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city. A dagger (†) indicates acting official. Letter "t" indicates town.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ALABAMA—16		
Alexander City		Jack Nolen
Andalusia	J. G. Scherf, Sr. 10-48	Mrs. H. H. Ellis
Cullman	J. A. Dunlap 10-48	J. G. Kramer
Eufaula	M. M. Mouthrop 10-48	Mrs. Ruby D. McEachern
Greenville	J. H. Dunklin 10-48	J. L. Grant
Homewood	H. C. Crelly 10-48	Ward Bracken
Jasper	J. T. Jackson P9-49	H. O. Barton
Lanett	C. E. De Loach, Sr. 9-48	C. H. Hill
Opelika	John L. Whatley P10-49	T. C. Tollison
Prichard	G. V. Dismukes 9-48	Mrs. Berniece Centanne
Sheffield	Paul E. Saywell P10-49	E. S. Enochs
Sylacauga*	Miles Motes 10-48	W. F. Pearson
Talladega	W. L. Baker P10-50	A. R. Decatur
Tarrant City	Felix E. Erwin 10-48	Z. D. McCuen
Troy	J. A. Thompson 10-48	G. J. Hubbard
Tuscumbia	E. J. Henninger P9-49	Lurline Cook
ARIZONA—8		
Bisbee	H. T. Price 7-48	W. H. Miescher
Douglas	Everett J. Jones 6-48	Oakley Lucas
Flagstaff	Harold Sykes 6-48	C. J. Pulliam
Globe	Guy V. McGowen 6-48	Klondike J. Dodd
Mesa	Geo. N. Goodman 6-48	J. Edwin Miller
Nogales	Louis Hudgin	Alex L. Durazo
Prescott	E. C. Peale 2-49	P. H. Miller
Yuma	W. S. Ingalls 1-51	E. C. Byrd R
ARKANSAS—13		
Arkadelphia	H. G. Elms	K. C. Crawford R
Batesville	S. Harney Chaney 4-49	Virginia Jackson
Camden	D. W. Harrell, 4-49	F. P. Benson
Conway	George D. Muse	Joe B. McGee
Fayetteville	G. T. Sanders 4-49	J. W. McGehee
CALIFORNIA—Continued		
San Marino	Clark E. Bell 4-48	E. R. Kerr
San Rafael	Robert F. Austin 4-49	Eugene W. Smith
Santa Clara	James R. Bacigalupi 5-49	A. J. Cronin
Santa Maria	Alfred F. Roemer 4-48	Clarence E. Winter
Santa Paula	Jack T. Gilbertson 4-50	Hersel J. Hopkins
South San Francisco	Leo Ferko 4-50	Daniel J. Hyland
Torrance	J. Hugh Sherfey, Jr. 4-50	A. H. Bartlett
Tulare*	E. R. Zumwalt 4-51	Hazel Hoyt
Upland*	Eugene E. G. Nisbet 4-52	Mrs. Hazel Cassell
Visalia*	Miles B. Swanson 4-49	Mrs. Patty M. Thompson
Watsonville	C. H. Baker 5-49	F. J. O'Brien
Woodland	Philip R. Collins 4-51	S. R. Fairlee
COLORADO—9		
Alamosa	C. A. Davlin 1-50	P. H. Henry
Canon City*	G. S. Bilheimer 11-50	Josephine Swanson
Durango*	Tom Kimball	J. G. Mair
Englewood	Charles R. Allen 1-49	W. E. Manning
La Junta*	Albert D. Miller	Hazel Best Girch
Longmont	George A. Richart 1-50	P. K. Spangler
Loveland	H. H. Markley 1-50	O. M. Vandapool
Sterling	Harold Chirnside 1-50	H. M. Krull
Walsenburg	Joe Nessco 1-50	T. M. Wilson
CONNECTICUT—4		
Putnam	William P. Barber 1-50	Gerard J. Lavallee
Rockville	Frederick Berger 1-50	Catherine D. Moran
Southington	Robert E. Foley 4-48	Gertrude L. Kilbourn
Winsted	P. Francis Hicks 10-49	C. W. Winslow
DELAWARE—1		
Dover*	J. Osbern Willis 2-49	F. P. Neylan

Forrest City	J. R. Deaderick, 4-49	E. T. Altman
Helena	Jas. T. Hornor 4-49	R. G. Howard
Hope	Albert S. Fink 4-49	Chas. A. Malone
Malvern	Henry A. Givens	D. L. Patrick
Paragould	J. H. McPherson 4-49	Wilford M. Willeackson
Russellville	Ray Lee, Jr. 4-49	John Little
Stuttgart	Howard L. Horst 4-49	Mrs. L. G. Cole
Van Buren	Burton Lankford 4-49	G. L. Crofton

CALIFORNIA—51

Antioch*	C. M. Stitt 4-48	Clarence V. Hammons
Arcadia	M. H. Ormsby 4-48	W. C. Billig
Azusa	Walter Malone 4-50	Mae A. Hynes
Calexico	F. L. Young 4-48	Richard S. Emerson
Chico*	E. R. Bevins 4-49	Mrs. Grace M. Strong
Chula Vista	Lorenz C. Koester 4-50	Herbert V. Bryant
Coalinga	Chas. L. Kaiser 4-50	W. C. Wallace
Colton	Allen E. McKersie 4-48	Elizabeth Davis
Corona	W. M. Colbern 4-50	Harry L. Lyman
Coronado*	A. D. Abel 4-48	Arthur Matthewson
Culver City	Arthur Segrell 4-50	Warren R. Stephens
Daly City	Melford D. Battye	B. C. Ross
El Cerrito	Melvin C. Heinkel 4-50	Maryellen Foley
Gardena	Adams W. Bolton 4-50	Lucille W. Randolph
Grass Valley	W. Alison Simmons 7-49	Lois M. LeDuc
Hanford	L. R. Pettijohn 4-50	Arthur E. Hird
Hawthorne*	Harold E. Crozier	Roy V. Whaley
Hayward*	John D. Haar 1950	Irene T. Jamieson
Hermosa Beach	Paul H. Drake 4-50	Francis C. Wendell
Madera	John B. Gordon 4-50	Geo. M. Shedd
Manhattan Beach	Charles K. Blech 4-48	Rudolph F. Wedler
Martinez	Jack O. Fries 4-48	Raymond B. Johnson
Marysville	Alvin W. Devon	Chester O. Gates
Montebello	Ira Vick 4-48	Samuel W. Karnes, Jr.
Monterey Park	James T. Bradshaw 4-48	Arthur W. Langely
Napa	S. J. Cinnamond 6-50	Charles E. Martin
Orange	George N. Weimer 4-50	T. H. Elijah
Oxnard*	Edwin L. Carty 1950	Mrs. Ethel Dale
Pacific Grove*	W. R. LaPorte 4-49	John D. Irwin
Petaluma*	Jasper S. Woodson 7-49	Gladys R. Wallin
Piedmont	Welby Dinsmore 4-48	W. C. Little
Pittsburg*	Vincent A. Davi 4-48	Frank R. Taormina
Porterville*	Kenneth Threikeid 1951	Jap Elledge
Redding*	Roscoe J. Anderson 4-50	Doris L. Holland
Roseville	H. Johnson 4-48	R. W. Terry
San Anselmo	D. Frank Monte 4-48	Ray M. Overdick
San Bruno	Joseph J. Hearne C4-48	Ralph E. Woodman
San Fernando	Charles W. Waite 4-48	I. A. Swartout
San Luis Obispo	Timothy I. O'Reilly 4-49	J. E. Brown

FLORIDA—15

Bartow*	F. J. Bohde	Geo. J. McNamee
Bradenton	A. Sterling Hall 1-50	Harold F. Siver
Coral Gables*	W. Keith Phillips 4-49	E. B. Poorman
De Land*	Leo E. Fugle 5-49	Theo. C. Brooks
Fort Pierce*	Howard F. Stanton 12-48	G. M. Mitchell
Hollywood*	Robert L. Haymaker 4-49	Edward W. Langley
Lake City	Murray E. Hagan 5-49	R. C. Mansfield
Lake Wales	R. E. Bradley 7-48	J. B. Petrey
Lake Worth*	J. T. Barton 4-49	E. C. Ewing
Marianna	Charlton Keen 1-49	Evelyn Davis
Ocala*	John Marshall Green 1-50	H. C. Sistrunk
Palatka*	James H. Millican, Jr. 1-51	G. D. Bogue M
Plant City*	L. E. Morgan 1-49	N. M. Draughon
River Junction	E. H. Boykin	R. H. Hatcher
Winter Haven*	L. H. Recker 11-48	O. R. Way

GEORGIA—19

Americus	Fred P. Bowen 1-49	A. D. Gatewood, Jr.
Bainbridge	R. A. Griffin 1-50	H. B. Funderburk
Carrollton	Wm. Traylor	Louise McCalmon
Cartersville*	H. C. Nelson 1-50	Thos. A. Upshaw
Cedartown*	W. A. Cason C1-50	H. B. Lovvorn
College Park	J. H. Evans 1-49	S. D. Johnson
Cordele*	C. C. Greer C	S. E. Cox
Douglas*	Andrew J. Tanner C7-49	Judson Johnson
Dublin	C. Flannery Pope 1-50	Robert L. Wilson
Elberton	Frank Herndon 1-49	William D. Fortson
Fitzgerald	J. F. Paulk	J. E. Bailey
Hapeville	Perry J. Hudson 12-49	Barbara Lee
Marietta	Sam J. Welsch 1-50	Mrs. Odene L. Johnson
Milledgeville	Harry G. Bone 1-50	Lamar F. Ham
Newnan	E. B. Joiner 1-50	W. E. Barron
Statesboro	J. Gilbert Cone 1-49	J. G. Watson
Thomaston	Frank P. Binford 1-50	Robt. Bethel
Tifton*		B. A. Golden, Sr.
Toccoa*	Thomas B. McNeeley 1-49	Mary Beasley

IDAHO—3

Burley	Joe Peters 4-49	Thomas D. Foster
Caldwell	R. H. McNeill 5-49	Ada Hartenbower
Moscow	R. K. Bonnett 5-49	R. G. Fredekind

ILLINOIS—61

Arlington Heights	Albert W. Goedke P5-49	Forrest F. Davis
Batavia	Joseph S. McClurg 5-49	LaVerne Woodard
Beardstown	George E. Ring 5-49	R. B. Maslin
Bellwood	Walter Tueffel P5-49	Wm. Miller
Belvidere	Harry M. Perkins 5-49	F. L. Shattuck

Table XXII—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ILLINOIS—Continued		
Benton	Virgil H. Center 5-51	Fred Bagley, Jr.
Carbondale	John I. Wright 5-51	H. A. Grater
Charleston	Everett W. Brown 5-49	Robert Etnire
Chester	Charles L. Oetting 5-49	Frank P. Hight
Clinton	Bernard M. Pugh 4-51	Mrs. Harriet Swigart
Collinsville	Gilbert W. Killinger 4-51	Vernon Lucas
De Kalb	H. J. Hakala 5-49	Bertha Schropell
Des Plaines	G. Walter Pflughaupt 5-49	Otto W. J. Henrich
Downers Grove	Clyde B. Absher 5-51	R. W. Tack
Du Quoin	Arthur F. Angel 1949	S. R. Clark
East Peoria	Otto Brauns 5-51	Wm. J. Mauschbaugh
Edwardsville	Oscar Schmidt 5-49	Edw. H. Poos
Effingham	H. B. Rinehart	C. A. Thoile
Flora	Leo R. Allen 5-51	R. D. Lewis
Glencoe*	Kenneth L. Fox P4-48	John C. Harkness
Glen Ellyn	Douglass Pillinger P5-49	J. R. Stewart
Herrin	John H. Murray 5-49	Charles W. Campbell
Hinsdale	H. A. Brinkman P5-49	R. A. Peet
Hoopeston	Frank Newman 4-49	Jack Goodwine
Johnston City	J. L. Cox 5-49	E. B. Nolen
Lake Forest	Edward K. Welles	Katherine R. Beauchamp
Lawrenceville	Stoy Fox 5-49	H. E. Talbott
Litchfield	H. C. Schroeder 5-49	Lee Bryant
Lombard	Adolph Schroeder P-49	John Engel
Macomb	Harry R. Sapp 4-49	Arthur Fleshman
Madison	Stephen Maeras 5-49	Percy Lux
Marion	Harry R. Rodd	W. S. Burkhart
Metropolis	Barney N. Beane 4-49	L. W. Barger
Monmouth	G. W. Pearson 5-49	Mildred Wilford
Morris	Tony Andersen 5-49	Arthur Stinchcomb
Mount Carmel	Frank D. Talley 5-51	L. N. Wirth
Murphysboro	C. A. Hart 5-49	James E. McCoskey
Naperville	James L. Nichols 4-51	Claud T. Grimes
Normal	Charles E. Murray 4-52	E. K. Parret
North Chicago	John P. Dromey 5-49	Michael Opeka
Olney	E. G. Miller 5-49	T. C. Colvin
Pana		Harry Stanton
Paris	B. O. Luttrell 5-51	F. L. McCord
Peru	Joe W. Lemler 4-49	Frank D. Flaherty
Pontiac	W. J. Miller 4-49	Maud Kirchoff
Princeton	K. M. Nelson 5-51	Marjorie Grampp
River Forest	John T. Barlow P5-49	P. W. Hazelton
Riverside*	E. H. Wagner P5-49	E. P. Eckmann

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
IOWA—Continued		
Atlantic	Robert Wilburn 4-49	Hawley Lynch
Carroll	A. N. Neu 4-50	T. J. Kerwin
Cedar Falls	John S. Latta, Jr.	E. H. Kooser
Centerville	John R. Davison 4-49	A. M. Winter
Chariton	Floyd E. Flack	John A. Olson
Charles City*	Harold S. Henry 4-49	Madeline E. Nicholson
Cherokee	George R. Hicks 4-49	J. A. Cary
Creston	Ray Taylor 4-49	N. A. Buck
Decorah	Geo. A. Baker 4-49	Chas. Anderson
Estherville	W. R. Sidles 4-49	Glenn L. Story
Fairfield	John S. Leech 3-49	F. V. Goodman
Grinnell	A. E. Maron 4-49	H. B. Lowrey
Knoxville	S. E. Cronkhite 4-49	Frank Crawford
Le Mars	C. W. Miller 4-49	Frank Stamp
Oelwein	R. W. Zuber 4-49	H. J. Finders
Perry	Fred L. Trimble 3-49	Bernard Nolan
Red Oak	H. S. Cloud 4-49	F. H. McLaughlin
Shenandoah*	C. F. Clarke 4-49	L. L. Hunter
Spencer	John B. Flindt	M. M. Moulton
Storm Lake	Fred Meier 4-49	W. H. Kaufman
Washington	G. E. Mace 4-49	John K. Sowash
Webster City*	George W. McCollough 4-50	L. L. Doolittle
KANSAS—12		
Abilene*	A. Peterson 4-48	M. E. Calkins
Concordia	A. S. Manwarring 4-49	Glenn C. Zeornes
Dodge City	Bert S. Green 5-48	Merle E. Smith
Garden City	A. M. Fleming 4-48	Ovid Harman
Great Bend	H. P. Thies	Logan Brown
Hays*	A. A. Herman 5-48	Victor Wells
Iola	Thomas O. Waugh 4-49	T. E. Shanahan
Junction City*	Carl H. Deppish 4-51	Joe M. Kindade
McPherson	Homer J. Ferguson 4-51	Olive Oakley
Pratt	Chas. W. Pratt 4-51	E. J. Ball
Wellington	William M. Murphy 4-50	Bernice S. Lindberg
Winfield*	Clarence Higgonbottom 4-48	H. H. Hanlen
KENTUCKY—17		
Bellevue	Robert P. Hummel 1-50	Frank X. Braun
Corbin	Ernest W. Williams 1-50	A. Campbell
Danville	Henry L. Nichols 1-50	Jason Wesley
Dayton	Alfred H. Reekers 1-49	Frank J. Staab
Glasgow	Sewell Harlin 12-49	Malcolm R. Smith

St. Charles	I. G. Langum 5-49	A. F. Pearson
Salem	Herman F. Austin 4-51	Conrad W. Garner
Skokie	Arthur Simmons P5-49	Arthur C. Thompson
Spring Valley	Peter Ternetti 5-49	Edgar P. Dabler
Summit	Wm. Szarabajka P5-49	Anthony A. DiGrazia
Taylorville	J. W. Spresser 5-49	Bennie F. Jones
Vandalia	A. R. Stanbery 5-49	Irene B. Bollinger
Venice	Harry T. Hartman 4-49	Walter R. Cavner
Villa Park	Alfred A. Hinkelman 5-49	Marion G. Noble
Wheaton	William A. Gamon 5-51	C. O. Freedlund
Wood River	Lavier D. Humphrey 5-49	Emmett P. Howard
Woodstock	Raymond C. Johnson 4-49	George E. Sullivan
Zion	Richard F. Hire 5-51	John D. Luce

INDIANA—32

Auburn	Hal Hoham 1-52	Forrest A. Potter
Bicknell	Noble Goyer 1-52	James Lindsey
Bluffton	John A. Johnson 1-52	E. M. Arnold
Brazil	A. O. Hamm 1-52	Elmer S. Cox
Clinton	Clarence D. Wright 1-53	Curtis H. Hayes
Decatur	John M. Doan 1-52	H. Vernon Aurand
Franklin	L. W. Oliver 1-52	William Franklin
Greensburg	Earl Woodward 1-52	John A. Hillman
Hartford City	Ralph Kline 1-52	Mary T. Burns
Hobart	Ross F. Trester 1-52	Laura R. Bracken
Jasper	H. E. Thyen 1-52	A. J. Sermersheim
Kendallville	Robert C. Moses 1-52	James M. Fifer
Lebanon	Herbert L. Gregg 1-52	George Linton
Linton	Arthur M. Grass 1-52	Harold L. Jones
Madison	Wm. W. Eckert 1-52	Mrs. C. E. Wildman
Martinsville	Ed. C. Collier	Ray Thomas
Mount Vernon	James M. Bennett 1-52	John D. Jones
Noblesville	Emmet R. Fertig 1-52	Louise Decker
Plymouth	Francis W. Johnson 1-52	Edward Murfitt
Portland	Fred B. Jones 1-53	Clem Wilson
Princeton	Walter G. Cox 1-52	Frank E. Coomer
Rushville	Russell Coons 1-52	Chas. R. Berry
Seymour	Donald L. Heiwig 1-52	Forrest L. Kysar
Sullivan	Gary Biddle 1-52	Emil Muehler
Tell City	Volmer Franz 1-52	Nickolas Beumel, Jr.
Tipton	Vern Smith 1-52	Mrs. Walter Longfellow
Valparaiso	Elden Kuehl 1-52	E. J. Cotterman
Wabash	Ed Timmons 1-52	Mary F. Burwell
Warsaw	Frank O. Rarick	Earl T. Foster
Washington	Ralph I. Burris 1-52	Frank Cohee
West Lafayette	Charles R Burnham 1-52	Charles H. Miners
Winchester	Harry W. Fraze 1-52	D. M. Simmons

IOWA—23

Albia	W. G. Lewis 4-49	James W. Wetherstone

Harlan	John W. Bates 1-50	Earl D. Caton
Hazard*	J. J. Moran 1-50	Claudean Petrey
Jenkins	L. H. Winchell C1-50	O. M. Bolling
Ludlow	J. E. Crowe	E. H. Martin
Madisonville	David Parish 1-50	Charles Spence, Jr.
Mayfield	Scott Lemon 1-50	B. W. Saffold
Maysville	R. Parker 1-50	Hazel Larkin
Paris	Geo. L. Doyle 1-51	Boone Baldwin
Princeton	W. L. Cash 1-50	Garland Quisenberry
Richmond	Wm. O'Neil 1-51	W. V. Jackson
Somerset	Andrew A. Offutt 1-50	W. A. Moore
Winchester	Allen Buckner 1-50	Lindsey Faulkner

LOUISIANA—18

Abbeville	Emile Dutel 6-50	Theophile Baudoin
Bastrop	Edward T. Brodnax 7-49	Mrs. J. Ramsaur
Bossier City	Hoffman L. Fuller 7-49	E. L. Reding
Crowley	J. Matt Buatt 7-50	I. B. Broussard
Eunice	C. J. Derbes 7-49	Wade J. Guillet
Hammond	James A. Stire 7-49	H. W. Carroll
Houma	Leon Gary 7-50	B. F. Breaux
Jackson	O. W. McGraw 9-48	T. J. Fore S
Jennings	John L. Conner 6-49	A. T. Maund
Minden	J. F. Colbert	E. V. Almond
Morgan City	M. D. Shannon, Sr.	A. B. O'Brien
Natchitoches	Edwin L. McClung, Jr. 6-48	J. T. Batten
Opelousas	T. W. Huntington 7-50	Charles L. Clay
Plaquemine	Irwin J. Wilbert 7-48	Mrs. Clydelle DeJean
Ruston	H. T. Richardson 7-50	J. A. Norris
Tallulah	W. P. Senier, Jr. 7-50	Hazel W. Ellerbee
Thibodaux	Charles E. Delas 1-51	Chas. O. Naquin
West Monroe	C. C. Bell, Jr. 7-50	L. L. Wood

MAINE—10

Belfast*	Harold R. Stone	Leslie Follett A
Brewer*	Ray D. MacKinnon 1-49	Paul E. Clish
Brunswick	(Unincorporated)	
Calais	Ernest A. Woodman 4-48	H. C. Foss
Gardiner	Philip Henry Hubbard 1-49	H. N. Bachelder
Old Town*	John J. Nabra P1-49	Inez I. Priest
Presque Isle*	B. A. Curtis C1-49	Mabel D. Hughes
Rockland	Edward Moran, Jr. C1-49	Gerald Margeson
Rumford Falls	(Unincorporated)	
Saco	Myron E. Savage	Lester A. Perkins

MARYLAND—3

Frostburg	Marshall C. Skidmore 5-48	Alex G. Close
Hyattsville	Caesar L. Aiello 5-49	Ellery W. Baker
Takoma Park	Oliver W. Youngblood 6-48	J. Wilson Dodd

Table XXII—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MASSACHUSETTS—35		
Abington t	Howard W. Belcher C	Kathaleen R. Coughlan
Amherst t	F. Civille Pray C3-49	Elizabeth W. Hooker
Auburn t	Harold E. Peterson C	John E. Riley
Barnstable t	Chester A. Crocker C3-50	Clarence M. Chase
Bridgewater t	Leo F. Nourse C	Edwin Keith
Canton t	Joseph F. Kessler	Richard Henley
Concord t	Hubert M. Wardwell C	Elsie E. Rose
Dartmouth t	William C. Prescott C	Thomas B. Hawes
Dracut t	John Brox C1949	Harry M. Fox
Franklin t	John B. Cataldo C	George W. Dana
Great Barrington t	Cecil E. Brooks C	Joseph M. Casey
Hingham t	Albert Tweedy C3-50	William L. Howard
Hudson t	L. L. Parker	G. Woodbury Parker
Ipswich t	Edmond H. Kelleher	John F. Dolan
Longmeadow t	Edwin S. Munson C	Frank E. Smith
Ludlow t	Stanley Frank Kartz C	David B. Miller
Mansfield t*	John D. Prescott C1-49	Harrison A. Morse
Maynard t	William J. Bain C3-49	Frank E. Sanderson
Middleborough t*	Manuel Sylvia C12-48	Waldo S. Thomas
Millbury t	Napoleon Crepeau C	Ruth H. Lagerholm
Montague t	John A. Charron C	Lawrence M. Killelea
North Andover t	Harry C. Foster C	Joseph Duncan
Orange t	John W. Blackmer C	Robert H. Anderson
Palmer t	P. F. Warakomski C	John T. Brown
Randolph t	Theodore Luddington C	Marion L. Bailey S
Rockland t	Arthur H. Marks C	Ralph L. Belcher
Somerset t	Fernald L. Hanson C3-51	H. J. Regan
South Hadley t		Margaret E. Sullivan
Spencer t	Frank D. Cournoyer C	William A. Thibault
Stoughton t*	Fred C. Phillips C	Jennie F. McNamara
Uxbridge t	Charles Lynch C	Noreen Howlett
Walpole t	Willis D. McLean C1-49	Arthur L. Laliberty
Ware t	Clovis Fontaine C2-49	Peter J. Rzeznikiewicz
Whitman t	George J. Heddericg C	Mildred McKenna
Winchendon t	James E. Young C	Arthur F. Evans
MICHIGAN—35		
Albion	Alfonso Magnotta 12-48	R. Bud Davis
Alma*	H. M. McClure, Sr.	A. O. Burkholder
Berkley*	Mahlon MacGregor	Edwin J. Johnston
Cadillac*	John English 1-50	W. A. Phillips
Charlotte	Charles W. Smallwood 4-48	Fred S. Morey
Cheboygan	A. A. Sangster 4-48	I. N. Couture

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MINNESOTA—Continued		
Owatonna	H. A. Kind 4-50	Mrs. Gladys Phelps
Red Wing	R. F. Hedin 5-49	H. E. Nordholm
Richfield	Clarence H. Christian P	Geo. Soberg
Robbinsdale	Charles O. Wallace 1-49	E. A. Jaenisch
St. Louis Park	O. B. Erickson P1-50	Joseph Justad
St. Peter	Elmer L. Kleifgen 4-49	Agneta E. Kohl
Stillwater	Edward C. Carlson 1-51	Lester R. Brower
Thief River Falls	W. J. Douville	R. G. Pederson
West St. Paul	John V. Sperl 1-49	Joseph Giefer
Willmar	Paul E. Anderson 4-49	Einar H. Brogren
Worthington	L. V. Hartle 4-49	G. S. Thompson
MISSISSIPPI—11		
Brookhaven	A. E. Moreton 1-49	E. M. Bee
Canton	C. N. Harris 1-49	Bertha McKay
Columbia	Thomas Carter Griffith 1-49	Mrs. H. W. Hargrove
Corinth	Leslie T. Horn 10-50	Clifford O. Boatman
Grenada	L. C. Proby 5-48	Clara B. Criss
McComb	Maurice H. Wall 1-49	E. J. Triche
Pascagoula	J. R. Watts 1-49	V. P. DeJean
Picayune	Barney Whitfield 1-49	A. J. Read
Tupelo	J. P. Nanney 1-49	J. H. Merritt
West Point	Thompson McCullan 11-48	H. L. Murphy
Yazoo City	James B. Smith 4-48	P. E. Maxwell
MISSOURI—24		
Boonville	S. L. Jewett 4-49	Kathryn Cochran
Brookfield*	George Alexander 4-49	John Hoover
Caruthersville	W. D. Byrd 1950	Charles E. Watson
Charleston*	R. R. Davis 5-48	T. A. Zillafro
Chillicothe	Oscar O. Cooke 5-49	Mary Archer
Clinton	S. B. Hughes 4-50	Charles S. Stratton
De Soto	Roy M. Reel 4-50	Harold Thompson
Ferguson	Harry O. Vosburgh 4-49	Mrs. Radah B. Becker
Flat River	John W. Watts 4-49	Majorie A. Johnson
Fulton	J. F. Hensley 4-50	B. Alexander
Kennett	J. W. Karsten 4-51	Sam Fisher
Lebanon*	Kenneth Bell 1949	Henry Hufft
Lexington	Henry Dankers 4-50	W. R. Eckle
Marshall*	J. W. Twilling 4-50	Philip Land
Maryville	Emery E. Airy M5-49	Robert Taylor
Mexico	Robert H. Finley 4-49	John M. Cadwell
Neosho*	B. H. Browning 4-49	M. R. Gibson

Coldwater	Howard M. Teeter 4-48	Ann M. Brown
Dowagiac	James L. Black 4-48	Roger D. Weller
East Detroit*	Harry W. McMillan 4-49	Charles H. Beaubien †
East Lansing*	Richard P. Lyman, Jr. 1949	John Patriarche M
Grand Haven*	Edmond Wilds 4-48	J. Nyhof Poel
Greenville	C. Ferris Petersen	Margaret Callaghan
Grosse Pointe	Ralph B. Netting 11-49	Norbert P. Neff
Grosse Pointe Farms	James K. Watkins P	Harry A. Furton
Hancock	Michael A. Simula 4-48	John L. West
Hastings	Charles H. Leonard 4-48	Franklin C. Beckwith
Hillsdale	George B. Convis	Ralph L. Hughes
Inkster	Edward J. Wangbichler P4-49	Freda K. DePlanche
Ionia	Fred C. Barnes 4-49	Raymond F. Coon
Ishpeming*	Leonard Altobello 9-48	Wilfred J. Brewer
Kingsford*	Ludwig Evenson 4-49	J. J. Cummings, M
Lapeer*	W. E. Rowden 4-49	F. J. Stephenson
Ludington*	A. W. Hamel 5-48	Clarence Fonnesbeck
Manistee*	Frank G. Merritt 5-48	Jno. S. Watson
Manistique*	William A. Berger 4-48	Alex Robertson
Marshall	William B. Holt 4-49	Norman Holt
Mount Pleasant*	T. Malcolm McShea 1-49	Arthur J. Jennings M
Negaunee	Alvin C. Hampton 4-49	Jacob H. Anderson
Petoskey*	John H. Perry 4-48	Victor D. Cannon
Plymouth*	Jack Taylor 4-48	Harold R. Cheek M
Roseville	William Harper P	Wm. E. Utt
St. Joseph*	Waldo V. Tiscornia 4-48	Ira D. Wagner
Sturgis*	Forrest M. Snyder 4-48	Charles P. Hobel
Three Rivers*	Bernard H. Johnson 11-49	John F. Linsner
Trenton	Gordon L. Strohm 3-49	Fred E. Pomeraning

MINNESOTA—29

Alexandria	J. L. Fitzgerald	H. S. Campbell
Anoka*	R. B. Ehlen 4-49	C. R. Johnson M
Bemidji	Earl W. Bucklen	Belle Denley
Chisholm	Alfred Maturi 12-49	Max A. Nornberg
Cloquet	Roy W. Ranum 1-50	J. A. Parks
Columbia Heights*	H. E. Soderholm 7-49	R. C. Johnson
Crookston	M. O. Oppegaard 1-50	Loren Skogness
Detroit Lakes	H. N. Jenson 3-49	E. J. Bestick
Edina	Gene Cooper 1-50	Bower Hawthorne
Ely	Mathew L. Marolt 1-49	A. O. Knutson
Eveleth	Ben P. Constantine 1-50	John E. Pleban
Fairmont	K. M. Brown 1-52	Stanley Stewart
Hastings	H. A. Fasbender 5-48	Walter S. Lovejoy
International Falls	Archie Kelley 4-50	F. E. Patterson
Little Falls	George Merrick 4-50	C. E. McPherson
Montevideo*	Harold Larson 1-49	A. E. Swenson
Moorhead	Alex J. Nemzek 1-50	Paul A. Cook
New Ulm	Roman F. Schnobrich 4-50	A. C. Sannwald

Nevada*	C. P. Fraser 4-48	E. D. Gray
Rolla	Rowe E. Carney 5-49	W. L. Bradford
Sikeston	M. L. Carroll 4-50	A. C. Barrett
Trenton	S. E. Stroff	Lucille Love
Warrensburg	Harry H. Garrison 4-51	H. M. Cash
Washington	Bernie E. Hillermann 4-50	Arthur G. Filla
Webb City	Fred R. Nelson 4-50	E. R. Justin

MONTANA—6

Bozeman*	C. W. Sorenson 1-50	Lawrence G. Shadoan
Havre	Harry Soderberg 5-49	G. W. Patterson S
Kalispell	D. S. Cameron 4-49	C. H. Brewer
Lewistown	E. R. Roehl	M. B. Nottorf
Livingston	Homer Terwilliger 5-49	Lois V. Sammick
Miles City	Prescott Bautelle 5-49	Ray Addington

NEBRASKA—8

Alliance*	H. F. Timbers 4-49	F. R. Notson
Columbus	Lee L. Nauenburg 4-48	Albert J. Galley
Fairbury	James A. Brunt 4-49	Florence Becker
Falls City	G. S. Lyon	Russell Pollard
Kearney	Arthur Johnson 4-49	Harriette J. Nelson
McCook	Don F. Brooks 4-49	Chas. Skalla
Nebraska City	Frank E. Ziegenbein 4-50	Mrs. Ethel Gaskill
York	Andrew Grasshaus 4-49	Flossie C. Hassler

NEVADA—2

Las Vegas*	E. W. Cragin 6-51	Helen Scott Reed
Sparks	Vern Hursh 5-51	Claude Cauble

NEW HAMPSHIRE—6

Derry t.	James F. Hodgdon	Gladys Gray
Exeter t.	John E. Lary C	Evelyn H. Zarnowski
Franklin t*	Eugene S. Daniell, Jr. 12-48	Mrs. Mildred S. Gilman
Lebanon t.	Joseph B. Perley 1949	J. C. Smith
Newport t.	M. H. Cummings C	L. F. Dudley
Somersworth	Romeo St. Laurent	N. A. Berube

NEW JERSEY—53

Audubon	Andrew F. Ganser 5-49	Chas. R. Dietz
Bogota	George E. Quinn 1-50	Melville W. Smith, Jr.
Boonton	Alex J. Martancik 1-50	Albert P. Smith
Bound Brook	Charles H. Fetterly 1-50	Everest L. Belli
Carlstadt	Thomas Lawlor 1-50	John K. Goldswer
Dumont	William H. Losee 1-50	John R. Zellweger
Dunellen	Alvah H. Skinner 1-50	George J. Bache
East Rutherford	William McKeown 1-50	Wm. E. DeNike
Fair Lawn	Howard C. Yerger 1-49	Ralph M. Bryant
Fairview	Francis E. Munley 1-50	George Ebel, Jr.

Table XXII—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
NEW JERSEY—Continued		
Fort Lee	Chas. A. Heft 1-50	W. S. Corker
Freehold	Fred Quinn 1-50	C. H. Wilbur
Glen Ridge	R. Karl Honaman 1-50	James S. Brown
Glen Rock	Frederick A. Demarest 1-50	Ruth G. Sterger
Guttenberg	Andrew Johnstone 1-50	Peter Heinz
Haddonfield	Robert B. Chew 5-49	J. Ross Logan
Haddon Heights	Elmer Williams 1-50	G. Winfield Sauer
Haledon	Ernest G. Ford 1-49	Andrew A. Heller
Hammonton	James A. Ruberton 1-50	John Jacobs, Jr.
Hasbrouck Heights	John F. Knowlan 1-50	Robert I. Rafford
Highland Park	Alvah H. Cole 1-50	J. Ford Flagg
Keyport	Peter O. Weigand, Jr.	Adelaide B. Crammer
Leonia	Harry E. A. Forsthoff	C. J. Kirkland
Madison	Norman J. Griffiths 1-50	Elsa S. Wick
Manville	Alexander Batcho 1-50	Peter Menzak
Metuchen	Charles Errickson 1-50	William E. Schultz
Newton	William J. Washer C1-49	Stanford Tidaback
North Arlington	Louis E. Gaeckle 1-49	Robert B. Galloway
Palisades Park	John J. Dickerson 1-49	Mary E. McGee
Palmyra	John F. Ward	George J. Spencer
Paulsboro	Sylvester Billbrough	Walter C. Thomson
Penns Grove	Charles E. Rinda 1-50	William R. Cochran
Pitman	Walter S. Gibbs 1-50	Carl A. Renner
Princeton	Charles R. Erdman, Jr. 1-50	Edgar C. Warren
Prospect Park	Tice DeJong 1-49	John Pruiksma
Ridgefield	Fred W. Meuter 1-50	Otto Ehrlich
Roselle Park	Bernard H. Dreifoos 1-49	Chas. E. Renton
Salem	Walter I. Bacon 1-50	W. B. Dunn
Sayreville	Philip McCutcheon 1-50	Frank P. Kolb
Secaucus	John J. Kane 1-50	Alexander Schiesel
Somerville	Howard S. Lyon 1-50	Edith A. Varley
South Amboy	Joseph P. McKeon 1-49	G. F. Disbrow
South Plainfield	Thomas H. Lee 1-49	Charles Carone
Tenafly	E. Merrill Seaberg 1-50	Edwin B. Phillips
Totowa		Sidney J. Turner
Ventnor City	Harry S. Hodson 1-49	Maurice Y. Royal
Verona	Willard E. Dodd 1-50	Clemens C. Kreuder
Vineland	John C. Gittone 5-49	Leon R. Harkin
Wallington	Anthony Gayo Gajewski	Jacob Van Hook
Westwood	Fred M. Link 1-50	Wm. L. Best
Wildwood	George W. Krogman 5-48	C. A. Heil, Jr.
Woodbury	James G. Morgan 1-49	Albert J. Riggins, Jr.
Wood-Ridge	Guy W. Calissi 1-50	Cornelius J. Gwinn
NEW YORK—Continued		
Salamanca	Robert L. Taylor 1-50	Clair C. Winship
Saranac Lake*	Alton B. Anderson 3-49	John E. Morgan
Scotia	William M. Turnbull 4-49	F. H. Robinson
Seneca Falls	John B. Souhan 4-49	John C. Humphrey
Solvay	John J. Degan 3-49	Frank V. Craig
Tarrytown	Sterling W. Fisher 4-49	Catherine P. McCaul
Tuckahoe	M. Francis Dalton 4-49	John C. McDonnell
Tupper Lake	William E. Byrne 4-49	B. N. Sparks
Waverly	Leon Evans 4-49	Joseph E. McCarthy
Wellsville	Thomas C. Martin 3-49	C. P. Duggan
Williston Park	Walter E. Smith	Robert Kent
NORTH CAROLINA—19		
Asheboro*	W. C. Lucas 5-49	A. R. Winningham
Canton	J. Paul Murray 5-49	E. M. Geier
Dunn	Earl McD. Westbrook	Chas. R. Story
Forest City	Oscar J. Mooneyham	J. E. Caidwell
Hamlet	W. S. Gordon 7-49	H. B. Long
Henderson	Henry T. Powell 6-49	W. G. Royster
Hendersonville	A V. Edwards 5-48	Lillian Perkins
Kings Mountain*	H. Tom Fulton 5-49	S. A. Crouse
Laurinburg	W. G. Butler 7-49	C. M. Fetter
Lenoir	Earl H. Tate 7-49	E. A. Poe, Jr.
Lumberton	Malcolm B. Seawell 5-49	Ruth Stuart
Monroe	J. Ray Shute 5-49	E. H. Broome
Mooresville	E. C. Beatty 6-49	T. Frank Young
Morganton*	Nollie M. Patton 4-49	T. L. Cordle M
Mount Airy	W. F. Carter, Jr. 7-49	J. C. Hill
Newton	J. M. Abernathy	Loy E. Sigman
Roanoke Rapids	W. Bernard Allsbrook 6-49	Mrs. Dorothy A. Shearin
Tarboro	H. I. Johnson 5-49	T. R. Mayo
Washington	L. H. Swindell 5-49	James W. Bowen
NORTH DAKOTA—6		
Devils Lake	Wilbur E. Olson 4-50	F. J. Burckhard A
Dickinson	W. K. Johnson P4-48	D. D. Mars A
Jamestown	John F. Olson 4-50	A. R. Thompson A
Mandan	T. P. Heisler P4-48	S. E. Arthur A
Valley City	Curtis Olson 4-50	F. K. Shearer A
Willistown	Joe Cutting P4-50	Jessie M. Hunt A
OHIO—57		
Athens	Wm. C. Mickle 1-50	O. G. Houck

NEW MEXICO—9

Carlsbad	L. C. Garrett 4-50	E. A. Roberts
Gallup	George Bubany 5-48	C. M. Sabin
Las Cruces	Samuel Klein 5-48	Raymond E. Howell
Las Vegas	Alfred Rogers 4-48	Mrs. A. Stephens Lowrie
Las Vegas t	Manuel J. Baca 5-48	Adolfo Hidalgo
Portales	L. E. Stainbrook 5-48	Joe Blair
Raton	J. R. Kastler 4-48	Mrs. E. M. Drake
Silver City	M. H. Porterfield 5-48	R. P. Noble
Tucumcari*	C. A. Stinson 2-49	J. M. Stark

NEW YORK—48

Amityville	Nelson S. Osborn 4-49	Rudolph Koop
Bronxville	Ralph B. Maltby 4-49	Jerry C. Leary
Canandaigua	George McG. Hayes 1-50	Edward B. Andross
Catskill	Everett Woodruff P	Leon F. Spoor
Cedarhurst	Ernest E. Elderd 4-49	John C. Jack
Depew	Walter Szyperski 4-49	Albert Simbritz
Dobbs Ferry	Anthony Paino 4-49	Margaret R. Kelly
East Aurora	George E. Blake 4-50	G. M. Houliston
East Rochester	Lee Arcuri 4-49	Roland M. Furman
East Rockaway	Edward A. Talfor 4-49	Guy E. Thompson
Fredonia	Harry G. Solhoff 3-49	Samuel L. Drayo
Great Neck	Willis H. Bryant 7-48	Thomas H. Meade, Jr.
Hamburg	Alfred L. Drechsler 3-49	Ray F. Ueblacker
Hastings-on-Hudson	Desmond T. Barry 4-49	William J. Neely
Haverstraw	Harry W. Schuler 4-49	James P. McCabe
Herkimer	William A. Winston 4-49	Mrs. Helen F. Gillette
Hudson Falls	Donald B. Wheeler 4-49	John J. Etu
Ilion	Oliver S. Coleman	Roy W. Bennett
Lancaster	Walter F. Braun 4-50	Theo. W. Loecher
Larchmont	W. B. C. Washburn 4-50	Margaret Lord
Long Beach*	Russell E. Ficke P1-50	Maurice J. Fleischman
Malone	Karl H. Walbridge 4-49	H. F. Ketcham
Malverne	George A. Swanwedel 4-49	Albert J. Brown
Mechanicville	Hawley B. Harvey 1-50	John S. Moore
Medina	Daniel J. Cleary 4-50	S. T. Pratt
Mount Kisco	LeRoy Potter 4-49	Daniel V. Flynn
Newark	Raymond R. Wilson 4-49	J. Elbert Fisk
North Pelham	Dominic Amato 4-49	Elizabeth F. Waldron
North Tarrytown	Henry Tilden Swan 4-49	Beatrice Reilly
Norwich	J. Frederic Benedict 1-50	Lester D. Sutliff, Jr.
Nyack	S. J. Ciancimino 3-49	John Bartels, Jr.
Owego	William H. Stites 3-50	Peter B. Ellis
Patchogue	John R. Swezey 4-50	Francis L. Brophy
Pelham Manor	C. Furnald Smith 4-49	Clyde Howes
Penn Yan	Mervin J. Rapalee 4-49	William B. Manley
Port Jervis	John F. Schoonmaker 1-50	John F. Cleary
Rye	Karl T. Frederick 1-50	William H. Selzer

Barnesville	John Hardwick 1-50	J. C. Wells
Bedford*	Floyd R. Metz 1-50	F. B. Morris
Bellefontaine	Pearl A. Wortman 1-50	Harry E. Travis A
Bellevue	Joseph M. Strayer 1-50	Mrs. Algie H. Arnholt A
Berea	John J. Baesel	Elizabeth J. Card
Bexley	William A. Schneider 1-52	Ed Stackhouse
Bowling Green	C. W. Dick 1-50	H. E. Murlin A
Bryan	Rolland J. Christman 1-50	Robert Hamet
Bucyrus	R. L. Hertzer 1-50	Fae L. Zickefoose
Cheviot	Edward C. Gingerich 1-50	Anthony J. Seiwert
Circleville	Thurman I. Miller 1-50	Lilliam Young A
Conneaut	Robert A. Manniko 1-50	....
Defiance	Edward S. Bronson 1-50	Henry L. Beatty
Delaware	Ansel Lockhart 1-50	R. E. King A
Delphos	Carl Eiche 1-50	Art. O. Wulfhorst A
Dover	Harry Stucky 1-50	Treva H. Wallick
East Palestine	W. A. Hunston 1-50	L. H. Oliver
Galion	William Amann	Ben Romine
Gallipolis*	Raymon T. Allison P	Earl L. McCormick A
Girard	Clyde V. Helman 1-50	Paul J. Wilson A
Grandview Heights	J. B. Keitz 1-52	C. C. Ryan A
Greenville	E. R. Randall 1-50	Ed Shafer A
Jackson	Frank Pritchett	David Armstrong
Kent	Frank J. Dangler, Jr. 1-50	Francis J. Kerwin A
Kenton	Loucks B. Brown 1-50	John P. Cook A
Lockland	Arthur Lierman 1-50	Raymond A. Bauer
Logan	W. Denzil Weltner	Ward Chase
Maple Heights	Fred E. Frehmeyer	George Schlesinger A
Miamisburg	Walter Staley 1-50	Raymond Hetzel
Mingo Junction	Bene Leone 1-50	Fred C. Robertson
Nelsonville	Oral Daugherty 1-50	Ellsworth Devore A
New Boston	Vernal G. Riffe 1-50	James E. McCoy A
North College Hill	Robert Reuss 1-50	George Mentrop
Norwalk	Edgar L. Tucker 1-50	Helen Lippert A
Oakwood*	Earl E. Storms C1-52	Alfred C. Bergman
Ravenna	Tom H. Ritenour 1-50	T. M. Dietrich A
Reading	Charles Gertz 1-50	Harry E. Veddern
Rocky River	A. R. Thomas 1-50	Granville Cook
St. Bernard	George Mayer 1-50	Marcellus Vanden Eynden
St. Marys	George K. Losher 1-50	George W. Hale A
Shelby	W. R. Morris 1-50	Chester P. Monn
Sidney	Waldo A. Patton 1-50	O. S. Kenney A
South Euclid	George J. Urban 1-50	Lester L. Askue A
Toronto	Howard K. Wellington 1-50	Edward Shane A
Troy	Paul Kerr 1-50	C. N. Peters
Uhrichsville	George F. Creager 1-51	W. R. Treadway A
University Heights	Earl W. Aurelius 1-50	Roy J. Madden
Upper Arlington	Otis Skinner 1-50	Lester B. Pepper A
Urbana	Robert M. Humphreys 1-50	Joe. W. Hitt

Table XXII—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
OHIO—Continued		
Van Wert	L. L. Morris 1-50	J. A. Jones
Wadsworth	T. J. Lucas 1-50	Susie Reimer Dilworth A
Wapakoneta	Ralph A. Siferd 1-50	Harold C. Brackney
Washington Court House*	Robert H. Sites C	Marie Melvin
Wellston	Ralph Clark 1-50	C. E. Littler
Wellsville	Clarence H. Peters	Elmer Evans
Wilmington	Robert Stephens 1-50	E. J. Rose A
OKLAHOMA—22		
Altus	Fred Mains 5-49	Ethel Williams Newman
Alva	Pat Treece	Thomas W. Keltch
Anadarko*	A. L. Connel 5-49	Daisy Campbell
Blackwell	Reece E. McGee 5-48	Carl Randall
Bristow	Dewey H. Price 5-49	Fred Myers
Clinton	McLain Rogers 4-48	W. A. Shouse
Cushing*	Gene N. Hancock C5-49	Loren Crook
Duncan*	J. F. Frye 5-49	C. H. Smith
Elk City	W. A. Williams 4-49	Helen L. Niece
Frederick	Owen L. Fry 5-49	Allen R. Byrn
Henryetta	N. M. Lumpkin 5-48	Mrs. Mozelle M. Morgan
Hobart	P. J. Cosner 1949	Buster Watkins
Holdenville	Clyde Busey 5-49	L. E. Carlton
Hugo	E. M. Deweese 5-49	F. M. Caldwell
Miami	J. H. Griffin 5-49	J. L. James
Pauls Valley	Jerry Johnson 7-48	W. J. Harris
Pawhuska*	F. L. Monger 5-48	Chas. M. Hirt
Perry	Henry Dolezal 5-49	Rob't. W. Wilson
Picher	John Messer 5-49	Mrs. Jack Fisher
Sand Springs	T. P. Burtner 5-49	C. H. Benton
Vinita	L. L. Stryker 5-49	Slater McClure
Woodward*	Geo. L. Trego 5-48	Mrs. Mary Clift
OREGON—9		
Albany	Ralph Banton 1-49	Rex Butler R
Baker	M. McKim 12-50	M. P. Swan
Coos Bay*	Raymond M. McKeown 1-49	H. Oscar Gulovsen R
Corvallis	Geo. W. Peavey 1-49	Ralph P. Schindler
Grants Pass*	J. A. Wharton 1-49	K. Hammerbacher
La Grande*	J. L. Sinden P1-49	B. W. Hibbits
Marshfield	(Changed to Coos Bay)	
Oregon City*	Raymond P. Caufield C1-49	Doris Gilbertson R
Pendleton*	Hugh A. Bowman 1-49	Charles E. Burnett R

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
Kittanning	Jacob J. Maxeiner B1-50	George W. L. Starr S
Kulpmont	John Kutchen B1-50	Stephen C. Olsheski S
Lansdale	Elwood K. Bean B1-50	Florence R. Getz S
Lansford	E. Leonard Garland B1-50	Thomas J. Whildin
Larksville	Charles Prohaska B1-50	Stephen J. Zifchak S
Lehighton*	William F. Hummel B1-50	George Hein M
Luzerne	Robert B. Carr B1-50	Anthony G. Dougalas
McAdoo	Adam Bavolack B1-50	Frank C. Billig
Mechanicsburg*	Ray E. Hutter B1-50	G. Z. Fishel S
Media	J. Fred Schultz B1-50	Maude N. Allen S
Middletown	Harold V. McNair B1-50	Charles Force S
Midland	Leo P. McGeehan B1-50	Mrs. C. K. O'Hara S
Millvale	E. B. W. Pfischner B	Harry J. Diller S
Milton*	Enos T. Kerr 1-50	H. F. Topper S
Minersville	Edgar Lewis B1-50	Clarence A. Ritzel S
Monaca	Wm. Massey B1-51	Guy Grater S
Monongahela	David M. Gillie 1-52	M. G. Borland
Morrisville	William Burgess, Jr. B1-50	Wm. H. Howell S
Mount Oliver	Charles W. Beckman B1-50	P. A. Erny S
Mount Pleasant	Michael DeMichele B1-50	Frank L. Overly S
Nanty-Glo	Dominick Gelotte 1-50	P. A. Yingling
Narberth	Richard L. Miller B1-50	Ruth W. Grace S
Nazareth	Walter L. Peters 1-50	Roy S. Hahn S
New Brighton*	Thomas G. Bishop B1-50	W. S. McDanel S
Northampton*	George M. Berg B1-50	Claude C. Fogelman S
Oakmont	Harry C. Riddile P1-52	R. T. Roche S
Olyphant	Edward J. Burke B1-50	Joseph Sanko S
Palmerton	Wm. M. Kreglow B1-50	A. C. Schaefer S
Palmyra	Amos Snavely B1-50	T. E. Lerch S
Pitcairn	James H. Porter B1-50	William M. Hicks S
Prospect Park	Walter B. Krause B1-50	Harry E. Snyder
Punxsutawney	John C. Shermer B1-50	Mary L. Means S
Quakertown	Allen Q. Dreisbach B1-50	Howard B. Freed S
Rankin	Andrew J. Matiyak B1-50	Joseph L. Sabino S
Ridgway	James H. Mast B1-50	George F. Greiner S
Rochester	Wm. B. Brown B1-50	Ben F. Ellis S
St. Clair	W. Brady B1-50	John Shandor
St. Marys	Gilbert Robacker B1-50	Bernard E. Willard
Sayre	Frank Horn B1-50	George D. Bonfoey S
Schuylkill Haven	William J. Harner B1-50	Edwin J. Gerhard S
Scottdale*	Albert A. Reynolds B1-50	Harry W. Colborn
Sewickley*	William F. McCrea B1-50	Edward Ellerton
Sharpsburg	Dennis J. Casper B1-50	H. J. Hohman, Jr. S

The Dalles	Howard Dent, Jr. 1-49	J. H. Steers R

PENNSYLVANIA—112

Archbald	William F. Durkin B1-50	Paul McHale S
Ashland*	Chas. Yeager B1-50	E. K. Lessig
Ashley	Hector O'Connell P1-50	Paxton A. Cole S
Avalon*	P. L. Jarrett B1-50	William Oakley
Bangor	Allen Frederick B1-50	Wm. J. Sleeman S
Beaver	Robert Linn B1-50	James W. Baker S
Bellefonte	H. P. Harris 1-49	Marie Doll S
Blairsville*	William C. McKee B1-50	John A. Fatora
Blakely	John W. Taylor B1-50	P. J. Matthews S
Bloomsburg	James C. Stradling P1-50	Paul Jacobs
Brackenridge	Wm. A. Fisher B1-50	J. W. Nolf S
Brentwood	A. G. Kaufmann B12-52	F. H. Appenrodt
Bridgeport	Edward G. Gear B1-50	Wm. M. Mulroy S
Brownsville	Walter C. Stuart B1-50	W. D. Conwell S
Centerville	Harry H. Hatch B	Harry Fielding
Clearfield	J. S. Hills B1-50	Roy C. Kindig S
Coaldale	D. P. Shubeck B	John E. Gewehr
Collingdale	Samuel L. Neville B1-50	E. C. Rohland S
Corry	J. Frederick Kinley 1-50	Don D. Williams
Crafton	Tim F. Dunn 1-49	Wm. A. England S
Danville	Harry Trumbown 1-49	W. G. Reese S
Dupont	Michael Lis B1-49	Vincent Shumski S
Duryea	Jess Ruthkoski B1-50	John Kramer
East Pittsburgh	J. J. Visco B1-50	James L. Oakes S
East Stroudsburg	L. J. Kleinle B1-50	Sterling Cramer S
Edwardsville	Micheal Walko B1-50	William Salensky
Emmaus	Howard K. Deischer B1-52	Oscar T. Iobst S
Ephrata*	John M. Royer B1-50	Carl W. Fuehrer M
Etna	J. J. Arenth B1949	S. L. Marshall
Exeter	Ben Anselmi B1-50	Andrew E. Querci S
Ford City	Ralph Shedwick B1-50	Helen Ruhland S
Forest Hills	A. L. Koch B1-50	F. V. Kovalovsky S
Forty Fort	Charles Stretch B1-50	Chester Evans
Frackville	George W. Miller B1-50	....
Franklin	J. G. Bohlender 1-50	J. G. Crawford
Freeland	Thomas J. Lewis B1-50	Paul Tucker S
Gettysburg	Clarence Heiges B1-50	Anna Dracka S
Glassport	Robert H. Shaw B1-50	Regina Witkowski S
Greenville	S. J. Orr B1-49	J. S. Beachler S
Grove City*	Harvey A. Young B1-50	F. G. Patterson
Hollidaysburg	James W. Hayes 1-50	John E. Shrum S
Honesdale	Henry C. Pfannmuller B1-50	Myron Cravers
Huntingdon	Loyal D. Daubenspeck B1-50	S. M. Gehrett
Jenkinton	Harry Fritsch, Jr. B1-49	A. C. J. Schabacker S
Jersey Shore	M. R. Derk B1-50	W. G. Price S
Kane	H. J. McGhee B1-49	Ethel Paisley S
Sharpsville	Joseph E. McKean B1-50	Mame K. Robins S
Shippensburg	Elmer E. Zinn B1-49	Paul B. Noftsker S
Somerset	H. Everett Musser B1-50	Richard Pile S
South Williamsport	L. W. Mack B1-50	Chas. N. N. Sherwood S
State College*	Albert E. Yougel B1-50	Hugh B. Rice M
Stroudsburg	Earl D. Dennis B1-50	Harold E. Snyder S
Summit Hill	Joseph F. Johnson B1-50	William J. Watkins S
Swoyerville	Anthony Harzinski B1-50	John Marcin S
Tarentum	V. L. Henry B1-51	H. H. Girt S
Taylor	Clyde Hendershot B1-50	James Powell
Throop	John Genitsky B	Thomas Ashman S
Titusville	C. C. Hampton 1-52	George W. Becker
Turtle Creek	W. R. Cunningham B1-49	E. E. Little S
Tyrone	Raymond A. Hagerman B1-50	J. Scott Hommer S
West Hazleton	William H. Berger B1-50	M. Stauffenberg
West Pittston	A. B. Jones B1-50	O. H. Phillips S
West View*	Walter J. Baker B1-50	Mrs. Naomi Guckert S
West York	A. E. Zellers B12-49	P. R. Kraber S
Wilmerding	Charles H. Klausing B1-50	Mathew Wojton S
Wilson	D. Miller Early B1-50	James B. Acton S
Windber	B. B. Barefoot B1-50	Joseph H. Aldstadt S
Winton	William White B	Beatrice Carey S
Yeadon	Frederick K. Hartley B1-49	Frank R. Culp S

RHODE ISLAND—3

Barrington t	C. George DeStefano P11-48	Henry E. Fowler
Burrillville t	Albert E. Dart P	Theodore Tessier
Warren t	Howard I. Martin P	Charles C. Bliss

SOUTH CAROLINA—14

Aiken	H. O. Weeks 1-49	Mrs. Sarah H. Busch
Camden	F. N. McCorkle 5-48	Louise W. Boykin
Chester*	E. B. Bagby	Hood C. Worthy T
Clinton	L. E. Bishop 9-48	W. B. Owens
Conway	Carl L. Busbee 1-49	Mrs. G. H. Henry
Darlington	C. E. Harper 1-50	Jno. H. Peterson
Easley	F. F. Williams 4-49	C. B. Kirkley
Gaffney	W. O. Johnson 3-50	I. Clyde Peeler
Georgetown	W. J. Miller 1-51	J. P. LaBruce
Hartsville	Robert W. Shand 2-49	L. W. Wilkerson
Laurens	....	F. H. Caine
Marion	R. Badger Gasque	Emerson Scott
Newberry	A. P. Sally 1-50	D. L. Nance
Union	Edward J. Arthur 6-48	Jean Arthur

SOUTH DAKOTA—4

Brookings	H. Dwiggins 5-50	C. B. Herreman A
Lead	H. A. Kulpaca 5-52	Effie Lagg A
Madison*	Albert M. Parker 4-49	Geo. H. Simpson, Jr. A

Table XXII—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued		
Yankton	Carl G. Wallbaum 5-50	Anna M. Goetz
TENNESSEE—15		
Alcoa*	O. M. Brumfiel 7-54	A. B. Smith R
Athens	Rhea Hammer 7-49	Cecil C. Owenby R
Elizabethton*	J. C. Bowers 9-48	R. B. Moreland
Greeneville	J. Ross Reed 7-48	Carl Baxter R
Harriman	F. L. Crowder 7-49	W. M. Giles
Humboldt	H. J. Foltz 1-50	Mrs. L. Pruett
Lebanon	W. D. Baird 1-50	J. S. McClain
Maryville	John C. Crawford, Jr. 8-49	J. I. Walker
Morristown	J. G. Wallace 1-49	Paul E. Walker R
Murfreesboro*	John T. Holloway 5-48	Albert Williams †R
Paris*	Frank Blake 1-49	I. H. Dale R
Pulaski	Erskine Sharp 1-50	W. M. Rainey
Shelbyville	Eustace Williams 10-49	Jno. Templeton
Springfield	John R. Long, Jr. 7-49	Dawson F. Shannon
Union City	J. M. Sedberry 1-52	Frances C. Prather
TEXAS—58		
Alamo Heights	C. E. Hoff	C. T. Gay S
Alice	B. O. Goldthorn 4-50	Mrs. Lucille Hobbs
Bay City	R. C. Gusman 4-49	Myrtle Smith S
Beeville	Lock M. Adkins	E. M. Quinn
Bonham*	George Leatherwood C	Harold B. Waller
Brady	J. E. Rudder 1950	W. R. Mayse
Breckenridge	Robert R. Herring 4-50	E. R. Maxwell S
Brenham	C. D. Dallmeyer 4-50	G. H. Zeiss S
Cameron	Roy Griffith 4-50	W. H. Stafford
Childress	L. W. McClendon 4-50	Chas. E. Collins S
Coleman	R. E. Purphey 4-50	H. M. Collins
Colorado	Charles Brazil	J. F. Merritt
Crystal City*	B. H. Holsomback 4-49	June Broadhurst
Cuero	J. J. Fischer 4-49	T. O. Buchel
Eagle Pass	H. H. Weyrich 4-48	D. E. Wueste S
Edinburg*	Felix McDonald 4-49	B. H. Cruce M
Electra	T. Leo Moore 4-50	T. T. Weatherall S
Ennis	Dave Onstead 4-49	M. B. Moseley S
Gainesville*	Robert W. Brown 4-49	Gilbert G. Holman S
Goose Creek*	C. Alexander	E. E. Hunter M
Graham	J. M. Graham	Joe A. Milligan
Henderson	L. H. Reed 4-50	W. M. Armstrong S
Hillsboro	Crawford C. Martin 4-49	A. M. James S
Huntsville	Wilborn S. Gibbs 4-50	Kate Barr Ross

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
UTAH—5		
Brigham	Lorenzo J. Bott 1-50	Edna T. Romer R
Murray	J. Clifford Hansen 1-50	R. R. Rasmussen R
Price	A. D. Keller 1-50	Ben Ward R
South Salt Lake*	Rolf Christiansen	Hilda Kay
Tooele*	W. C. Tate 1-50	A. L. Hanks
VERMONT—7		
Bennington*	Francis E. Morrissey P	Mary Hodeck
Brattleboro*	(Unincorporated)	
Montpelier*	Doughly Gould	Warren B. Lowe
St. Albans	Guy D. Burnell	Farrington D. Post
St. Johnsbury*	Charles E. Cray C	William A. Bemis
Springfield*	H. C. Billings	J. L. Giddings M
Winooski	Leo H. Contois 4-49	Eugene H. Manseau
VIRGINIA—13		
Bristol*	Thos. W. Preston 9-50	Bland E. Ballard
Clifton Forge*	Curtis M. Brown 9-50	Henry Meeks
Covington*	H. W. Robertson 9-49	J. G. Kyle
Hampton*	Harry F. Marrow 10-48	J. B. Sinclair, Jr. M
Harrisonburg*	B. T. Denton 9-48	R. H. Heneberger
Hopewell*	Norwood Wilson 9-48	Lewis Butterworth
Marion	B. L. Dickinson 9-48	H. P. Gills R
Pulaski	A. T. Eskridge 9-48	Louise Dalton
Radford*	A. R. Giesen 9-50	Charles L. Capito
Salem*	O. G. Lewis 9-48	W. Frank Chapman M
South Boston*	R. O. Harrell 9-49	J. L. Hardy
South Norfolk*	Clarence E. Forehand	Raymond L. Spence
Waynesboro*	S. H. Hall 9-48	Edward G. Heatwole
WASHINGTON—6		
Anacortes	Joe L. Hagan 1-49	John G. Dorcy
Centralia	O. E. Nelson 1-49	Frances Laurila
Ellensburg	T. J. Howell 1-49	Fred T. Hofmann
Kelso	Harry Kling 1-49	Mrs. Lora Blackstone
Port Angeles	F. W. Epperson 1-49	J. E. Law
Puyallup	Mac Stevenson 6-51	Harris F. Green
WEST VIRGINIA—13		
Dunbar	D. L. Salisbury	C. F. Stewart
Elkins	L. Wade Coberly 4-49	John D. Campbell
Grafton	Russell Dotson 7-50	O. Jones
Hinton	P. J. Carr 7-49	Neta A. Jordan

Jacksonville	T. E. Acker 4-49	R. J. Underhill
Kerrville*	E. M. Forman 4-48	E. W. Marlowe
Kilgore	Roy H. Laird 4-49	U. W. Prater S
Kingsville	John A. Cypher 4-48	P. H. Barnhill S
Lamesa*	Sam Richardson 4-48	Jack N. Goodloe S
Lockhart	S. H. Tabor 4-48	A. J. Storey S
Lufkin*	Granville Wright 4-49	Cecil Massingill S
McKinney	R. F. Newsome 4-49	G. Frank Wolford S
Marlin	E. M. Dodson 4-49	D. R. Maxwell S
Mercedes	Harold Rowland 4-50	H. E. Hager S
Mexia*	J. Sandford Smith 4-48	J. R. Truett
Midland*	R. H. Gifford 4-49	J. C. Hudman S
Mineral Wells	George D. Barber 5-49	E. F. Francis
Mission	W. H. Braden 4-50	R. J. Rome S
Nacogdoches*	A. J. Thompson C4-49	Jim Alders
Navasoto*	G. W. Leonard 4-48	Mrs. M. Barrett
New Braunfels	A. D. Nuhn 5-50	E. O. Haas
Odessa*	E. G. Rodman 4-48	L. L. Anthony S
Orange	Raymond Sanders 8-48	Chas. Cottle S
Plainview	J. N. Jordan 4-48	J. L. Galloway S
Robstown	R. E. Cooke 4-48	Mrs. Elizabeth Wagner S
Rusk	Thomas S. Fitts 5-49	J. R. Westbrooks
San Benito	A. A. Thompson 4-48	Elizabeth Kientz S
San Marcos	Norman Jackson 4-49	Ted MacIntyre
Sequin	Roger W. Moore 4-48	Bettie Harrington S
Sulphur Springs*	Jack B. Henderson C2-49	J. P. Tackett M
Taylor*	Dr. J. K. McWhorter C5-48	Chas. Brazil M
Texas City	L. A. Robinson 4-50	Kenneth T. Nunn
Uvalde	J. R. Raine 1-49	R. W. Evans S
Vernon	Fay Eggleston 4-50	S. H. Hall S
Waxahachie*	Edward Burleson 4-48	R. A. Watson S
Weatherford	Willard Sadler 4-50	C. E. Canafax
Weslaco*	H. Raymond Mills 4-49	V. C. Thompson M
W. University Place	Ralph B. Lee 1-49	Whitt Johnson S

Hollidays Cove	Myron Campbell	Mrs. Janet Work
Keyser	John C. Freeland 7-49	A. A. Jordan
Logan	R. M. Wilson 5-49.	Mrs. Ruth Montague
Princeton	Merlin L. Miller	Virginia Rowland
Richwood	R. L. Callahan 7-48	V. C. Stockwell R
Welch	L. E. Rogers 7-48	Hobart E. Payne
Wellsburg	Donald E. Lewis 7-49	John D. Kirker
Weston	Charles L. Stalnaker 7-49	Josephine Tierney
Williamson	O. E. Hogan 7-49	B. C. Roach

WISCONSIN—19

Antigo	H. Olsen 4-50	S. B. Byrne
Baraboo	C. R. Hornung 5-48	P. L. Stewart
DePere	A. Voelker 5-48	I. A. Smits
Fort Atkinson*	A. A. Statz P4-48	E. F. Klement M
Kaukauna	Joseph F. Bayorgeon	Karl E. Marzahl
Menomonie	Ira O. Slocumb 4-49	Alice Kenney
Merrill	Fred Reger 5-48	Einar Seger
Monroe	Frank A. Buehler 5-48	G. S. Soseman
Oconto	Ernest Bourassa 5-48	E. C. Krueger
Portage	H. B. Stowers	James Wright
Rhinelander*	Al Taylor P4-48	Jean Gilbertsen
Rice Lake	R. E. Finsterwalder 5-48	G. M. Bailey
Shawano	H. Meyer 5-48	Arnold Krohn
Sparta	Hugh Williams, Jr. 5-48	Harry L. Beckman
Sturgeon Bay	Leo D. Stoneman 5-48	E. S. Ackerman
Waupun	William Lother 5-49	Albert E. Haeft
West Bend	Clyde J. Schloemer 4-48	Kenneth H. Weiss
West Milwaukee	T. Katting P4-48	Herman Dieringer
Whitefish Bay*	Frank E. Drew P4-48	Mrs. Vera Gross

WYOMING—2

Rawlins	Day P. Espy 1-49	Mary Ellen Sullins
Rock Springs	Edwin E. James 1-50	Carl F. Asiala

Index

This index includes references to selected material in previous issues of the Year Book not repeated in this edition. Such references are printed in italics with the year of the edition indicated in each instance.

A

Abattoirs: *See* Slaughterhouses
Accident prevention: *See* Traffic
Accountants: directory, 508–45
Accounting, 166
  sources of information, 210–14
Administrative codes: ordinances, 466
Administrative research
  applied, 217
  developments, 217–19
  information agencies, 218
  judicial, 219
  opinion polls, 218
  projects, 218
  pure, 217, 219
  research agencies, 217
  See also Municipal reference libraries
Admission taxes: *See* Amusement taxes
Aeronautics: ordinance, 466–67
Aid to dependent children, 266, 267
Air conditioning: ordinances, 467
Airports
  area, 318, 319–25 (1947)
  capital investment, 318, 325–27 (1947)
  cases, 461
  charges, 185 (1947)
  class, 314, 316, 317–22
  developments, 309–13
  expenditures, 314–15, 317–22
  federal aid, 292 (1947)
  finance, 166
  intergovernmental relations, 216, 294 (1947)
  legislation, 292 (1947)
  management, 314, 317–22
  manager: appointment, 314, 317–22
  model zoning act, 466, 467
  municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  number of commercial hangars, 317–22
  number of employees, 314, 317–22
  number of scheduled air carriers, 316, 317–22
  operating cost, 314–15, 317–22
  operating revenue, 314–15, 317–22
  operation, 314–23
  ordinances, 466–67
  ownership, 314–23
  per cent federal and state share of cost, 317, 319–25 (1947)
  planning, 233, 244
  revenue, 314–22
  table for individual cities 5,000 to 10,000, 325–27 (1947)

Airports—(Continued)
  table for individual cities over 10,000, 317–22
  under construction, 317–22
Alcoholic beverage tax, 163, 164, 189
Aldermen: *See* Councilmen
Ambulances: ordinances, 467
Amusement devices: ordinances, 473, 475
Amusement taxes, 164, 178, 183–85
  ordinances, 481, 482
Animals: ordinances, 467
Annexation of territory, 40
  ordinances, 479
Annual reports: *See* Reports
Appropriations: ordinances, 471
Ashes: *See* Refuse disposal
Assessed valuation, 164, 171–72; *192–94 (1947)*
  number of city tax payments, 195–203 (1946)
  percentage of change 1945–46, 193 (1947)
  ratio of assessed value to true value, 197–206 (1947)
  tables for individual cities, 197–206 (1947)
Assessments
  administrative reorganization, 167–68
  cases, 172–73
  developments, 167–73
  exemptions, 171
  intergovernmental relations, 171
  personnel, 169–70
  real estate values, 170–71 (1947)
  reassessment projects, 168–69
  sources of information, 210–14
  state supervision, 169–70
  study commissions, 170–71
Assessors
  election, 47, 51–91
  professional organization, 173
  training, 169
Auditoriums
  municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  ordinances, 467
Auditors
  directory, 508–45
  election, 47, 51–91
  salaries, 104–6
Automobile graveyards: ordinances, 467–68
Awards: traffic safety, 427–28
Awnings: ordinances, 468

B

Bauer, John, 308–13
Beverages: ordinances, 473

Bibliography
  accounting, 210–14
  assessments, 210–14
  budget, 210–14
  city planning, 258–62
  civil service, 158–60
  county government, 232–39
  courts, 465
  directories, 634–37 (1944)
  education, 450–51
  finance, 210–214
  fire administration, 379–80
  health, 274–77
  housing, 288–91
  law, 465
  libraries, 457–58
  licenses, 210–14
  municipal government, 232–39
  parks, 444–45
  personnel, 158–60
  planning, 258–62
  police, 425–26
  public administration, 232–39
  public works, 304–7
  purchasing, 210–14
  recreation, 444–45
  reporting, 232–39
  taxation, 210–14
  traffic, 435–38
  utilities, 337–40
  welfare, 269–70
Bicycles: ordinances, 483, 484
Billboards: ordinances, 468
Blind assistance, 266, 267
Blucher, Walter H., 240–45
Boilers: ordinances, 468
Bonds
  ordinances, 471
  yield, 165
  See also Debts
Bondsmen: ordinances, 474
Bonneville Power Administration, 308
Budget
  ordinances, 468, 471
  sources of information, 210–14
Bugbee, Percy, 341–44
Building codes, 343, 468, 469, 472
  See also Electric lighting and wiring: ordinances; Fire administration: ordinances; Heating and ventilation: ordinances; Housing: ordinances; Plumbing: ordinances
Building permits, 351, 358–68, 369–78
Bus systems
  municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  ordinances, 475, 485
Business license tax, 164, 180
  ordinances, 481–82
Business licenses: ordinances, 474–75
Business taxes, 164, 179–82

C

Card rooms and tables: ordinances, 475
Cemeteries, 330–33
  charges, 331–32, 333–37

Cemeteries—(Continued)
  finances, 332–33, 333–37
  location, 330
  management, 330–31
  number of employees, 333–37
  number of interments per year, 333–37
  ordinances, 469–70
  perpetual care, 331, 333–37
  size, 330, 333–37
  superintendents: appointment, 333–37; salaries, 333–37
  table for individual cities, 333–37
Census: *See* Population
Charters, 466
Chronically ill, 268
Cigarette tax, 179–80, 189–90
  ordinances, 481–82
Circuses: ordinances, 472, 480
Cities
  economic classification, 31–39: definition of indices, 31–39; key to tables, 50; table for individual cities, 51–70; technique used, 32–33
  employment-residence ratio, 31–32
  manufacturing ratio, 31
  metropolitan status, 31, 33–34, 38–39: tables for individual cities, 51–70
  number, 15, 16
  number in metropolitan districts, 21–24
  Our Cities in 1947, 1–7
City attorneys
  election, 47, 51–91
  professional organization, 464
  salaries, 104–6
City clerks
  directory: cities of 5,000 to 10,000, 534–45; cities over 10,000, 508–33
  election, 47, 51–91
  salaries, 104–6
City councils
  bicameral, 44
  manuals, 470
  See also Councilmen
City managers, 489–506
  appointment, 489–90
  directory, 493–506
  education, 481 (1947)
  length of service, 490
  number of cities served, 490
  professional organization, 492
  salaries, 104–6, 491
  separations from service, 490
  training, 491
  turnover, 490
  See also Council manager plan
City officials
  directories: *bibliography, 634–37 (1944); See also* Municipal government: sources of information
  directory, 508–45
  salaries, 104–6: *trends, 110 (1947)*
City planning
  cases, 450–51 (1947)

- *City planning—(Continued)*
  - citizen participation, 242–43
  - comprehensive plan status, 242, *265–72, 273–79 (1946)*
  - comprehensive zoning, 246, 247–56
  - developments, 240–45
  - ordinances, 479–80
  - personnel, 246, 248–56
  - professional organization, 245
  - sources of information, 258–62
  - table for individual cities, 248–56
  - training, 243–44
  - *See also* County planning; Metropolitan planning; Urban redevelopment; Zoning
- City planning agencies, 244, 245–46
  - appointment, 245–46, 248–56
  - expenditures, 246, 247–56
  - number, 247–56
  - number of employees, 246, 248–56
  - *role in regional planning, 265–72 (1946)*
  - size, 245
  - tables for individual cities, 248–57
  - type, 247
- City planning directors: selection, 246, 248–56
- Civil liberties: cases, 463
- Civil service
  - classes of employees covered, 127
  - coverage, 127
  - developments, 97–102, 127–29
  - extent, 130–57
  - legislation, 99
  - ordinances, 478, 479
  - professional organization, 101–2
  - sources of information, 158–60
  - table for individual cities, 130–57
  - *See also* Personnel
- Civil service boards: appointment, 128, 130–57
- *Classification of cities, Legal, 90–93, 96–123 (1945)*
- Codes, 466
- Coin operated machines: *See* Amusement devices
- Collective bargaining: *See* Labor unions
- Commission plan
  - number of cities, 41–43
  - percentage of cities having, 41
- Communicable diseases: ordinances, 473
- *Community centers: planning, 234 (1947)*
- Contracts
  - ordinances, 480
  - public works, tabular analysis, 1946, 294
- Controllers
  - directory, 508–33
  - election, 47, 51–91
  - salaries, 104–6
- Correspondence courses, 384
- Cost-of-living index: and municipal salary index, 1940 to 1947, 119
- Cost-of-living pay plans, 100
  - ordinances, 478–79
- Council-manager cities, 493–506
- Council-manager plan
  - abandonment, 229, 231
  - *cities eligible, 91-94 (1947)*
  - developments, 228–32
  - directory, 493–506
- *Council-manager plan—(Continued)*
  - directory changes, 230–31
  - geographic concentration by states, 231
  - growth, 231–32
  - *legal basis, 91–94, 220 (1947): citations, 93–94 (1947); table for individual states, 93–94 (1947)*
  - *method of adoption, 92–94, 220 (1947)*
  - new adoptions, 228–30
  - number of cities, 41–43, 231
  - percentage of cities having, 41, 230
  - rejections, 230
  - year of adoption, 229
  - *See also* City managers
- Councilmen
  - election, 44–46, 51–91
  - number, 43–45, 51–91
  - salaries, 46–48, 51–91
  - terms, 45–46, 51–91
- Counties
  - number, 15, 16
  - number in metropolitan districts, 21–24
- County government: sources of information, 232–39
- County planning: ordinances, 479, 480
- Courts
  - developments, 459–64
  - ordinances, 470
  - sources of information, 465
- *Credit unions 201–2, 207–26 (1944)*
- *Crime prevention, 372 (1947)*
- Crime rates, 381
- Curfew: ordinances, 470

D

- Dairy products: *See* Milk
- Dance halls: ordinances, 470
- *Debt-free cities 194 (1947)*
- Debts, 165, 194–209
  - by population group, 198
  - developments, 165–66
  - enterprise, 195, 198
  - general, 194–95, 198–209
  - gross, 194–95, 198–209
  - interest payments, 195–97, 199–209
  - *issued, 195–96 (1947)*
  - long term, 194–95, 198–209
  - per cent change, 195, 198
  - *refunding, 195 (1947)*
  - retirement, 195–97, 199–209
  - table for individual cities, 199–209
  - *See also* Bonds; Revenue
- Demolition: ordinances 469, 474
- Directories, 493–545
  - *bibliography, 634–37 (1944)*
  - *See also* Municipal government sources of information
  - *in municipal reports, 243–45 (1946)*
  - *See also subhead* Directories *under special subjects, e.g.,* Mayors; directories
- Disasters
  - fire, 341–42
  - ordinances, 470
- Documents tax, 164
- Dogs: ordinances, 467

- Dormitory cities, 36
- Drivers: ordinances, 484, 485

E

- Economic base: metropolitan districts, 25–26
- Economic classification of cities, 31–39
  - definition of indices, 31–39
  - in metropolitan districts: per cent of labor force in manufacturing, 26; per cent of labor force in trade, 26; table for individual cities, 26
  - key to tables, 50
  - table for individual cities, 51–70
- Economic planning: developments, 240
- Edmonson, J.B., 446–49
- Education
  - developments, 446–59
  - *in public opinion poll, 435–36 (1947)*
  - *increased college enrollments, 435 (1947)*
  - international organization, 449
  - legislation, 447–48
  - number of employees, 117
  - personnel problems, 446–47
  - *planning 436–37 (1947)*
  - professional organization, 449
  - sources of information, 450–51
  - *state aid, 434 (1947)*
  - *state systems, 433–34 (1947)*
  - *See also* School districts; School superintendents; Teachers
  - Religious, 448
- Education centers (cities), 36
- Elections
  - method, 45
  - ordinances, 470
  - type, 45, 51–91
- Elective offices, 47, 51–91
- Electric lighting and wiring: ordinances, 470–71, *333 (1947)*
- Electric utilities
  - developments, 308–13
  - municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  - net monthly bills, 324–29: residential districts, 324; table for individual cities, 324–29
  - ordinances, 484
  - rates for municipal systems, 324–29: table for individual cities, 325–29
- Elevators: ordinances, 469, 471
- Employee associations, 123–26, 130–57, 483–84
  - cases, 461–62
  - federations, 124–125
- Employment, Public
  - city, 117–18, 130–57
  - county, 117
  - education, 117
  - federal, 117
  - state, 117
  - total, 117
- Employment, Type of
  - in classifying cities, 31, 35
  - in classifying metropolitan districts, 25, 26
- Employment-residence ratio, 36
- Engineers
  - directory, 508–33

Engineers—(Continued)
  - election, 47, 51–91
  - salaries, 104–6
  - *See also* Public works officials
- Excise taxes, 164
- Expenditures, 193–209
  - capital outlay, 195–97, 199–209
  - general, 193–97, 199–209: total, 199–209
  - operation, 195–97, 199–209
  - total, 199–209
  - *See also subhead* Expenditures *following names of various functions, e.g.,* Police: expenditures
- Explosives: ordinances, 472

F

- Federal property
  - tax exemption, 171: cases, 462–63
- Filling stations: ordinances, 471
- Finance
  - *administrative organization, 218 (1947)*
  - cases, 459–61
  - developments, 163–67
  - economy, 166–67
  - ordinances, 471
  - sources of information, 210–14
  - trends, 193–209
  - *See also* Accounting; Assessed valuation; Assessments; Bonds; Budget; Debts; Expenditures; Grants-in-Aid; Licenses; Overtime pay; Public funds; Purchasing; Reserve funds; Retirement systems; Revenue; Salaries, Shared taxes; Taxation
- Finance officers
  - directory, 508–33
  - election, 48, 51–91
  - professional organization, 167
  - salaries, 104–6
- Fire administration
  - developments, 341–44
  - *equipment, 395–417 (1945); 333 (1947)*
  - expenditures, 345, 350–51, 358–68, 369–78: for hydrant rental, 350, 358–68; *for retirement systems, 395–417 (1945);* for salaries and wages, 345, 350–51, 358–68, 369–78; per capita, 345, 350–51
  - hours of labor, 343, 349–50, 358–68, 369–78
  - *mutual aid, 217, 341, 348–58, 359–68 (1947)*
  - *number of companies, 445–55 (1944)*
  - number of employees, 345–47, 353, 358–68, 369–78
  - *number of stations, 445–55 (1944)*
  - ordinances, 471–72
  - *outside service charge, 341, 348–58, 359–68 (1947)*
  - personnel problems, 343
  - professional organization, 344
  - *radio equipment, 395–405 (1945)*
  - reporting: ordinances, 472
  - sources of information, 379–80
  - statistics, 344–57
  - tables for individual cities, 358–68, 369–78
  - trends 1944–48, 345
- Fire chiefs
  - appointment, 351, 358–68, 369–78

- *Fire chiefs—(Continued)*
  - directory, 508–33
  - salaries, 104–6, 345, 347, 348, 358–68, 369–78
- Fire hazards: ordinances, 471–72
- Fire insurance, 354–57, 358–68, 369–78
  - rating, 354–57, 358–68, 369–78
- Fire losses, 342, 347, 352–54, 358–68
- Fire prevention
  - activities, 344
  - *cases, 333 (1947)*
  - conference, 342–43
  - inspection, 343, 352, 358–68, 369–78: personnel, 352
  - ordinances, 343, 471–72
- Firemen
  - *cases, 445–46 (1947)*
  - hours of labor, 343, 349–50, 358–68, 369–78
  - number, 345–47, 353, 358–68, 369–78
  - retirement systems, 122: age requirements, 358–68, 369–78; *expenditures, 395–417 (1945)*
  - salaries, 109–11, 345, 347–49, 358–68, 369–78
  - *sick leave, 338 (1947)*
  - vacations, 349–50, *348–58, 359–68 (1947)*
- Firemen, Volunteer
  - number, 358–68, 369–78
  - ordinances, 471, 472
  - payment, 351–52
- Fireworks: ordinances, 472
- *Fiscal year, 195–203 (1946)*
- Flammable liquids: *See* Fire prevention
- Food
  - *cases, 447 (1947)*
  - sanitation, 273–74
- Food handlers
  - ordinances, 473, 474
  - *training, 260 (1947)*
- Foreclosure, 165
- Forest fires, 342
  - ordinances, 472
- Form of government, 40–91
  - by population groups, 41
- Franchises: ordinances, 485
- Fumigation: ordinances, 472

G

- Gambling: ordinances, 472–73
- Garbage collection: *See* Refuse collection
- Garbage disposal: *See* Refuse disposal
- Gas utilities
  - developments, 308–13
  - municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  - ordinances, 484, 485
- Gasoline taxes, 164, 188
- Gazzolo, Dorothy, 278–87
- Geer, Grace L., 228–32
- Goodnow, Henry F., 224–28
- Government centers (cities), 31, 36
  - in metropolitan districts, 25, 26
- Governmental data
  - cities of 5,000 to 10,000: table for individual cities, 71–91
  - cities over 5,000, 40–49

- *Government data—(Continued)*
  - cities over 10,000: table for individual cities, 51–70
- Governmental units
  - definition, 17–19
  - distribution by states, 16
  - in metropolitan districts, 21–24
  - number, 15–24
  - regional analysis, 19–20
  - types, 15
  - *See also names of individual units, e.g.,* Counties; School districts, etc.
- Grants-in-Aid, 195–97, 199–209
  - *See also subheads* Federal aid *and* State aid *under specific subjects*
- Gross receipts taxes, 196–97, 179–81, 185

H

- Hall, Albert H., 173–76
- Handbills: ordinances, 473
- Health
  - *cases, 447 (1947)*
  - developments, 271–74
  - federal aid, 271
  - international organization, 271
  - joint city-county units, 272, *308–23 (1945)*
  - legislation, 271–72
  - local units, 272–73
  - ordinances, 473–74
  - professional organization, 274
  - sources of information, 274–77
  - *training, 260 (1947)*
  - *See also* Communicable diseases; Housing; Infant mortality; Inspection; Sanitation; Welfare
- *Health boards*
  - *appointment, 368–78 (1944)*
  - *functions, 368–88 (1944)*
  - *terms, 368–78 (1944)*
- *Health departments*
  - *number of employees, 368–88 (1944)*
  - *organization, 359–88 (1944)*
  - *personnel, 363–64, 368–88 (1944)*
  - *tables for individual cities, 368–88 (1944)*
- Health officers: salaries, 104–6
- *Health services: cooperative planning 261–62 (1947)*
- Heating: ordinances, 473
- Herrick, Donald F., 292–97
- Highways: *See* Roads
- Hiscock, Ira V., 271–74
- Hollingsworth, Josephine B., 220–23
- Holstrom, J. D., 381–86
- Hospitals, 274
  - *average daily census, 263, 266–74 (1947)*
  - *bed capacity, 263, 266–74 (1947)*
  - *board members: appointment, 264, 266–74 (1947); number, 264, 266–74 (1947)*
  - *city-county owned and operated, 263, 266–74 (1947)*
  - *control over budget, 264–65, 266–74 (1947)*
  - *finance, 264–65, 266–74 (1947)*
  - *municipally owned and operated, 263, 266–74 (1947)*
  - *number of employees, 264, 266–74 (1947)*

Hospitals—(Continued)
  nursing schools, 263, 266–74 (1947)
  ordinances, 473
  organization, 263–64, 266–74 (1947)
  per cent free care, 265, 266–74 (1947)
  table for individual cities, 266–74 (1947)
Hotel room rental tax, 164, 188–89
Hours of labor, 118–21, 130–57
  firemen, 343, 349–50, 358–68, 369–78
  nurses, 264, 266–74 (1947)
  ordinances, 479
  police, 382–83, 390, 392, 399–415
  Saturday working schedule, 119, 120, 130–57
House numbers: ordinances, 474
Housing
  activities: intergovernmental relations, 217 (1947)
  cases, 463–64
  costs, 278–79
  developments, 278–87
  disposition of war units, 283–84
  federal agencies, 280–81
  federal aid, 279–80
  federal controls, 281
  finance, 285
  legislation, 284–85
  low-rent, 282–83, 284
  minority groups, 286
  municipal action, 285–86
  ordinances, 474
  privately financed nonfarm units, 1920–46, 279
  production, 278
  professional organization, 287
  public units, 285
  research, 287
  shortage, 282: congressional action 282
  sources of information, 288–91
  See also Tourist camps; Trailers; Urban redevelopment; Veterans: housing
Housing market analysis, 286
How to use the Year Book, 8–12
Hydrant rentals: See Fire administration

I

In-service training: *See* Training
Incinerators: municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
Income tax, Municipal, 163, 164, 182–83: ordinances 482
Incorporated places: number, 15, 16
Industrial cities, 35
  in metropolitan districts, 25, 26
Infant mortality, 1915–46, 273
Inspection
  ordinances, 482
  See also Fire inspection
Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 491
  enrollment, 101, 491
  police courses, 384
Institutions: ordinances, 473
Insurance
  taxicabs, 419, 421–24
  See also Fire insurance
Interest: *See* Debts
Intergovernmental relations, 216–17 (1947)
  See also Fire administration: mutual aid; Police: mutual aid *and subhead* Intergovernmental relations *under specific subjects, e.g.,* Planning: intergovernmental relations
Intergovernmental tax exemption: cases, 462
Intoxication tests, 471–75 (1945)
Itinerant vendors: *See* Peddlers

J

Job descriptions, 107–8
Junk dealers: ordinances, 475, 478
Juvenile courts: ordinances, 470
Juvenile delinquency: prevention, 382

K

Kreml, Franklin M., 427–30

L

Labor: ordinances, 474
Labor unions, 124–26
  cases, 461–62
  legislation, 98–99
  ordinances, 474
  See also Employee associations; Police unions
Land area, 40
  table for individual cities, 5,000 to 10,000, 71–91
  table for individual cities over 10,000 137–57 (1944)
Land subdivision, *256–61 (1946)*
  improvements required, 246–47, 248–56
  ordinances, 479–80
  outside city, 265–72, 273–79 (1946)
  regulation, 241
Land subdivision legislation, 258–61 (1946)
  jurisdiction, 258–61 (1946)
  local regulations, 258–61 (1946)
Land titles: cases, 448 (1947)
Law
  developments, 459–64
  sources of information, 465
Law officers, professional organization, 464
Librarians
  professional organization, 457
  salaries, 104–6
Libraries
  buildings, 454
  developments, 452–57
  federal relations, 441 (1947)
  film services, 453
  legislation, 455–56
  needs, 456
  personnel problems, 454–55
  planning, 453–54
  sources of information, 457–58
  special services, 441 (1947)
License fees
  taxi drivers, 418, 421–24
  taxicabs, 416–18, 421–24
Licenses, 183, 189
  cases, 459
  ordinances, 474–75

Licenses—(Continued)
  sources of information, 210–14
Liquor control: ordinances, 475
Liquor tax, 163, 164, 189
Locker plants: ordinances, 473

M

Mallery, Earl D., 91–94
Management Information Service, 491–92
Manufacturing cities, 31, 35: in metropolitan districts, 25, 26
Markets: ordinances, 475
Master plan: *See* City planning
Mayor-council plan
  enabling legislation, 96–123 (1945)
  legal basis, 91, 93–94 (1945)
  number of cities, 40–43
  percentage of cities having, 41
Mayors
  directory: cities of 5,000 to 10,000, 534–45; cities over 10,000, 508–33
  election, 42–43, 51–91
  salaries, 104–6
  selection, 42–43, 51–91
  terms, 43, 51–91
  veto power, 42–43, 51–70
Meat: ordinances, 473
Merit system: *See* Civil service
Metropolitan districts
  definition, 21
  economic base, 25–26
  economic classification, 33–34: by geographical region, 38–39; tables for individual cities, 51–70
  number, 21–24
  number of suburbs in, 21–24
  population, 21–24: per cent of increase 1930–40, 21–24
Milk
  ordinances, 474, 476
  sanitation, 274
Mining towns, 31, 36–37
  in metropolitan districts, 25, 26
Minor highway privileges
  ordinances, 476
  See also Awnings; Signs
Mitchell, James M., 97–102
Model ordinances, 466–86
Mosquitoes: ordinances, 474, 477
Motor carriers: ordinances, 476
Motor equipment: police: *See* Police: equipment
Motor vehicle dealers: ordinances, 474
Motor vehicle deaths, 427, 428
Motor vehicle taxes, 187
Motor vehicles
  inspection: ordinances, 476
  ordinances, 471, 476
  police, 394–95, 399–415
  See also Automobile graveyards; Taxicabs; Trucks
Moving pictures: as a form of municipal reporting, 226–27
  Municipal government
  classes and forms, 90–103 (1945)
  legal aspects: developments, 459–64

Moving pictures—(Continued)
  legal basis, 90–123 (1945)
  research, 219
  sources of information, 232–39
Municipal leagues
  activities, 91–93
  developments, 91–94
  directory, 93–94
  membership totals, 93–94
  national organization, 92
  periodicals, 239
  special services, 92
Municipal liability: cases, 446, 447-48 (1947)
Municipal officials
  salaries, 103–6: *trends, 110 (1947)*
Municipal ownership: *See* Utilities
Municipal powers: sources, 149–65 (1938)
Municipal reference libraries, 92, 220–23
  administration, 221–22
  collections, 222
  publicity, 223
  selected data, 221–23
  services, 222–23
Municipal Year Book, 492
  state correspondents, x
  use of statistics in, 8–12
Municipalities: *See* Cities

N

Noise
  cases, 463
  ordinances, 476
Noonan, Albert W., 167–73
Nuisances: ordinances, 469, 477
Nurses: hours of labor, 264, 266–74 (1947)

O

Ohlson, Grace Kneedler, 31–39
Oil burners: ordinances, 472
Old-age assistance, 266, 267–68
Opinion polls, 218
Optional charters: legal basis, 92 (1945)
Ordinances
  codification, 466
  indexing, 466
  model, 466–86
Organization charts: in municipal reports, 243–45 (1946)
Overhanging signs: *See* Signs
Overtime payment, 120–21, 130–57, 390–92, *387–404 (1947)*
  ordinances, 468

P

Park officials: salaries, 104–6
Parking facilities
  planning, 241, 295–96
  taxicabs, 419–20, 421–24
Parking lots, 433–35
  capacity, 457–60 (1946)
  charges, 457–60 (1946)
  costs, 457–60 (1946)
  hours, 457–60 (1946)
  list of individual cities, 433–34

Parking lots—(Continued)
  number, 433
  ordinances, 477, 484
  rates, 457–60 (1946)
  table for individual cities, 457–60 (1946)
  vehicle capacity, 435
Parking meters, 431–32, 434–35
  date of installation, 431, *417–23 (1947)*
  manufacturers, 416, 417–23 (1947)
  number, 431–32, *417–23 (1947)*
  number taking nickels only, 416–17 (1947)
  ordinances, 477
  revenue, 432, *417–23 (1947)*
  table for individual cities, 417–23 (1947)
  type, 432, *417–23 (1947)*
Parks
  developments, 439–43
  federal activities, 442
  planning, 442–43
  sources of information, 444–45
  state activities, 442
  See also Recreation
Pay plans: *See* Cost-of-living pay plans; Personnel: classification; Salaries
Payroll
  city, 117–18, 130–57
  county, 117
  education, 117
  federal, 117
  state, 117
  total, 117
Peddlers
  cases, 447 (1947)
  ordinances, 477–78
Peitzsch, Frederick C., 176–92
Pensions: *See* Retirement systems
Personal property tax: *See Assessed* valuation
Personnel
  administrative organization, 218 (1947)
  cases, 461–62
  classification: surveys, 100
  data, table for individual cities, 130–57
  developments, 97–102
  federal, 97–98: loyalty investigations, 98
  legislation, 99–100
  management, 127–57: agencies and officers, 127–29
  number of employees, 117, 118, 130–57
  ordinances, 478–79
  professional organization, 101–2
  salaries: surveys, 100
  sources of information, 158–60
  state and local, 98–99
  See also Civil service; Credit unions; Employee associations; Employment, Public; Hours of Labor; Job descriptions; Labor unions; Municipal officials; Payroll; Retirement systems; Salaries; Sick leave; Training; Vacations; *also categories of officials, e.g.,* Police
Personnel officers
  directory, 536–37 (1947)
  salaries, 104–6
  table for individual cities, 130–57
Phillipps, Miner B., 163–67
Planning
Planning—(Continued)
  administrative organization, 217 (1947)
  cases, 450–51 (1947)
  developments, 240–45
  intergovernmental relations, 216 (1947)
  ordinances, 479–80
  professional organization, 245
  sources of information, 258–62
  See also City planning; County planning; Metropolitan planning; Regional planning; State planning; Urban redevelopment; Zoning
Plumbing
  ordinances, 480
  See also Building codes
Police
  cases, 383, *445, 446 (1947)*
  developments, 381–86
  education standards, 392–93
  equipment, 385, 394–98, 399–415
  expenditures, 389, 393–94, 399–415: *for retirement systems, 432–34, 439–63 (1945)*; for salaries and wages, 389, 393–94, 399–415; per capita, 389, 393–94
  high school education, 399–415
  hours of labor, 382–83, 390, 392, 399–415
  legislation, 382–83
  methods, 398
  motor vehicles, 394–95, 399–415
  mutual aid, 217 (1947)
  number of employees, 387–89, 399–415
  number of hours training, 418–26 (1946)
  ordinances, 480
  organization, 387
  overtime payment, 390–92
  personnel problems, 383
  professional organization, 386
  radio equipment, 395–98, 399–415
  recruiting, 383
  recruits: age requirements, 392
  reorganization, 385–86
  residence requirements, 393
  retirement systems, 122, 393: age requirements, 392, 399–415; *expenditures, 432–34, 439–63 (1945)*
  role in labor-management disputes, 381–82
  role in race relations, 372 (1947)
  salaries, 109–11, 388–91, 399–415
  sick leave, 381–82, 387–404 (1947)
  sources of information, 405–6, 425–26
  statistics, 387–98
  table for individual cities, 399–415
  training, 384–85
  trends, 1943–1948, 389
  vacations, 381, 387–404 (1947)
  See also Crime prevention; Juvenile delinquency; Traffic
Police chiefs
  appointment, 393, 399–415
  directory, 508–33
  election, 47, 51–91
  professional organization, 386
  salaries, 104–6, 388–91, 399–415
Police unions, 124, 383–84
Pope, H. G., 1-7, 217–19

Population
  1940: cities over 5,000, 27–30; table, 51–87; cities over 10,000, table, 131–57; cities over 25,000, 199–209
  percentage of increase 1920–30: table for individual cities 5,000 to 10,000, 71–87
  post-1940 estimates, 28–30: per cent of increase or decrease, 28–30
Ports: municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
Property taxes: *See* Assessed valuation; Real property taxes
Property transfer taxes, 187–88
Public administration
  college courses, 120–22 (1946): department heads, 120–22 (1946)
  sources of information, 232–39
Public assemblage: ordinances, 472
Public assistance
  increase, 266–67
  number of recipients 1940–47, 266–67
  payments 1940–47, 266–67
  trends, 266-67
Public funds: deposit: ordinances, 471
Public gatherings: ordinances, 480
Public health: *See* Health
Public Management, 492
Public relations: *See* Reporting
Public welfare: *See* Welfare
Public works
  costs, 292, 295
  developments, 292–97
  intergovernmental relations, 216–17 (1947)
  legislation, 293–95
  new construction, 293
  ordinances, 480
  outlook, 292–93
  personnel problems, 293 (1947)
  professional organization, 296–97
  sources of information, 304–7
  state aid, 293–94
  training, 296
  See also Planning; Sanitation; Utilities; Waterworks; *and also categories of Public works, e.g.,* Refuse collection; Sewers, Streets, etc.
Public works officials
  directory, 508–33
  election, 47, 51–91
  salaries, 104–6
Purchasing, 173–76
  administrative developments, 174
  centralization, 174
  federal activities, 175–76
  ordinances, 471, 480–81
  professional organization, 176
  sources of information, 210–14
  standards and specifications, 174–75
  surplus federal properties, 173–74
Purchasing agents
  salaries, 104–6
  training, 175

R

Radio
  as a form of municipal reporting, 226–27

Radio—(Continued)
  ordinances, 481
  See also Fire administration: radio equipment; Police: radio equipment; Reporting: radio
Rankin, Rebecca B., 220–23
Real property taxes, 195–97
Real property transfer tax, 164
Reassessment: *See* Assessments
Recorders: *See* City clerks
Recreation
  activities, 441
  agencies, 440
  developments, 439–43
  expenditures, 441–42
  federal activities, 442
  finance, 441–42
  legislation, 439–40
  ordinances, 479, 481
  organization, 440
  personnel problems, 440–41
  planning, 244, 442–43
  professional organization, 443
  sources of information, 444–45
  state activities, 442
Recreation directors: salaries, 104–6, *428 (1947)*
Refrigeration: ordinances, 481
Refunding: *See* Debts: refunding
Refuse collection
  kind of refuse collected, 326–27 (1946)
  ordinances, 481
  service charges, 191–92: *average monthly bill, 326–27 (1946); billing, 326–27 (1946);* list of cities, 192; ordinances, 481; *rate structure, 347–49 (1945);* revenue, 191–92; *table for individual cities, 326–27 (1946); year begun, 347–49 (1945)*
Refuse disposal, 296
  ordinances, 481
Regional planning
  developments, 244
  role of city planning agencies, 265–72 (1946)
Rent control, 281–82, 285
  ordinances, 474
Rent levels: in metropolitan districts, 31, 34
Reporting
  developments, 224–28
  methods, 226–27
  moving pictures, 226–27
  radio, 226–27
  sources of information, 232–39
  time lag, 226
Reports
  cities issuing reports in 1947, 227–28
  contents, 224–26, *243–45 (1946)*
  cost, 225, 226, *243–45 (1946)*
  distribution: in proportion to population, 226; method, 226–27, *243–45 (1946)*
  format, 225–27
  how reproduced, 226, *243–45 (1946)*
  number 1936–45, 243–45 (1946)
  size, 225, 226, *243–45 (1946)*
  size of edition, 243–45 (1946)
  table for individual cities, 243–45 (1946)
  type, 226

Research, Administrative: *See* Administrative research
Reserve funds, 169 (1947)
  legislation, 191 (1946): local units covered, 192 (1946); statutory reference, 192 (1946); year enacted, 192 (1946)
  ordinances, 471
  source, 192 (1946)
  use, 192 (1946)
Residential cities, 36
Resort cities, 37
  in metropolitan districts, 25, 26
Restaurants: ordinances, 474
Retail trade cities, 31, 35
Retirement systems
  actuarial status, 158–82 (1945)
  age requirements, 158–82 (1945)
  cases, 446 (1947)
  contributions from cities, 199–209
  coverage, 147–48, 150, 158–82 (1945)
  employees contributing, 158–82 (1945)
  firemen, 122: age requirements, 358–68, 369–78; *expenditures, 395–417 (1945)*
  legal basis, 158–82 (1945)
  ordinances, 478
  police, 122, 393: age requirements, 392, 399–415; *expenditures, 432–34, 439–63 (1945); tables for individual cities, 439–63 (1945)*
  year established, 147–48, 158–82 (1945)
Retirement systems (individual cities), 122–23
  classes of employees covered, 123
  coverage, 123, 130–57
  number, 123
  participation in state system, 123
Retirement systems (state administered), 112–16, 128–29
  annuities, 113–14
  classes of employees covered, 112–13, 119–20
  compulsory retirement age, 115–16
  conditions for affiliation, 113, 115–16
  coverage, 112–13, 130–57
  date of enactment, 113, 115–16
  developments, 101
  earliest retirement age, 115–16
  disability annuities, 114, 115–16
  minimum years of service, 115–16
  survivors benefits, 114–16
  table for individual states, 115–16
Revenue, 163–65, 193–97, 199–209
  general, 193, 195–97, 199–209
  new sources, 164, 176–92
  ordinances, 471, 481–82
  state legislation, 177–79
  See also Airports: charges; Licenses; Parking lots; Parking meters; Service charges; Sewer rentals; Shared taxes; Taxation; *also names of special taxes, e.g.,* Income tax, Municipal
Rhyne, Charles S., 459–64
Ridgway, Helen A., 452–57
Roads
  federal aid, 293, 429–30
  planning, 244
  safety engineering, 430
  See also Public works
Rodents: ordinances, 474
Rubbish: *See* Refuse disposal
Russell, Howard L., 263–68

S

Safety: *See* Fire administration; Police; Roads; Traffic
Safety councils, 471–75 (1945)
Salaries
  and cost-of-living index, 1940 to 1947, 119
  auditors, 104–6
  city attorneys, 104–6
  city clerks, 104–6
  city managers, 104–6, 491
  controllers, 104–6
  councilmen, 46–48, 51–91
  developments, 100
  engineers, 104–6
  finance officers, 104–6
  fire chiefs, 104–6, 345, 347, 348, 358–68, 369–78
  firemen, 109–11, 345, 347–49, 358–68, 369–78
  health officers, 104–6
  librarians, 104–6
  mayors, 104–6
  municipal officials, 103–6: *trends, 110 (1947)*
  ordinances, 478, 479
  park officials, 104–6
  personnel officers, 104–6
  police, 109–11, 388–91, 399–415
  police chiefs, 104–6, 388–91, 399–415
  public works officials, 104–6
  purchasing agents, 104–6
  recreation directors, 104–6, *428 (1947)*
  school superintendents, 104–6
  selected city jobs, 107–11: table for individual cities, 109–11
  street superintendents, 104–6
  treasurers, 104–6
  See also Overtime payment; Wages
Sales tax, 163, 164, 196–97
  municipal, 163, 164, 179–82
  ordinances, 482
Sanitation, 261 (1947)
  ordinances, 474, 482
  See also Food; Health; Inspection; Refuse disposal; Restaurants; Sewage disposal; Slaughterhouses; Swimming pools; Tourist camps.
Saturday working schedule: *See* Hours of labor
School buildings, 448
School districts
  definition, 18
  number, 15, 16
  number in metropolitan districts, 21–24
  reorganization, 448–49
School superintendents: salaries, 104–6
Schools: *See* Education
Service charges, 195–97, 199–209, *326–27 (1946); 168, 176–87 (1947)*
Severance taxes, 188
Sewage disposal
  federal aid, 293
  ordinances, 482
Sewage treatment plants: municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91

Sewer rentals, 297–303
  basis of charge, 297–98, 300–3
  billing method, 298
  number of cities making charges, 297, 298
  ordinances, 482
  rates, 298
  residential lawn allowance, 298–99
  revenue, 299–303
  table for individual cities, 299–303
Sewerage: outside service charges: list of cities, 295, 297–99 (1947)
Sewers: service charges: *See* Sewer rentals
Shared taxes, 163, 164, *191–92 (1947)*
  See also names of individual taxes, e.g., Gasoline tax; Sales tax
Sick leave
  city employees, 126–27, 134–60 (1947)
  firemen, 338 (1947)
  ordinances, 478
  police, 381–82, 387–404 (1947)
Sidewalks: ordinances, 483
Signs: ordinances, 468
Slaughterhouses
  municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  ordinances, 462
Smoke prevention: ordinances, 482–83
Snow removal: ordinances, 471 (1947)
Social characteristics: *See* Rent levels
Social security: *See* Aid to dependent children; Blind assistance; Old-age assistance; Public assistance
Solicitors: ordinances, 475, 477–78, 483
Special districts
  definition, 18–19
  number, 15, 16
  number in metropolitan districts, 21–24
  See also names of individual districts, e.g., School districts
State aid, 195–97
State planning: developments, 240
Statistics: explanation of use, 8–12
Stores: *See* Purchasing
Street numbers: *See* House numbers
Street railways: municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
Street superintendents: salaries, 104–6
Streets
  ordinances, 483
  See also Roads
Strikes: *See* Labor unions
Submerged lands: cases, 462
Suburbs
  economic classification, 31
  See also Metropolitan districts
Surplus property, Federal: disposal, 173–74
Swimming pools: ordinances, 473

T

Tax collection, 164–65
Tax delinquency, 164–65
Tax exemption
  federal property, 171
  See also Intergovernmental tax exemption
Tax rates, 192–94 (1947)
  average, 193 (1947)

Tax rates—(Continued)
  percentage of change 1945–46, 193 (1947)
  table for individual cities, 197–206 (1947)
Taxation
  cases, 459–61
  ordinances, 471
  sources of information, 210–14
  state legislation, 177–79
  study commissions, 170–71
  See also Assessed valuation; Assessments; Finance; Licenses; Revenue; Tax exemption; Tax rates; *and also names of special taxes, e.g.,* Gasoline tax; Sales tax
Taxes
  local, 199–209
  total, 195
Taxi drivers
  extent of examination, 417
  license fees, 418, 421–24
  police inspection, 418–19, 421–24
Taxicab meters: inspection, 419, 421–24
Taxicabs
  insurance, 419, 421–24
  license fees, 416–18, 421–24
  number, 416, 421–24: agency determining, 416
  ordinances, 476, 484, 485
  regulation, 416–20: table for individual cities, 421–24
  street curb space, 421–24: assignment, 419–20; charges, 420
  table for individual cities, 421–24
Teachers
  merit ratings, 447
  salaries, 446–47
  shortage, 446
  See also Education
Tennessee Valley Authority, 308
Tickets: reselling: ordinances, 474
Tidelands: *See* Submerged lands
Tobacco taxes, 189–91
Torts: *cases, 446, 447–48 (1947)*
Tourist camps: ordinances, 483
Town meeting plan
  number of cities, 41
  percentage of cities having, 41
Towns
  definition, 17–18
  number, 15, 16
Townships
  definition, 18
  number, 15, 16
  number in metropolitan districts, 21–24
Trade centers: in metropolitan districts, 25, 26
Traffic
  accidents, 427, 428
  developments, 427–30
  official in charge, 446, 447–54 (1946)
  ordinances, 483–84
  planning, 429–30
  safety education, 429–30
  safety programs, 427–30
  sources of information, 435–38
  table for individual cities, 447–54 (1946)
  See also Parking lots; Parking meters

- Traffic contests, 427–28
- Traffic courts, 428, *446, 447–54 (1946)*
- Traffic officers
  - *number, 445, 447–54 (1946)*
  - professional organization, 430
  - training, 429, 430
- Trailers: ordinances, 484
- Training, 491–92
  - assessors, 169
  - city managers, 491
  - developments, 100–1
  - police, 384–85
  - purchasing agents, 175
  - traffic officers, 429, 430
- Transportation centers, 37
  - in metropolitan districts, 25, 26
- Transportation systems
  - developments, 309–13
  - ordinances, 485
- Treasurers
  - directories, 508–33
  - election, 47, 51–91
  - salaries, 104–6
- Trees: ordinances, 484
- Trolley buses: *See* Bus systems
- Trucks: ordinances, 476

U

- United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, 449
- *Unskilled laborers*
  - *percentage on monthly wage, 134–60 (1947)*
  - *wages, 126, 134–60 (1947)*
- Urban places: *See* Cities
- Urban redevelopment, 242, 284, 285–86
  - cases, 463–64
  - ordinances, 479
- *Urban redevelopment laws, 311–15 (1946)*
  - *private corporations, 312, 313–14 (1946): public agencies 312, 314–15 (1946)*
- Utilities
  - cases, 309–13
  - developments: by state, 309–13
  - Federal Power Commission activities, 308–9
  - municipally owned and operated, 47, 49, 51–91
  - ordinances, 484–85
  - Securities and Exchange Commission activities, 309
  - sources of information, 337–40
  - taxation: ordinances, 482
  - *See also classes of utilities, e.g.*, Airports; Bus systems; Electric utilities
- Utility franchises: ordinances, 485
- Utility taxes, 185–87

V

- Vacant lots: ordinances, 477
- Vacation pay: city employees, 121–22, 130–57
- Vacations
  - firemen, 349–50, *348–58, 359–68 (1947)*
  - ordinances, 478
  - *police, 381, 387–404 (1947)*
- Vending machine taxes, 185
- Vending machines: ordinances, 473, 475
- Ventilation: ordinances, 473
- Veterans
  - *education, 435 (1947)*
  - housing, 284, 285: cases, 464; ordinances, 469, 474; state aid, 284
  - *services to, 218, 251 (1947)*
- *Veterans information centers: intergovernmental relations, 217 (1947)*
- Veterans preference, *101–2 (1947)*
  - legislation, 100
  - *policy, 127–28, 134–60 (1947)*
- Veto power: mayors, 42–43, 51–70

W

- Wages
  - selected city jobs, 107–11: table for individual cities, 109–11
  - *unskilled laborers, 126, 134–60 (1947)*
  - *See also* Overtime payment; Salaries
- *War memorials*
  - *intergovernmental relations, 217 (1947)*
  - *planning, 430–31 (1947)*
- Water distribution systems: municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
- Water supply
  - developments, 308–13
  - *intergovernmental relations, 294 (1947)*
  - ordinances, 474
  - *outside service charges: list of cities, 295–97 (1947)*
- Waterworks
  - municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  - ordinances, 485–86
- Weights and measures: ordinances, 486
- Welfare
  - developments, 263–68
  - legislation, 264–65
  - local, 265–66
  - *personnel problems, 255 (1947)*
  - sources of information, 269–70
  - *See also* Aid to dependent children; Blind assistance; Health; Juvenile delinquency; Old-age assistance; Public assistance; Veterans; Youth centers
- Welfare officials
  - election, 47, 51–91
  - professional organizations, 268
- Wholesale trade cities, 31, 35
- Williams, Arthur, 439–43
- *Work relief: payments 1933–46, 253 (1947)*

Y

- Yacht harbors: ordinances, 481
- Youth centers, 441

Z

- Zoning
  - *administrative organization, 217 (1947)*
  - *cases, 450–51 (1947)*
  - developments, 240–45, 246
  - ordinances, 477, 486
  - *See also* City planning; County zoning